Geographical, Historical, and Commercial

GRAMMAR;

AND

PRESENT STATE

OF THE SEVERAL

KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING

- I. The Figures, Motions, and Distances of the Planets, according to the Newtonian System and the latest Observations.
- II. A general View of the Earth confidered as a Planet; with feveral ufeful Geo graphical Definitions and Problems
- III. The grand Divisions of the Globe into Land and Water, Continents and
- IV. The Situation and Extent of Em-pires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, and Colonies.
- V. Their Climate, Air, Soil, vegetable Productions, Metals, Minerals, na-tural Carlofities, Seas, Rivers, Bays, Capes, Promontor ies, and Lal
- VI. The Birds and Beafts peculiar to each Country.

- VII. Observations on the Changes that have been any where observed upon the Face of Nature fince the most early Periods of History.
- VIII. The History- and Origin of Nations: their Forms of Government, Religion, Laws, Revenues, Taxes, naval and military Strength.
- IX. The Genius, Manners, Customs, and Habits of the People.
- X. Their Language, Learning, Arts, Sei-ences, Manufactures, and Commerce.
- ences, Manufactures, and Commerce, XI. The chief Cities, Structures, Ruins, and artificial Curios
- XII. The Longitude, Latitude, Bearings, and Diffances of prin Places from London, XIII. A General Index,

With a TABLE of the COINS of all Nations, and their Value in ENGLISH MONEY.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Efq.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A NEW AND CORRECT SET OF LARGE MAPS, Engraved by Mr. KITCHIN, Geographer.

THE SECOND EDITION.

VOLUME

LONDON

Printed for J. KNOX, at No. 148, near Somerfet-House. in the Strand. M DCC LXXI.

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TADEN C R E.

AVING gone over the British isles, we shall now return to the continent, beginning with the extensive and mighty kingdom of France, being the nearest to England; though part of Germany and Poland lies to the northward of France.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

THE WAY HAY Miles. Degrees. law Breadth 500 } between { 5 and 8 west and east long.

BOUNDARIES.] It is bounded by the English channel and the Netherlands, on the north; by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, east; by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenean mountains, which divides it from Spain, fouth, and by the Bay of Bileay, west.

Dryssions.] This kingdom is divided, and the dimensions of the feveral parts distinctly specified in the following table, by Mr. Templeman. The public saviolated vigos ton ob . vise

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Countries Names	Square Miles.	Laget	Breadth	Chief Cides
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Papids Normandy	6,800 6,700	95	85	Rough of 5 14 5
Datphine Ide of France Franch Compte	5,800 4,000	107 100 100	85 60	PASSO AND TOTAL AND
Rosellon on add	3,650 1,480	50		Perpigners in

NAME AND CLIMATE.] France took its name from the Francs, a German nation, who conquered the Gauls, the antient inhabitants. By its fituation, it is the most compact kingdom perhaps in the world, and well fitted for every purpole both of power and commerce; and fince the beginning of the 15th century, their inhabitants have fully availed themfelves of their natural advantages. The air, particularly that of the interior parts of the kingdom, is in general mild and wholesome; but some late authors think it is not near so sa-Jubilous as is pretended; and it must be acknowledged, that the French have been but too successful in giving the inhabitants of Great Britain, false prepossessions in favour of their own country. It must be owned, that their weather is more clear and fettled than in England. In the northern provinces, however, the winters are more intenfely cold, and the inhabitants not so well supplied with firing, which in France is chieftyriof woodle stow & bits ? Length 6ac

Some of their fruits have a higher flavour than those of England; but neither their pasturage or tillage are comparable to ours. The heats in many parts burn up the ground, so that it has no verdure, and the soil barely produces as much rye and chesnuts, as serve to subsist the poor inhabitants; but the chief missortune attending the French soil is, that the inhabitants having but a precarious security in their own property, do not apply themselves sufficiently to cultivation and agriculture. Nature, however, has done wonders for them, and both animal and vegetable productions are found there in

vast plenty.

The French have of late endeavoured to supply the loss arising from their precarious title to their lands, by instituting academies of perioditure, and proposing premiums for its improvement, as in England; but those expedients, however successful they may be in particular instances, can never become of national utility in any but a free country, where the husbandman is sure of enjoying the fruit of his labour. It must at the same time be admitted, that the French exceed perhaps the English themselves in the theory of agriculture. No nation is better supplied than France is with wholesome springs and water; of which the inhabitants make excellent use, by the help of art and engines, for all the conveniences of life. I shall afterwards speak of their canals and mineral waters.

MOUNTAINS. The chief mountains in France, or its borders, are, The Alps, which divide France from Italy. The Pyrenees,

*

Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain. Vauge; which divides Lorrain from Burgundy and Alface. Mount Jura, which divides Franche Compte, from Switzerland. The Cevennes, in the province of Languedoc; and Mount Dor, in

the province of Auvergne.

RIVERS AND LAKES.] The principal rivers in France are, the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, and the Seine. The Loire takes its course-north and north-west, being, with all its windings, from its fource to the fea, computed to run about 500 miles. The Rhone flows on fouth-west to Lyons, and then runs on due fouth till it falls into the Mediterranean. The Garonne rifes in the Pyrenean mountains, takes its course, first, north-east, and has a communication with the Mediterranean by means of a canal, the work of Lewis XIV. The Seine, foon after its rife, runs to the north-west, vifiting Troyes, Paris, and Rouen, in its way, and falls into the English channel at Havre. To these we may add, the Soane, which falls into the Rhone at Lyons; the Charente, which rifes near Havre de Grace, runs in and discharges itself in the Bay of Biscay. The Rhine, which rises in Swisserland, is the eaftern boundary between France and Germany, and receives the Mofelle and the Sarte in its passage. The Somme, which runs north-west through Picardy, and falls into the English channel below Abbeville. The Var, which rises in the Alps, and runs fouth, dividing France from Italy, falls into the Mediterranean west of Nice. The Adour runs from east to west, through Gascoigne, and falls into the Bay of Biscay below

The vaft advantage, both in commerce and conveniency, which arises to France from those rivers, is wonderfully improved by the artificial rivers and canals which form the chief glory of the reign of Lewis XIV. That of Languedoc was begun in the year 1666, and compleated in 1680: it was intended for a communication between the ocean and the Mediterranean, for the speedier passage of the French seet; but though it was carried on at an immense expence, for 100 miles, over hills and vallies, and even through a mountain in one place, it has not answered that purpose. By the canal of Calais, travellers easily pass by water from thence to St. Omer, Graveline, Dunkirk, Yper, and other places. The canal of Orleans is another noble work, and runs a course of 18 leagues, to the immense benefit of the public and the royal revenue. France abounds with other canals of the like kind, which render her inland havigation inexpressibly commodious and bewe'r parne, Burgunde, Bourgeaux, Calcony, ankinden

estoxileronia

Few lakes are found in this country. There is one at the top of a hill near Alegre, which the vulgar report to be bott La Beffe, in which if you throw a ftone, it causes a noise like thunder.

MINERAL WATERS AND RE- The waters of Bareges, MARKABLE SPRINGS. Which lie near the borders of Spain, under the Pyrenean mountains, have of late been preferred to all the others of France, for the recovery of health. The best judges think, however, that the cures performed by them, are more owing to their accidental fuccess, with some great persons, and the falubrity of the air and foil, than the virtues of the waters. The waters of Sultabach in Alface, cure the palicy, weak nerves, and the stone. At Bagueiis, not far from Bareges, are several wholesome minerals and baths, to which people resort as to the English baths, at spring and aufumn. Forges in Normandy is celebrated for its mineral waters, and those of St. Amand cure the gravel and obstructions. It would be endless to enumerate all the other real or pretended mineral wells in France, therefore I must omit them, as well as many remarkable forings: but there is one near Aigne in Auvergne, which beils violently, and makes a noise like water thrown upon lime; it has little or no taffe, but has a poisonous quality, and the birds that drink of it die inflantly.

METALS AND MINERALS.] Languedoc is faid to contain veins of gold and filver. Alface has mines of filver and copper, but they are too expensive to be wrought. Alabaster, elack marble, jasper, and coal, are found in many parts of the singdom. Britany abounds in mines of iron, copper, tin, and lead. At Laverdan, in Cominges, there is a mine of chalk. At Berry there is a mine of oker, which serves for melting of metals, and for dying, particularly the best drabcloths; and in the province of Anjou are feveral quarries of fine white flore. Some excellent turquoifes (the only gen that France produces) are found in Languedoc; and great care is taken to keep the mines of marble and free-stone open all over the kingdom.

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRO- | France abounds in DUCTIONS BY SEA AND LAND. I excellent roots, which are more proper for fours than those of England. As to all kinds of seatoning and falleds, they are more plantiful, and in some places better than in England; they being, next to their vines, the chief object of their culture. The province of Gastmois produces great quantities of fastion. The wines of Champagne, Burgundy, Bourdeaux, Gascony, and other provinces provinces of France, are so well known, that they need only to be mentioned. It is fufficient to observe, that though they differ very fensibly in their taste and properties, yet all of them are excellent, particularly those of Champagne, Burgundy, Bourdeaux, Pontacke, Hermitage, and Frontiniac; and there are few constitutions, be they ever so valetudinary, to which some one or other of them is not adapted. Oak, elm, ash, and other timber common in England, is found in France; but it is faid, that the internal parts of the kingdom begin to feel the want of fuel. A great deal of falt is made at Rhee, and about Rochfort on the coaff of Saintoign. Languedoc produces an herb called kali, which when burnt makes excellent pot-ashes. The French formerly were famous for horticulture, but they are at prefent far inferior to the English both in the management and disposition of their gardens. Prunes and capers are produced at Bourdeaux and near Toulon.

France contains few animals, either wild or tame, that are not to be found in England, excepting wolves. Their horses, black cattle, and sheep, are far inferior to the English; nor is the wool of their sheep so fine. The hair and skin of the chamois, or mountain goats, are more valuable than those of England. We know of no difference between the marine productions of France and those of England, but that the former is not so well served, even on their sea-coasts, with salt-water sish.

FORESTS.] The chief forests of France are those of Orleans, which contain 14,000 acres of wood of various kinds, oak, elm, ash, &c. and the forest of Fontainbleau near as large; and near Morchismoir is a forest of tall, strait timber, of 4000 trees. Besides these, large numbers of woods, some of them deserving the name of forests, lie in different provinces; but too remote from sea carriage to be of national utility.

POPULATION, INHABITANTS, MANNERS, I If we believe customs, AND DIVERSIONS.

Writers, France contains 20,000,000 of inhabitants; but the calculation is certainly overfirained by at least 2,000,000, and of the remainder near 200,000 are ecclesialties. I shall not dispute the populousness of France in former times, but it is certain that the number of her natives, and those too the most useful to the public, have, during the last and present century, useful to the public, have, during the last and present century, been greatly reduced, first, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

In the year 1598, Henry IV. who was a Protestant, and justly filled the Orest, which there against his way to the crown of France, passed the famous edict of Nantra, which focured

Nantes, by Lewis XIV and other religious perfecutions; secondly, by her perpetual wars; thirdly, by her emigrants to her colonies. Some writers make perhaps the numbers too low, when they fix them at 13,000,000. It is evident however that there is a great defect of population in the interior

provinces.

and there are I w. confidutions. The French, in their persons, are rather lower than their neighbours; but they are well proportioned and active, and more free than other nations in general from bodily deformities. The ladies are celebrated more for their sprightly wit than personal beauty; the peasantry in general are remarkably ordinary, and are best described by being contrasted with women of the same ranks in England. The nobility and gentry accomplish themselves in the academical exercises of dancing fencing, and riding; in the practice of which, they excel all their neighbours in skill and gracefulness. They are fond of hunting; and the gentry have now left off their heavy jackboots, their huge war-faddle, and monftrous curb-bridle, in that exercise; and accommodate themselves to the English manner. The landlords are as jealous of their game as they are in England, and equally niggardly of it to their inferiors. A few of the French princes of the blood, and nobility, are more magnificent in their palaces and equipages than any of the English; but the other ranks of life are despicable, when compared to the riches, elegance, and opuleace, not only of the English nobility and gentry in general, but to the middling people. our conter To ellegel

The genius and manners of the French are well known. and have been the subject of many able pens. A national vanity is their predominant character, and they are perhaps the only people ever heard of, who have derived great utility from a national weakness. It supports them under misfortunes, and impells them to actions to which true courage inspires other nations. This character, however, is conspicuous only in the higher and middling ranks, where it produces excellent officers, for the common foldiers of France have few or no ideas of heroifm. Hence it has been observed, with great juffice, of the French and English, that the French of ficers will lead, if their foldiers will follow, and the English foldiers will follow, if their officers will lead. This fame principle of vanity is of admirable use to the government, shappe early reduced, first, by the revocation of the coil

secured to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion, but this edict was revoked by Lewis XIV. which, with the succeeding persecution, drove that people to England, Holland, and other Protestant countries, where they established the sile manufactures, to the great prejudice of their own country.

its

because the lower ranks, when they see their superiors elated, as in the time of the last war with England, under the most disgraceful losses, never think that they are unfortunate; thence proceeds the passive submission of the French under all their calamities,

The French affect freedom and wit, but their convertation is dominonly confined to fashionable dresses and diversions. Their divertions are much the fame with those of the English. but their gallantry is of a very different complexion. Their attention to the fair, degenerates into gross foppery in the men, and in the ladies it is kept up by admitting of indecent freedoms; but the feeming levities of both fexes are feldom attended with that criminality which, to people not used to their manners, they feem to indicate a nor are the hufbands fo indifferent as we are apt to imagine, about the conduct of their wives. The French are exceffively credulous and litigious; but of all people in the world, they bear advertity and reduction of circumstances with the best grace; but in prosperity they are intolerably infolent, vain, arbitrary and imperious. An old French officer is an entertaining and instructive companion, and indeed the most rational species of all the French gentrymen and drive better most villages system and which to

The French may be characterized as being well mannered, rather than well bred. They are indifferiminately complainant and officious, but they feldom know how to adjust their behaviour to the fituation and character of those they converse with. All is a repeated round of politeness, which for want of discernment becomes affected, often ridiculous, and always

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The French have been censured for infincerity; but this is a fault which they possess in no greater degree than their neighbours, and the imputation is generally owing to their excess of civility, which throws a suspicious light upon their candour. The French, in private life, have just as much virtue as other European nations, and have given as many proofs of generofity, and difinterestedness; but this is far from being the character of their government, which has prepoficified the English against the whole nation, and when the Erench are no longer formidable, they will be no longer thought faithless It is doing the French no more than justice to acknowledge that they have given a polish to the ferocious manners and even virtues of other nations. They have long poffessed the lead in talle, fashion, and dress, but it feems now to be in the wane, and they begin to think, that the English are not barbarians. This alteration of opinion has not however taken its rife from their wits, their learned men, their courtiers, nor the middle ranks of life. The superior orders of men in France are of a very different cast from those below them. They fee with indignation the frivolousness of their court, and however complying they may appear in public, when retired, they keep themselves sacred from its follies. Independent by their rank and fortunes, they think and act for themselves. They are open to conviction, and examine things to the bottom. They faw during the late war the management of their armies, their finances and fleets, with filent indignation, and their researches were favourable to the English. The conclusion of the late peace, and the visits which they have fince paid to England, have improved that good opinion, the courtiers themselves have fallen in with it, and what some years ago would have been thought incredible, people of fashion in France now fludy the English language, and imitate them in their customs, amusements, dress, and buildings. They both imitate and admire our writers; the names of Milton, Pope, Addison, Hume, Robertson, Richardson, and many others of the last and present century, are facred among the French of any education; and to fay the truth, the writings of fuch men have equally contributed, with our military reputation, to raise the name of Great Britain, to that degree, in which it has been held of late by foreign nations, and to render our language more universal, and even a necessary study among foreign nobility. But we cannot quit this article of the manners and cuftoms of the French, without giving a more minute view of some distinguishing peculiarities observable among that whimfical people in private life, and this from the temarks of an ingenious and well informed writer of the promise or in the galactic deduct prefent age.

The natural levity of the French, fays he, is reinforced by the most preposterous education, and the example of a giddy scople, engaged in the most frivolous pursuits. A Frenchman by some priest or monk taught to read his mother tongue, and to say his prayers in a language he does not understand. It learns to dance and to sence by the masters of those sciences. He becomes a compleat connoisser in dressing hair, and in adorning his own person, under the hands and instructions of his barber and valet de chambre. If he learns to play apon the flute or the fiddle, he is altegether irresistible. But the piques himself upon being polished above the natives of any other country, by his conversation with the sair sex. In the course of this communication, with which he is indulged from his tender years, he learne like a parsot, by sote, the

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whole circle of French compliments, which are a fet of phrases, ridiculous even to a proverb; and these he throws out indifcriminately to all women without diffinction, in the exercise of that kind of address, which is here distinguished by the name of gallantry. It is an exercise, by the repetition of which he becomes very pert, very familiar, and very impertinent. A Frenchman, in confequence of his mingling with the females from his infancy, not only becomes acquainted with all their customs and humours, but grows wonderfully alert in performing a thousand little offices, which are overlooked by other men, whose time hath been spent in making more valuable acquifitions. He enters, without ceremony, a lady's bedchamber, while the is in bed, reaches her whatever the wants, airs her thift, and helps to put it on. He attends at her toilette, regulates the diffribution of her patches, and advises where to lay on the paint. If he visits her when she is dreffed, and perceives the leaft impropriety in her coeffure, he infifts upon adjusting it with his own hands. If he fees a curl, or even a fingle hair amifs, he produces his comb, his feiflars, and pomatum, and fets it to rights with the dexterity of a professed frizeur. He squires her to every place she visits, either on bufiness or pleasure; and, by dedicating his whole time to ther, renders himself necessary to her occasions. In short, of all the coxcombs on the face of the earth, a French petit maisee is the most impertinent; and they are all petite maitres, from the marquis who glitters in lace and embroidery, to the garcon barbiers, (barber's boy) covered with meal, who struts with his hair in a long queue, and his hat under his arm.

A Frenchman will fooner part with his religion than his hair. Even the foldiers in France wear a long queue; and this ridiculous foppery has descended, as I said before, to the lowest class of people. The boy who cleans shoes at the corner of a street, has a tail of this kind hanging down to his rump; and the beggar who drives an ass, wears his hair as pure, though, perhaps, he has neither shirt nor breeches.

I shall only mention one custom more, which seems to carry human affectation to the very farthest verge of folly and extravagance: that is, the manner in which the saces of the ladies are primed and painted. It is generally supposed that part of the fair fex, in some other countries, make use of fard and vermilion for very different purposes, namely, to help a bad or saded complexion, to heighten the graces, or conceal the defects of nature, as well as the ravages of time. I shall not enquire whether it is just and honest to impose in this manner on mankind, if it is not honest, it may be allowed to be

artful and politic, and fliews, at least, a defire of being agree. able. But to lay it on as the fashion in France prescribes to all the ladies of condition, who indeed cannot appear without this badge of diffinction, is to difguile themselves in such a manner as to render them odious and deteftable to every spectator who has the least relish left for nature and propriety. As for the fard, or white, with which their necks and shoulders are plaistered, it may be in some measure excusable, as their fkins are naturally brown, or fallow; but the rouge, which is daubed on their faces, from the chin up to the eyes, without the least art or dexterity, not only destroys all distinction of features, but renders the aspect really frightful, or at least conveys nothing but ideas of disgust and aversion. Without this horrible malk no married lady is admitted at court, or in any polite affembly, and it is a mark of diffunction which none of the lower classes dare assume, no val of state assistant

DRESS.] The French dress of both sexes is so well known that it is needless to expatiate upon them here; but, indeed, their dress in cities and towns is so variable, that it is next to impossible to describe it. They certainly have more invention in that particular than any of their neighbours, and their constantly changing their fashions is of infinite service to their manufactures. With regard to the English, they posses one capital superiority, which is, that the cloaths of both sexes, and their ornaments, are at least one third cheapers.

When a stranger arrives in Paris he finds it necessary to fend for the taylor, peruquier, hatter, shoemaker, and every other tradefman concerned in the equipment of the human body. He must even change his buckles, and the form of his ruffles: and, though at the risk of his life, fuit his cloaths to the mode of the feafon. For example, though the weather should be ever so cold, he must wear his babit d'été, or demifaifon, without prefuming to put on a warm drefs before the day which fashion has fixed for that purpose; and neither old age nor infirmity will excuse a man for wearing his hat upon his head, either at home or abroad. Females are, if possible, still more subject to the caprices of fashion All their facts and negligees must be altered and new trimmed. They must have new caps, new laces, new shoes, and their hair new cut. They must have their taffaties for the summer, their slowered filks for the foring and autumn, their fattins and damalks for winter. The men too must provide themselves with a camblet fuit trimmed with filver for fpring and autumn, with filk cloaths for fummer, and cloth laced with gold, or velvet for winter; and he must wear his bag-wig a la pigeon. This vato

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riety of dress is absolutely indispensible for all those who pretend to any rank above the meer vulgar; all ranks, from the king downwards, use powder; and even the rabble, according to their abilities, imitate their superiors in the fripperies of fashion. The common people of the country, however, still retain, without any material deviation, the old fashioned modes of dress, the large hat and most enormous jack-boots, with suitable spurs, and this contrast is even perceivable a few miles from Paris. In large cities, the clergy, lawyers, physicians, and merchants, generally dress in black; and it has been observed, that the French nation, in their modes of dress, are in some measure governed by commercial circumstances.

RELIGION. 7 The religion of France is Roman Catholic, in which their kings have been fo constant, that they have obtained the title of Most Christian; and the pope, in his Bull, gives the king of France the title of Eldest Son of the Church. The Gallican church has more than once attempted to shake off the yoke of the Popes, and made a very great progress in the attempt during the reign of Lewis XIV. but it was defeated by the fecret bigotry of that prince, who, while he was bullying the pope, was inwardly trembling under the power of the Jefuits, a fet that is now exterminated from that kingdom. Though the French clergy are more exempt than fome others from the papal authority, their church confining the pope's power entirely to things relating to falvation, yet they are in general great enemies to any thing that looks like reformation in religion; and possessed as they are of immense property, there must be a thorough coalition in opinion between the king and his parliaments, before any ecclefiaftical reformation can take place; a prospect which seems at present very diffant, notwithstanding the differences between the pope and his most Christian majesty. In the fouthern parts of France, the clergy and magistrates are as intolerant as ever. and the perfecutions of the protestants, or, as they are called, Hugonots, who are very numerous in those provinces, still continue. In thort, the common people of France discover no disposition towards a reformation in religion, which, if ever it takes place, must probably be effected by the spirit of the parliaments. I shall not enter into the antiquated disputes between the Molphists and the Jansenists, nor the different fects of Quietifts and Bourignons, that prevail among the Roman Catholics themselves, nor into the disputes that prevail between the parliament and clergy about the bull Unigenitus, which advances the pope's power above that of the

crown. The flate of religion in France is a firong proof of crown. The flate of religion in France is a strong proof of the passive disposition of the natives, and the bigotry of their kings, who, in complanance to the pope, have depopulated their kingdom, as I have already hinted, of its most useful inhabitants. It must at the same time be owned, that the Hugonots, while they sublished in a manner as a separate state within France, did not shew any remarkable proofs of their moderation, either in religion or government.

ARCHBISHOPRICS, BIAHOPRICS, &c. I In the whole kingdom there are 17 archbishops, 113 bishops, 770 abbies for men, 317 abbies and priories for women, besides a great number of letter convents, and 250 commanderies of the order of Malta; but many of the abbies and numberes have been lately suppressed, and the revenues seized by the king. The

Malta; but many of the abbies and numeries have been lately suppressed, and the revenues seized by the king. The ecclesiastics of all forts are computed at near 200,000, and their revenues at about six millions sterling. The king nominates all archbishops, bishops, abbets, and priors, and can tax the clergy without a papal licence or mandate: accordingly, not many years since, he demanded the twentieth penny of the clergy, and, to ascertain that, required them to deliver in an inventory of their estates and incomes; to avoid which, they voluntarily made an offer of the annual sum of twelve millions of livres, over and above the usual free gift, which they pay every five years.

The archbishop of Lyons is count and primate of France. The archbishop of Sens, is primate of France and Germany. The archbishop of Rheims, is duke and peer, and legate of the holy see.

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LANGUAGE.] One of the wifeft measures of Lewis XIV. LANOUAGE. One of the wifelt measures of Lewis XIV.

The his encouragement of every proposal that tended to the purity and perfection of the French language. He succeeded to far as to render it the most universal of all the living tengues, a curcumstance that tended equally to his greatness and his glory, for his court and nation thereby became the school of the arts, sciences, and politeness. The French language, at present, is chiefly composed of words radically derived from the Latin, with many German derivatives, introduced by the Franks. It is at present on the ducay, its corner stones, fixed under Lewis XIV. are as it were loosened; and in the present mode of writing and expressing themselves, the modern French abandon that grammatical standard, which alone can render a language classical and permanent.

As to the properties of the language, they are undoubtedly greatly inferior to the English, but they are well adapted to subjects.

fubjects void of elevation or passion. It is well accommodated delliance, compliments, and common convertation for mind

The Lord's Prayer in French is as follows; Notre Pire qui is mie ciene, ton man feit fundifile. Ton regne vienne. To von leute foit faite en la terne comme au ciel. Donne nous aujourd hay notre pain quotidies. Pardoune nous nos affences, comme nous ment a come qui nous ant affenceri. Et ne nous indui point en tenaction, mais neus delivre du mal c cort a toi aft le regue, la puissance, es la gloire aux fiécles des fiécles. Amenada mon pier Tome, to la gl

LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN.]. The French, like the other nations of Europe, were for many centuries immerfed in barbarity. The first learning they began to acquire, was not of that kind which improves the understanding, correct the tafte, or regulates the affections; d It confifted in a fubile and quibbling logic, which was more adapted to pervert than to prove the faculties. WBut the fludy of the Greek and Roan writers, which first arose in Italy, disfused itself among This, together with the encouragement which the polite and learned Francis I. gave to all men of merit, was extremely beneficial to French literature. During this reign, many learned men appeared in France, whose labours are well known, and highly afterned all over Europe. The two Stephens, in particular, are named which every real scholar mentions with Ch. It was not however, till the leventer that the French began to write with elegance in their own language. The Academie Françoise was formed for this pursofe; and though their libours, confidered as a body, were set to fucceleful as might have been expected, fonce particular academicians have done great fervice to letters. In fact, literary copartionships are seldom very successful. Of this we have a remarkable example in the present case... The Academy published a dictionary for improving the French language a it was universally despited. Furtieres, a single academician, fed. Furctiores, a fingle academic

かられ、方を内はことであるために、 あれどか、これがわかでもとれの当れれれた。 北京は対の北

publishes another: it meets with universal approbation. Lewis XIV. was the Augustus of France. The protection he gave to letters, and the pensions he belowed on learned mus, both at home and abroad, which, by calculation, did not amount to above 12,000 cl: per annum, have gained him more glory than all the military enterprises, upon which he expended to many millions. (The learned men who appeared in Trance during this reign, are too numerous to be mentioned. Their transcriptores. Racine and Corneilles the first fined. Their tragic poets, Racine and Corneille, the first listinguished for underness, the second for majesty, and both of a country of the second for majesty, and both

for the strength and justiness of their painting, the elegance of their taste, and their strict adherence to the rules of the drame, are, next to the Greek tragedians, the most perfect masters in this species of writing. Moliere would have exhausted the subjects of comedy, were they not every where inexhaustible, and particularly in France. In works of strice, and in criticism, Boileau, though a close iminator of the antients, is both deficient in genius. But France has not as yet produced an epic poem that can be mentioned with Mileton, though a close indicated and the same extensive and universal kind with Shakespeare, equally fixed for the gay and the serious, the humorous and the Galling of the least of the gay and the serious, the humorous and the fibline. In the eloquence of the pulpit and of the bar, the French are prestly bour superiors passiver. Bourdalone, Fleshier, and Maffillon, have carried pulpit eloquence not a degree of perfections which we may approach to have never boan forpass. The genius, however, not their major and government, is barrenely unfavourable to all improvements in the most niefal branches of philosophy. All the establishments of Lewis KIV. for the advancement of prevented in the most defait branches of philosophy. All the establishments of Lewis KIM. for the advancementary science, were not able too counterbalance the influence of the clergy, whose interesting to keep markind agnorate in material religion and morably and the influence of the center and ministry, who there are enal interest ministry, who there are enal interest formany good written actural rights of maintaid, and every found principle of government. The French have not therefore so many good written amount, religious to political subjects; as have appeared in Great Britain. But a rather has produced force great ment able do honour to humanity, whose tracter no obside could stop, whose freedding no agovernment however despotic, no religion however superficious, could durb or rastrain. Who is ignorant of Pascall or the archbishop of Cambray I saw men have done more service to religion either by their writings or their lives. As for Montesquieus he is an honour to the more service to religion either by their writings or their lives. As for Montesquieus he is an honour to the more service to religion either by their writings or their lives. As for Montesquieus he is an honour to the more marked that the legislator of mations his works are read in tracy commenced in great language, and, wherever they go they onlighten and envigorate the human mind.

In the Bellies Leitres and micellations, way, no nation were preduced more agreeable writers; moone whom we may place Divingens and blottains as the more considerable, one by the legislator of the following the immortal blottains as the more considerable, one by the legislators of his way to the sastral living diffeoveries of Newton appeared in Pascallent mathematicians; particularly D'Alember, who, with with all the precision of a geometer, has united the talents of a fine writer.

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Since the beginning of the present century, the French have vied with the English in natural philosophy. Buffon would deserve to be reckoned among men of science, were he not still more remarkable for his eloquence than for his philosophy. He is to be regarded as a philosophical painter of nature; and under this view, his Natural History is the first work of its kind.

Their painters, Pouffin, Le Brun, and above all Le Sueur, did honour to the age of Lewis XIV. They have none at present to compare with them in the more noble kinds of painting; but Mr. Greuse, for portraits and conversation pieces, never perhaps was excelled.

Sculpture is in general better understood in France than in England, or in any other nation. Their treatises on ship-building and engineering stand unrivalled; but in the practice of both they are outdone by the English. No genius has hitherto equalled Vauban in the theory or practice of fortification. The French were long our superiors in architecture, though we now bid fair for surpassing them in this art.

We shall conclude this head with observing, that the French have now finished the Cyclopedie, or general dictionary of arts and sciences, which was drawn up in 26 volumes in folio, under the direction of messieurs D'Alembert and Diderot, and is the most complete collection of human knowledge we are acquainted with.

Universities and Public Colleges.] These literary institutions have received an irreparable loss by the expulsion of the jesuits, who made the languages, arts, and sciences, their particular study, and taught them all over France. It is not within my plan to describe the different governments and constitutions of every university or public college in France; but they are in number twenty-eight, as follow; Aix, Angiers, Arles, Avignon, Besancon, Bourdeaux, Bourges, Caen, Cahors, Dol, Douay, Fleche, Montauban, Montpellier, Nantes, Orange, Orleans, Paris, Perpignan, Poitiers, Point Mouson, Richlieu, Rheims, Soissons, Strasbourg, Toulouse, Tournois, and Valence.

ACADEMIES.] There are eight academies in Paris, namely, three literary ones, that called the French Academy, that of Inscriptions, and that of the Sciences; one of painting and sculpture, one of architecture, and three for riding the great horse and other military exercises.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES, 7 Few countries, if we NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. S except Italy, can book Vol. II.

of more valuable remains of antiquity than France. Some of the French antiquities belong to the time of the Celts, and confequently, compared to them, those of Rome are modern. Father Mabillon has given us a most curious account of the sepulchres of their kings, which have been discovered so far back as Pharamond; and some of them when broken open were found to contain ornaments and jewels of value. At Rheims, and other parts of France, are to be feen triumphal arches; but the most entire is at Orange, erected on account of the victory obtained over the Cimbri and Teutones by Caius Marius and Luctatius Catulus. After Gaul was reduced to a Roman province, the Romans took vast delight in adorning it with magnificent edifices, both civil and facred, fome of which are more entire than any to be met with in Italy itself. The ruins of an amphitheatre are to be found at Chalons, and likewise at Vienne. Nismes, however, exhibits the most valuable remains of ancient architecture of any place in France. The famous Pont du Garde was raifed in the Augustan age by the Roman colony of Nismes, to convey a stream of water between two mountains, for the use of that city, and is as fresh to this day as Westminster-bridge: it confifts of three bridges, or tires of arches one above another: the height is 174 feet, and the length extends to 723. The moderns are indebted for this, and many other stupendous aqueducts, to the ignorance of the ancients that all streams will rife as high as their heads. Many other ruins of antiquity are found at Nismes, but the chief is the temple of Diana, whose vestiges are still remaining. The amphitheatre, which is shought to be the fihest and most entire of the kind of any in Europe; but above all, the house erected by the emperor Adrian, called the Maison Carrie. The architecture and sculpture of this building is so exquisitely beautiful that it enchants even the most ignorant, and it is still entire, being very little affected either by the ravages of time, or the havock of war. At Paris may be feen the remains of the palace of Therma, which was built by the emperor Julian, furnamed the Apostate, about the year 356, after the same model as the baths of Dioclesian. The remains of this ancient edifice are many arches, and within them a large falloon. It is fabricated of a kind of maffic, the composition of which is not now known, intermixed with small square pieces of free stone and bricks

At Arles in Provence is to be seen an obelisk of oriental granite, which is 52 feet high, and 7 feet diameter at the base, and all but one stone. Roman temples are frequent in France. The most particular are in Burgundy and Guienne, and other places

places besides the neighbourhood of Nismes, contain magnificent ruins of aqueducts. The passage cut through the middle of a rock near Briançon in Dauphiny, is thought to be a Roman work, if not of greater antiquity. The round buckler of massy silver, taken out of the Rhone in 1665, being twenty inches in diameter, and weighing twenty one pounds, containing the story of Scipio's continence, is thought to be coval with that great general. It would be endless to recount the different monuments of antiquity to be found in France, particularly in the cabinets of the curious:

I have already mentioned feveral remarkable springs and mountains which may be considered as natural curiosities. Some of the modern works of art, particularly the canals, have been already mentioned, and some subterraneous passages and holes, especially at St. Aubin in Britany and Niont in

Dauphiny, are really stupendous:

CITIES AND TOWNS. These are numerous in France, of which we shall mention only Paris, Lisse, and their principal

sea-ports, Brest and Toulon.

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Liste, in French Flanders, is thought to be the most regular and strongest fortification in Europe, and was the master-piece of the famous Vauban. It is generally garrisoned with above 10,000 regulars; and for its magnificence and elegance, it is called Little Paris. Its manufactures of filk, cambrick, and camblets, are very considerable; and its inhabitants amount to about 100,000. Every reader is acquainted with the history of Dunkirk, which the French have been obliged to demolish, but is still a thorn in the side of the English, by being a harbour for their smugglers. The rest of French Flanders, and its Netherlands, abound with fortified towns,

which carry on very gainful manufactures.

Moving fouthward, we come to the Isle of France, the capital of which, and the whole kingdom, is Paris. city has been fo often described, that it may appear superfluous to mention it more particularly, were it not that the vanity of the French has given it a preference, which it by no means deserves, to all the capitals in the world, in every respect, not excepting even population. Many of the English have been imposed upon in this respect; and I have already hinted at the feasons, particularly the computing from the bifths and burials within the bills of mortality, which exclude the most populous parishes about London. Another mistake lies in computing from births and marriages. The number of diffenters of all kinds in and about London, who do not register the births of their children, is amazing; and many of the poorer fort cannot afford the expence of fuch registration. Another peculiarity

who can afford the expence, when they find themselves confumptive, or otherwise indisposed, retire into the country, where they are buried, and thereby excluded from the bills of mortality. The population of Paris therefore, where the registers are more exact and accessible to the poor, and where the religion and the police are more uniform and strict, is far more easily ascertained than that of London; and by the best accounts, it does not exceed 7 or 800,000, which is far short of

the inhabitants of London and the contiguous parishes.

Paris is divided into three parts; the city, the university, and that which was formerly called the Town. The city is. old Paris; the university and the town are the new. Paris contains more works of public munificence than utility. Its palaces are more shewy, and some of its streets, squares, hotels, hospitals, and churches, more superbly decorated with a profusion of paintings, tapestry, images, and statues; but Paris, notwithstanding its boasted police, is greatly inferior to London in many of the conveniencies of life, and the folid enjoyments of fociety. Without entering into more minute difquifitions, Paris, it must be owned, is the Paradise of splender and dissipation. The tapestry of the Gobelines is unequalled for beauty and richness. The Louvre is a buildunequalled for beauty and richness. ing that does honour to architecture itself; and the institution of the French academy far exceeds any thing of the kind in England or elsewhere. The Tuilleries, the Palace of Orleans, or, as it is called, Luxembourg, where a valuable collection of paintings are shewn, the Royal palace, the King's Library, the Guild-Hall, and the hospital for invalids, are superb to the highest degree. The city of Paris is said to be fifteen miles in circumference. The hotels of the French noblesse at Paris, take up a great deal of room, with their court-yards and gardens; and fo do their convents and churches. The streets are very narrow, and the houses very high, many, of them seven stories. The houses are built of stone, and are generally mean, even to wretchedness, owing partly to their containing a different family on every floor. The river Seine, which runs through the centre of the city, is not half so large as the Thames at London; it is too far distant from the sea for the purposes of navigation, and is not furnished, as the Thames, with veffels or boats of any fort: over it are many ftone and wooden bridges, which have nothing to recommend them. The streets of Paris are generally crowded, particularly with coaches, which gives that capital the appearance of wealth

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One Goble, a noted dyer at Rheims, was the first who settled in this place, in the reign of Francis I. and the house has retained his name ever fince; and here the great Colbert, about the year 1667, established that valuable manufactury.

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wealth and grandeur; though, in reality, there is more show than substance. The glittering carriages that dazzle the eyes of strangers, are mostly common hacks, hired by the day of week to the numerous foreigners who vifit that city; and in truth, the greatest part of the trade of Paris arises from the constant succession of strangers that arrive daily from every nation and quarter of the globe. This ascendency over other nations, is undoubtedly owing to the reputation of their language, their public buildings, the Gobelines, or manufacture of tapeftry, their libraries, and collections of paintings, that are open to the public; the cheapness of provisions, excellency of the French wines, and, above all, the purity of the air and climate in France. With all these advantages, however, Paris, in general, will not bear a comparison with London in the more effential circumstances of a thriving foreign and domestic trade, the cleanness of their streets, elegance of their houses, especially within; the plenty of water, and that of a better quality than the Seine, which it is faid difagrees with ffrangers, as do likewise their small wines. In the houses of Paris, most of the stoors are of brick, and have no other kind of cleaning than that of being fprinkled with water, and swept once a day. These brick floors, the stone stairs, the want of wainfcotting in the rooms, and the thick partywalls of stone, are, however, good preservatives against fire, which feldom does any damage in this city. Instead of wainscotting, the walls are covered with tapeftry or damask. The beds in general are very good, and well ornamented, with tefter and curtains; but bugs are here a most intolerable nuifance, which frequently oblige strangers to sleep on the floor during the excessive heat in the summer. Their shops are but poorly flored with goods; nor has their government made the provisions that are ever in its power for the comfort of the inferior ranks; its whole attention feeming to be directed to the conveniency and splendor of the great. The shopkeepers and tradefinen, an indolent loitering people, feldom make their appearance before dinner in any other than a morning dress, of velvet cap, filk night-gown, and Morocco flippers; but when they intend a visit or going abroad, all the punctilios of a courtier are attended to, and hardly the refemblance of a man remains. There is a remarkable contrast between this class of people and those of the same rank in London. In Paris, the women pack up parcels, enter the orders, and do most of the drudgery business of the shop, while the husband loiters about, talks of the great, of fashions and diversions, the invincible force of their armies, and the fplendor of the grand monarque. The Parisians, however, as well as the B 3

natives of France in general, are remarkably temperate in their living, and to be intoxicated with liquor is confidered as infamous. Bread, and all manner of butchers meat and poultry, are extremely good in Paris; the beef is excellent; the wine they generally drink, is a very thin kind of Burgundy. The common people, in the fummer feafon, live chiefly on bread, butter, grapes, and small wine. The Parisians scareely know the use of tea, but they have coffee in plenty. The police of Paris is so well attended to, that quarrels, accidents, or felonies, seldom happen; and strangers from all quarters of the globe, let their appearance be ever fo uncommon, meet with the most polite treatment. The streets are patrolled at night by horse and foot, so judiciously stationed, that no offender can escape their vigilance. They likewise visit the publicans precifely at the hour of twelve at night, to fee that the company are gone; for in Paris no liquor can be had after that The public roads in France are under the same excellent regulation, which, with the torture of the rack, prevents robberies in that kingdom; but, for the same reasons, when robberies do happen, they are always attended with the death of the unfortunate traveller; and indeed this is the general practice in every country of Europe, England and Scotland excepted.

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The environs of Paris are very pleasant, and contain a number of fine seats, small towns, and villages; some of them being scattered on the edges of losty mountains rising from the

Seine, are remarkably delightful.

The palace of Versailles, which stands about 12 miles from Paris, though magnificent and expensive beyond conception, and adorned with all that art can furnish, is properly a collection of buildings, each of exquisite architecture, but not forming a whole, agreeable to the grand and sublime of that art. The gardens, however, and water-works (which are supplied by means of prodigious engines across the Seine at Marli, about three miles distance) are astonishing proofs of the fertile genius of man, and highly worthy of a stranger's attention. Trianon, Marli, St. Germain en Laye, Meudon, and other royal palaces, are laid out with taste and judgment; each has its peculiar beauties for the entertainment and amusement of a luxurious court; but some of them are in a shame-ful condition, both as to repairs and cleanliness.

Brest is a small, but very strong town, upon the English channel, with a most spacious and fine fortissed road and harbour, the best and safest in all the kingdom: yet its entrance is difficult, by reason of many rocks lying under water. At Brest is a court of admiralty, an academy for sea-affairs, docks, and magazines for all kinds of naval stores, rope-yards, store-houses,

houses, &c. insomuch, that it may now be termed the capital receptacle on the ocean for the navy-royal of France, and is

admirably well adapted for that end.

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reles, Lewis XIV. rendered Toulon, from a pitiful village, a feaport of great importance. He fortified both the town and harbour, for the reception and protection of the navy-royal. Its old and its new harbour lie contiguous; and by means of a canal, ships pass from the one to the other, both of them having an outlet into the spacious outer harbour. Its arsenal, established also by that king, has a particular storehouse for each ship of war, its guns, cordage, &c. being separately laid up. Here are spacious workshops for blacksmiths, joiners, carpenters, locksmiths, carvers, &c. Its rope-walk of stone is 320 toises in length, with three arched walks. Its general magazine supplies whatever may be wanting in the particular storehouses, and contains an immense quantity of all kinds of

flores, disposed in the greatest order.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. | Next to Henry IV. justly stiled the Great, the famous Colbert, a Scotsman, minister to Lewis XIV. may be called the father of the French commerce and manufactures. Under him there was a great appearance that France would make as illustrious a figure as a trading. as the then did as a warlike people; but the truth is, the French do not naturally possess that undaunted perseverance that is necellary for commerce and colonization, though no people, in theory, understand them better. It is to be considered, at the same time, that France, by her situation, by the turn of her inhabitants for certain manufactures, and the happiness of her foil, must be always possessed of a great inland and neighbouring trade, which enriches her, and makes her the most respectable power upon the continent of Europe. I have already enumerated her natural commodities, to which may be added her manufactures of falt-petre, filk, embroidery, filver stuffs, tapestry, cambrics, lawns, fine laces, fine serges and stuffs, velvets, brocades, paper, brandy which is diffilled from wine, a prodigious variety of toys, and other articles; many of which are smuggled into Great Britain, for which they are paid in ready money.

The filk manufacture was introduced into France fo late as the reign of Henry IV. and in the age of his grandson, Lewis XIV. the city of Tours alone employed 8000 looms, and 800 mills. The city of Lyons then employed 18,000 looms; but after the impolitic revocation of the edict of Nantes, the expulsion of the protestants, and the ruinous wars maintained by France, they decreased to 4000, and their filk manufacture is now rivalled by that of England, where the French pro-

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testants took refuge, and were happily encouraged. On the other hand, the French woollen cloths and stuffs, more especially at Abbeville, are said to be now little inserior to those of England and Holland, affisted by the clandestine importation of English and Irish wool, and workmen from this country.

I have already mentioned the infinite advantage arifing to

her inland commerce by her rivers and navigable canals.

As to her foreign trade, it may be said to extend all over the globe. It is a doubtful point whether the crown of France was a loser by its cession of Canada and part of Louisiana at the late peace. But the most valuable part of Hispaniola in the West Indies, which she possesses by the partiality and indolence of Spain, is a most improveable acquisition, and the most valuable of all her foreign colonies. In the West Indies the likewise possesses the important sugar islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, St. Bartholomew, Deseada, and Marigalante. Her possessions in North America since the late

war, are only a small tract upon the Minshippi.

The French have still possessions in the East Indies, of which Pendicherry and Mauritius are the principal; and had their genius been more turned for commerce than war, they might have engrofied more territory and revenues than are now in possession of the English; but they over-rated both their own power and their courage, and their East India company feems now to be at its last gasp. We cannot answer for the confequences if that trade should be thrown open. They may be more fatal to England than beneficial to France, present, (says Mr. Anderson) " her land trade to Switzerand and Italy is by way of Lyons-To Germany, through Mets and Strafburgh-To the Netherlands, through Lifle-To Spain, (a most profitable one) through Bayonne and Perpignan. As for her naval commerce, her ports in the channel, and on the western ocean, are frequented by all the trading nations in Europe, to France's very great advantage, more especially respecting what is carried on with England. Holland, and Italy. The trade from her Mediterranean ports (more particularly from Marfeilles) with Turkey and Africa, has long been very considerable. The negro trade from Guinea supplies her sugar colonies, besides the gold, ivory, and drugs got from thence,"

In the year 1739, France may be faid to have been in the senith of her commerce. Favoured by Spain, and dreaded by all the reft of Europe, her fleets covered the ocean, but the trufted too much to her own felf-importance. Cardinal de Fleury, who then directed her affairs, took no care to protect her trade by proper naval armaments; so that the greater it

was, it became the more valuable prey to the English when war broke out. It is, however, the happiness of France that her wounds are foon closed, and it is hard to fay how foon the

may recover all the has loft.

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One great disadvantage to the commerce of France is, that the profession of a merchant is not so honourable as in England, and some other countries, so that the French nobility think it below them, which is the reason that the church, the law, and the army, are so full of that order. A great number of the cities of France have the privilege of coinage, and each of them a particular mark to diffinguish their respective pieces, which, however, must be very embarrassing, especially to ftrangers.

PUBLIC TRADING COMPANIES.] The institutions of public trading companies to Canada or New France, and the East and West Indies, formerly cost the French crown immense sums, but we know none of them now subsisting, tho no doubt their West India trade, which is still very considerable, especially in sugar, is under proper regulations, pre-

scribed by their councils of commerce.

The constitution CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. of France, in feudal times, was very unfavourable to monarchy, but the oppressions of the great landholders by degrees grew so irksome to the subjects, that they preferred the monarchical to the ariffocratical government. Ariffocracy however still sublisted in some degree to the beginning of the last century, chiefly through the necessity which the Hugonots or protestants were under to have princes of the blood, and men of great quality for their leaders; but Richlieu, in the time of Lewis XIII. gave it a mortal blow, and all the civil difputes in France fince have been among great men for power and places, and between the kings and their parliaments, but the latter were feldom or never attended with any fanguinary effects.

The present parliament of France has no analogy with that of Great-Britain. It was originally inflituted to ferve as a kind of law affiftant to the affembly of the states, which was composed of the great peers and landholders of the kingdom, and ever fince it continued to be a law, and at last, a money court, and the members have had the courage of late to claim a kind of a negative power to the royal edicts, which they pretend can be of no validity till registered by them. His most christian majesty has often tried to invalidate their acts and to intimidate their persons; but, despotic as he is, he has never ventured to inflict any farther punishment than a flight banishment or imprisonment for their most provoking acts of disobedience.

This ridiculous fituation between power and privilege shews the infirmity of the French constitution, as the king dares not punish, and his parliament will not obey; but it discovers at the same time, that the nation in general thinks the parliament

its natural guardian against the court.

The kingdom of France is divided into thirty governments, over each of which is appointed a king's lieutenant-general, a fuperintendant, who pretty much refembles the lord lieutenants in England, but their executive powers are far more extensive. Distributive justice in France is administered by parliaments, chamber of accounts, courts of-aid, prefidial courts, generalities, elections, and other courts. The parliaments were in number fifteen, those of Paris, Toulouse, Rouen, Grenoble, Bourdeaux, Dijon, Aix, Remes, Pau, Mets, Befançon, Douay, Perpignan, Colmar, and Arras. Several of these parliaments however are now united into one. parliament of Paris is the chief, and takes the lead in all national business. It is divided into ten chambers. grand chamber is appropriated chiefly for the trial of peers. The Tournelle Civil judges in all matters of property above the value of 1000 livres. The Tournelle Criminel receives and decides appeals from inferior courts in criminal cases. Befides these three capital chambers, there are five of requests for receiving the depositions of witnesses, and determining causes, pretty much in the same manner as our bills and anfwers in chancery and the exchequer.

The next court of judicature in France is the chamber of accounts, where all matters of public finances are examined, treaties of peace and grants registered, and the vassalages due from the royal fiefs are received. The chambers are in number twelve, and held in the eities of Paris, Rouen, Dijon, Nantes, Montpelier, Grenoble, Aix, Pau, Blois, Lisle, Aire, and

Dole.

The third court of judicature is the court of aid, where all matters that relate to the royal revenue, and the railing of money are determined.

The fourth are the prefidial courts, which are composed of judges for determining matters in appeal from magistrates of

little towns and villages.

The next court are the generalities, who proportion the taxes to be raised in their districts, according to the sum that is appointed to be levied. They likewise take cognizance of matters relating to the crown lands, and certain branches of the revenue. These courts are in number twenty-three, each consisting of twenty-three persons, and they are distributed over the kingdom for the more convenient dispatch of business.

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Subject to these generalities are the courts of elections, which settle the smaller proportions of taxes that are to be paid by parishes, and inferior districts, and how much each individual in the same is to pay. This is done by a collector, who returns the affessments to the court of generalities. Besides the above courts, the French have intendants of justice, police, and sinances, whose powers, when properly executed, are of great service to the peace of the community. They have likewise provosts, senescals, bailists, and other officers, whom we have no room to enumerate.

After the reader has been told of the excellency of the climate, and fertility of the soil in France; her numerous manufactures, and extensive commerce; her great cities, numerous towns, sea-ports, rivers and canals; the cheapness of provisions, wines, and liquors; the formidable armies and sleets she has sent forth to the terror of Europe; and the natural character of her inhabitants, their sprightliness and gaiety, he will undoubtedly conclude, that France is the most powerful nation, and her people the most opulent and happy in Europe. The reverse, however, appears to be the state of that nation at present; and we do not find that in any former

period they were more rich or more happy. True it is, that in a country so extensive and fruitful, her government finds immense resources in men and money; but, as if the French councils were directed by an evil genius, these resources, great as they are, by a wrong application have proved the ruin of the people, The most obvious causes of this national poverty took their rife from the ambition and vanity of their kings and leading men, which led them into schemes of univerfal dominion, the aggrandizement of their name, and the enflaving of Christendom. Their wars, which they fometimes carried on against one half of Europe, and in which they were generally unfortunate, led them into difficula ties to which the ordinary revenues were inadequate; and hence proceeded the arbitrary demands upon the subject, under various pretences, in the name of loans, free gifts, &c. When these failed, other methods, more despotic and unwarrantable, fuch as raising and reducing the value of money as it suited their own purposes, national bankruptcies, and other grievous oppressions, were adopted, which gave the finishing blow, to public credit, shook the foundations of trade, commerce, and industry, the fruits of which no man could call his own.

When we consider the motives of these wars, a desire to enslave and render miserable the nations around them, that man must be devoid of humanity whose breast is not raised

with indignation upon the bare mention of the blood that has been spilt, the miseries and desolations that have happened, and the numerous places that have fallen a facrifice to their ambition. It appears too plain, from their late attack upon Corfica, that their own misfortunes have not taught them wildom or humanity, for while they thus grasp after foreign conquest, their own country exhibits a picture of misery and beggary. Their towns, a very few excepted, make a most difficult and folitary appearance. The shops are mean beyond description; and the passengers, who faunter through a labyrinth of narrow dirty streets, appear to be chiefly composed of priefts and devotees, passing to or from mass, hair-dressers, and beggars. That this is the appearance of their towns and many of their cities, we may appeal to the observation of any one who has been in that kingdom. Were it possible to mention a people more indigent than these citizens; we might describe the farmers and peafantry. We have in another place mentioned the natural advantages of France, where the hills are covered with grapes, and most extensive plains produce excellent crops of corn, rye, and barley. Amidst this profusion of plenty, the farmer and his family barely exist upon the gleanings; and his cattle, which are feldom numerous, pick a fublishence in the fummer months from the skirts of his elds. Here the farmer, meagre, dispirited, and depressed, exhibits a spectacle of indigence hardly credible. And to see yoked together, excites in an English traveller that pity to which human nature is entitled. He forgets the country while he feels for the man.

Many of the taxes and revenues in France are let out for a time to the best bidder, or, as it is there called, farmed; and these harpies, the farmers general, and their underlings, make no scruple of seecing the people most unmercifully; and the residue, if any do remain, goes to fatisfy the cravings of a numerous clergy, who in their turn are obliged, as well as the laity, to advance the government immense sums, under the names of tenths and free gists, exclusive of which, as I have observed essewhere, they are now taxed with a certain sum, to be paid annually. As oppressions are at present exercised in full vigour, and taxes increasing, there is the greatest probability that the bulk of the French nation will long remain that poor, unhappy, and miserable people we have been representing them, which in truth is a happy circumssance for the

liberties and the peace of Europe.

REVENUES.] Nothing certain can be faid concerning the twenues of a prince who can command the puries of all his

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subjects. In 1716, the whole specie of France in gold and solver was computed to be about seventeen millions sterling; and though the crown was then doubly a bankrupt, being in debt about 100 millions sterling, or 2,000 millions of livres, yet by laying hold of almost all the current money in the kingdom, and by arbitrarily raising or lowering the value of coins, in sour years time the duke regent of France published a general state of the public debts, by which it appeared the king scarcely owed 340 millions of livres. This being done by a national robbery, we can form no idea but that of despotism of the means by which so great a reduction was effected. The French court has not since that time blushed to own, to wit towards the conclusion of the late war, and also in 1769, that their king was bankrupt; and his ministers have pursued measures pretty much similar to those practised by the regent

to recruit the royal finances.

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Some writers lay that the annual revenues of France, ordinary and extraordinary, by the account of their own financiers, (including Lorrain) do not amount to clear fix millions flerling, which is equal to the natural revenue of England alone. Though I am apt to think that this calculation of the French revenues is rather too low, and that they may be fixed at feven millions; yet we are not to form our ideas of them from the great armaments, garrisons, and fortifications maintained by the French king, because their expence is inconsiderable to him, compared to what they would be to a king of Great-Britain; and the like observation holds good in all the other departments of public expence in both kingdoms. The French themselves, it is true, magnify the revenues of their crown fometimes to twelve millions sterling, or above; but their natural vanity gives them no right to any credit on fuch a head; and though it is not at all impossible that the French. king, in time of war, may raife fuch a fum upon his fubjects, and discharge it by repaying them with one third of the debt. yet that is not to be accounted as a flated national revenue, and tends only to prove the mifery of the subject, and the injustice: of the crown.

In France taxes are raised by the taille, or land-tax. The taillon, which the nobility are obliged to pay as well as the commons, is only another land-tax; by aids, which we call customs or merchandize; by gabels, which is a tax upon falt; by a capitation, or poll-tax; by the tenths of estates and employments; by the sale of all offices of justice; by confiscations and forfeitures; and by a tenth, or free gift of the clergy, exclusive of the annual sum of twelve millions of livres, which that body has of late advanced to the king.

MILITARY AND MARINE STRENGTH.] In time of peace, the crown of France maintains about 200,000 men, but, as I have already hinted, at a very small expence, the pay of the common men being little more than two pence half penny per day. In the time of war 400,000 have been brought to the field; but those which are raised from the militia are very indifferent troops. In the reign of Lewis XIV. the French had at one time 100 ships of the line, which was almost equal to the marine force of all Europe besides. The French have, however, at sea been generally deseated by the English. The engagement at La Hogue, which happened in 1692, gave a blow to the French marine which it never has recovered. The present king, Lewis XV. has more than once made prodigious efforts towards re-establishing his navy, but his officers and seamen are so much inferior to those of England, that he feemed during the late war to have built ships of force for the fervice of Great-Britain, so frequent were the captures made by the English. At present, viz. 1769, we are told, that including 50 gun ships, the French navy amounts to fixtyfour ships of the line, and twenty-five frigates, besides smaller

ROYAL TITLES, ARMS, The title affumed by the NOBILITY, AND ORDERS. I French king, is fimply, King of France and Navarre; and by way of compliment he is called his Most Christian Majesty. His arms are three sleurs-de-lis, or, in a field argent, supported by two angels in the habits of Levites, having each of them a banner in his hand, with the same arms. The motto is Lilia non laborant neque nent.

About the year 1349 Hubert the last count of Dauphiny, being accidentally the occasion of his fon's death, annexed that county to the crown of France, upon condition that the eldest fon of France should be, for the time to come, stilled

Dauphine.

The French nobility are of four kinds; first, the princes of the blood; secondly, dukes and counts, peers of France; thirdly, the ordinary nobility; fourthly, the nobility lately made, or those made in the present reign. The first prince of the blood, is the person who stands next to the crown after the king's sons. The knights of the Holy Ghost are ranked among the higher nobility, as are the governors and lieutenants-general of provinces.

In France there are three orders; first, that of St. Michael, instituted in 1469, and though originally composed only of thirty-six knights, was afterwards enlarged to a hundred. A

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person must be a knight of this order before he can enter into that of (secondly) the Holy Ghost, which was founded in 1578, by Henry III. and is composed of a hundred persons, exclusive of the sovereign, and conferred only on princes of the blood, and persons of the highest rank. Thirdly, the order of St. Lewis, which was instituted in the year 1693 by Lewis XIV. merely for military merit, and is worn by almost

every officer, and even subalterns.

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HISTORY.] The history of no country is better authenticated than that of France, and it is particularly interesting to a British reader. This kingdom, which was by the Romans called Transalpine Gaul, or Gaul beyond the Alps, to diffinguish it from Cifalpine Gaul, on the Italian fide of the Alps, was probably peopled from Italy, to which it lies contiguous. Like other European nations, it foon became a defirable object to the ambitious Romans; and, after a brave refistance, was annexed to their empire by the invincible arms of Julius Cæfar, about forty-eight years before Christ. Gaul continued in the possession of the Romans till the downfal of that empire in the fifth century, when it became a prey to the Goths, the Burgundians, and the Franks, who fubdued, but did not extirpate the ancient natives. The Franks themselves. who gave it the name of France, or Frankenland, were a collection of feveral people inhabiting Germany, and particularly the Salii, who lived on the banks of the river Sale, and who cultivated the principles of jurisprudence better than their neighbours. These Salii had a rule, which the rest of the Franks are faid to have adopted, and has been by the modern Francs applied to the fuccession of the throne, excluding all females from the inheritance of fovereignty, and is well known by the name of the Salic law.

The Franks and Burgundians, after establishing their power, and reducing the original natives to a state of slavery, parcelled out the lands among their principal leaders; and succeeding kings found it necessary to confirm their privileges, allowing them to exercise sovereign authority in their respective governments, until they at length assumed an independency, only acknowledging the king as their head. This gave rise to those numerous principalities that were formerly in France, and to the several parliaments; for every province became, in its policy and government, an epitome of the whole kingdom; and no laws were made, or taxes raised, without the concurrence of the grand council, consisting of the clergy and of the

nobility.

Thus, as in other European nations, immediately after the diffolution of the Roman empire, the first government in France

France feems to have been a kind of mixed monarchy, and the power of their kings extremely circumferibed and limited by

the feudal barons.

The first Christian monarch of the Franks (according to Daniel, one of the best French historians) was Clovis, who began his reign anno 468, from which period the French history exhibits a feries of great events; and we find them generally engaged in domestic broils or in foreign wars. The first race of their kings, prior to Charlemagne, found a cruel enemy in the Saracens, who then over-ran Europe, and retaliated the barbarities of the Goths and Vandals upon their posterity. In the year 800, Charlemagne, king of France, whom we have often mentioned as the glory of those dark ages, became master of Germany, Spain, and part of Italy, and was crowned king of the Romans by the pope; he divided his empire by will among his fons, which proved fatal to his family and posterity. Soon after this, the Normans, a fierce warlike people from Norway, Denmark, and other parts of Scandinavia, ravaged the kingdom of France; and about the year 900, obliged the French to yield up Normandy and Bretagne to Rollo, their leader, who married the king's daughter, and was persuaded to profess himself a Christian. This laid the foundation of the Norman power in France; which afterwards gave a king to England, in the person of William duke of Normandy, who subdued Harold, the last Saxon king, in the year 1066. This event proved unfortunate and ruinous to France, as it engaged that nation in almost perpetual wars with England, for whom they were not an equal match, notwithstanding their numbers, and the affistance they received from Scotland.

The rage of crufading, which broke out at this time, was of infinite fervice to the French crown in two respects; in the first place, it carried off hundreds of thousands of its turbulent subjects, and their leaders, who were almost independent of the king: in the next, the king succeeded to the estates of numbers of the nobility, who died abroad without heirs.

But passing over the dark ages of the crusades, their expeditions to the Holy Land, and wars with England, which have already been mentioned, we shall proceed to that period when the French began to extend their influence over Europe; and this brings us to the reign of Francis I. contemporary with Henry VIII. of England. This prince, though he was brave to excels in his own person, and had deseated the Swiss, whom till then were deemed invincible, was an unfortunate warrior. He was a candidate for the empire of Germany, but lost the imperial crown, Charles V. of the house of Austria,

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and king of Spain, being chosen. Francis made some dazzling expeditions against Spain; but suffered his mother, of whom he was very fond, to abuse his power; by which he disobliged the constable of Bourbon, the greatest of his subjects, who joined in a consederacy against him with the empefor and Henry VIII. of England. In a capital expedition he undertook into Italy, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and obliged to agree to dishonourable terms, which he never meant to perform, to regain his liberty. His non-performance of those conditions was afterwards the source of many wars between him and the emperor; and he died in 1547.

France, at the time of his death, notwithfunding the variety of difagreeable events during the late reign, was in a flourishing condition. Francis I. was succeeded by his son; Henry II. who upon the whole was an excellent and fortunate prince. He continued the war with the emperor of Germany to great advantage for his own dominions; and was so well served by the duke of Guise; that though he lost the battle of St. Quintin, against the Spaniards and the English, he retook Calais from the latter, who never fince had any footing in France. He married his son, the Dauphin, to Mary queen of Scots, in hopes of uniting that kingdom to his crown; but in this scheme he, or rather his country, was unfortunate, as may be seen in the history of Scotland. He was killed in the year 1559, at an unhappy tilting-match, by the count of Montgomery.

He was succeeded by his son, Francis II. a weak, sickly, inactive prince, whose power was entirely engrossed by aprince of the house of Guise, uncle to his wise, the beautiful queen of Scotland. This engrossment of power encouraged the Bourbon, the Montmorenci, and other great families, to form a strong opposition against the government. Anthony, king of Navarre, was at the head of the Bourbon family, but the queen-mother, the samous Catharine of Medicis, being obliged to take part with the Guises, the confederacy, who had adopted the cause of Hugonotism, was broken in pieces, when the sudden death of Francis happened, in the year 1560.

This event took place while the prince of Condé, brother to the king of Navarre, was under sentence of death, for a conspiracy against the court, but the queen-mother saved him, to balance the interest of the Guises; so that the sole direction of affairs sell into her hands, during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. Her regency was a continued series of dissimulation, treachery, and murder. The duke of Guise, who was the scourge of the protestants, was treacherously murdered by one Poltrot, at the siege of Orleans; and the murderer was thought to have been instigated by the samous Vol. II.

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Coligni, admiral of France, who was then at the head of the protestant party. Three civil wars succeeded each other. At haft the court pretended to grant the Hugonots a very advantageous peace, and a match was concluded between Henry, the young king of Navarre and a protestant, and the French king's fifter. The heads of the protestants were invited to celebrate the nuptials at Paris, with the infernal view of butchering them all, if possible, in one night. This project proved but too fricodsful, though it was not completely executed, on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572. The king himself affifted in the maffacre, in which the admiral fell; and it is faid that about 20,000 protestants were murdered at Paris, and in other parts of France; and this brought on a fourth civil war, Though a fresh peace was concluded in 1573, with the proteflants, vet a fifth civil war broke out the next year, when the bloody Charles IX. died without heirs.

His third brother, the duke of Anjou, had, some time before, been chosen king of Poland; and hearing of his brother's death, he, with some difficulty, escaped to France, where he took quiet possession of that crown, by the name of Heary III.

Religion at that time supplied to the reformed nobility of France the fendal powers they had loft. The heads of the protestants could raise armies of Hugonots. The governors of provinces behaved in them as if they had been independent of the crown; and the parties were so equally balanced, that the name of the king alone turned the scale. A holy league was formed for the defence of the catholic religion, at the head of which was the duke of Guile. The protestants, under the prince of Condé, and the duke of Alencon, the king's brother, called in the German princes to their affiltance; and a fixth civil war broke out in 1577, in which the king of Spain took the part of the league, in revenge of the duke of Alencon declaring himself lord of the Netherlands. This civil war was finished within the year, by another sham peace. The king, ever fince his accession to the crown, had plunged himself into a course of infamous debauchery and religious extravapance. He was entirely governed by his profligate favourites, but he possessed natural good sense. He began to suspect that the proscriptions of the protestants, and the setting alide from the fuccession the king of Navarre, on account of his religion, which was aimed at by the holy league, was with a view to place the duke of Guife, the idel of the Roman-catholies, on the throne, to which that duke had fome diffant pretences. A seventh civil war broke out in 1579, and another in the year 1985, both of them to the difadvantage of the protestants, through the abilities of the duke of Guise, The king thought him now to daugerous, that after inviting Congress, II No Vim

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him in a friendly manner to court, both he and his brother, the cardinal, were, by his majesty's orders, and, in a manner, under his eye, basely assassinated. The leaguers, upon this, declared that Henry had forfeited the crown, and was an enemy to religion. This obliged him to throw himself into the arms of the protestants; but while he was besieging Paris, where the leaguers had their greatest force, he was, in his turn, assassinated by one Clement, a young enthusiastic monk, in

1589. In Henry III. ended the line of Valois. The readers of history are well acquainted with the difficulties, on account of his religion, which Henry IV. king of Navarre , head of the house of Bourbon, and the next heir by the Salic law, had to encounter before he mounted the throng. The leaguers were headed by the duke of Main, brother to the lare duke of Guile; and they drew from his cell the decrepit cardinal of Bourbon, uncle to the king of Navarre, and a Roman-catholic, to proclaim him king of France. Being strongly supported by the power of Spain and Rome, all the glorious actions performed by Henry, his courage and magnanimity, feemed only to make him more illustriously unfortunate; for he and his little court were fometimes without common necessaries. He was, however, personally beloved; and no objection lay against him but that of his religion. The leaguers, on the other hand, split among themselves; and the French nation, in general, being jealous of the Spaniards, who availed themselves of the public distractions, Henry, after experiencing a variety of good and bad fortune, came fecretly to a resolution of declaring himself a Roman-catholic. was a measure of necessity, as the king of Spain had offered his daughter Mabella Clara Eugenia to be queen of France, and would have married her to the young duke of Guile.

In 1593, Henry went publicly to mass, as a mark of his conversion. This complaisance wrought wonders in his favour; and having, with great difficulty, obtained absolution from the pope, all France submitted to his authority, and he had only the crown of Spain to contend with, which he did for several years with various fortunes. In 1598, he published the famous edict of Nantes, which secured to the protestants the free exercise of their religion; and next year the treaty of Vervins was concluded with Spain. Henry next chastised the duke of Savoy, who had taken advantage of the late troubles in his kingdom; and applied himself, with wonderful attention and success, (affished in all his undertakings by his minister, the great Sully) to cultivate the happiness of his people,

A finall kingdom lying upon the Pyrenean mountains, of which Henryla predecessors had been unjustly dispossessed of the greatest parts or Upper Navarre, by Ferdidand, king of Spain, about the year 1512.

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ple, by encouraging manufactures, particularly that of filk, the benefit of which France feels at this day. Having re-established the tranquillity, and, in a great measure, secured the happinels of his people, he formed connections with the neighbouring powers for reducing the ambition of the house of Austria; for which purpose, it is said, he had formed great schemes, and collected a formidable army; others say (for his intention does not clearly appear) that he defigned to have formed Christendom into a great republic, of which France was to be the head, to drive the Turks out of Europe; while others attribute his preparations to more ignoble motives, that of a criminal passion for a favourite princels, whose husband had carried her, for protection, into the Austrian dominions. Whatever may be in those conjectures, it is certain, that while he was making preparations for the coronation of his queen, Mary of Medicis, and was ready to enter upon his grand expedition, he was affaffinated in his coach in the streets of Paris, by one Ravilliac, like Clement, another young enthusiast, in 1610.

Lewis XIII. fon to Henry IV. deservedly named the Great, was but nine years of age at the time of his father's death. As he grew up, he discarded his mother and her favourites, and chose for his minister the famous cardinal Richelien, who put a period, by his resolute and bloody measures, to the remaining liberties of France, and to the establishment of the protestants there, by taking from them Rochelle, though Charles I. of England, who had married the French king's sister, endeavoured, by his sleet and arms, to prevent it. This put an end to the civil wars on account of religion in France. Historians say, that in these wars above a million of men lost their lives; that 150,000,000 livres were spent in carrying them on; and that nine cities, four hundred villages, two thousand churches, two thousand monasteries, and ten thousand houses, were burnt, or otherwise destroyed during their

continuance.

Richelieu, by a masterly train of politics, though himself was next to an enthusiast for popery, supported the protestants of Germany, and Gustavus Adolphus, against the house of Austria; and after quelling all the rebellions and conspiracies which had been formed against him in France, he died some months before Lewis XIII. who, in 1643, left his son, afterwards the famous Lewis XIV. to inherit his kingdom.

During that prince's nonage, the kingdom was torn in pieces under the administration of his mother, Anne of Austria, by the factions of the great, and the divisions between the court and parliament, for the most trisling causes, and upon

upon the most despicable principles. The prince of Condé flamed like a blazing flar, fometimes a patriot, fometimes a courtier, and fometimes a rebel. He was opposed by the celebrated Turenne, who from a protestant had turned papist. The nation of France was involved at once in civil and domeffic wars; but the queen-mother having made choice of Mazarine for her first minister, he found means to turn the arms, even of Cromwell, against the Spaniards, and to divide the domestic enemies of the court so effectually among themselves, that when Lewis assumed the reins of government in his own hands, he found himself the most absolute monarch that had ever fat upon the throne of France. He had the good fortune. on the death of Mazarine, to put the domestic administration of his affairs into the hands of Colbert, whom I have already more than once mentioned, and who formed new systems for the glory, commerce, and manufactures of France, all which

he carried to a furprizing height.

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To write the history of this reign, would be to write that of all Europe. Ignorance and ambition were the only enemies of Lewis: through the former he was blind to every patriotic duty of a king, and promoted the interests of his subjects only that they might the better answer the purposes of his greatness: by the latter, he embroiled himself with all his neighbours, and wantonly rendered Germany a dismal scene of devastation, I have often mentioned his impolitic revocation of the edict of Nantes, which obliged the French protestants to take shelter in England, Holland, and different parts of Germany, where they established the filk manufactories, to the great prejudice of their own country. He was so blinded by flattery, that he arrogated to himself the divine honours paid to the pagan emperors of Rome. He made and broke treaties for his conveniency, and at last raised against himself a confederacy of almost all the other princes of Europe, at the head of which was king William III. of England. He was so well served, that he made head for some years against this alliance; but having provoked the English by his repeated infidelities, their arms, under the duke of Marlborough, and those of the Austrians. under prince Eugene, rendered the latter part of his life as miserable as the beginning of it was splendid. His reign, from the year 1702 to 1711, was one continued feries of defeats and calamities; and he had the mortification of feeing those places taken from him, which, in the former part of his reign, were acquired at the expence of many thousand lives, Germans and Flemings. Just as he was reduced, old as he was, to the desperate resolution of collecting his people, and dying at their head, he was faved by the English withdrawing from their allies, 63

allies, and concluding the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. He furvived his deliverance but two years, for he died on the first of September 1715, and was succeeded by his great grandson,

Lewis XV. the present king.

The partiality of Lewis XIV. to his natural children, might have involved France in a civil war, had not the regency been feized upon by the duke of Orleans, a man of fenfe and spirit, and the next legitimate prince of the blood. We have already feen in what manner he discharged the national debt of France; but having embroiled himself with Spain, the king was declared major in 1722, and the regent on the second of December that year was carried off by an apoplexy.

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The reader is not to expect that I am to follow the affairs of France through all the inconsistent scenes of fighting and treating with the several powers of Europe, which are to be found in their respective histories. Among the first acts of the king's government was his nominating his preceptor, afterwards cardinal Fleury, to be his first minister. his lystem was entirely pacific, yet the situation of affairs in Europe upon the death of the king of Poland more than once embroiled him with the house of Austria. The intention of the French king was to replace his father-in-law Stanislaus on the throne of Poland. In this he failed through the interpo-fition of the Ruffians and Austrians; but Stanislaus enjoyed the title of king and the revenues of Lorrain during the re-Spain forced the former to become principals in a war with Great-Britain, in the management of which the latter was fo ill seconded by her allies, that it was finished by the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. As to the war, which had the American contest for its rife, and was ended by the peace of Fontainbleau, in 1763, the chief events attending it have been already mentioned, and are too recent to be recapitulated here . The state Only on

Lowis IV. king of France and Navarre, was born in 1710, succeeded his prest-grandshither, Lewis MIV. in 1713, crowned at Rhoims in 1722, and married in 1723, to Maria Lefsinski, only daughter to Stanislaus, late king of Poland, duke of Lorrain, and died in 1768. Their issue are,

1. Maria Adelaide, Madame of France, duches of Lorsain and Bar, born 1732,

2. Victoria Louis Maria Thereia, born 1733.

3. Sophia Phillippina Elizabeth Juliuia, born 1734.

^{3.} Sophis Phillippine Elizabeth Julipia, born 1734.
4. Locale Marie, born 1737.

Iffue of Lewis, fate Dauphin of France, by the late Maria Josepha of Sarony.
5. Lewis Augustus, Dauphin of France, born 1754, married 1770 to Marie Autometri, infer of the emperor of Germany, born 1755.
5. L. Stan. Kavier, count de Provence, born 1755.
6. Maria Adelaide Clotilda Xaveria, born 1759.
7. Elizabeth Philippa Maria Helens, born 1764.

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THE feventeen provinces, which are known by the name of the Netherlands, were formerly part of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of the circle of Belgium or Burgundy in the German empire.

EXTENT, SITUATION, AND BOUNDARIES OF THE

Length 300 between {49 and 54 north latitude.

Breadth 200 between {2 and 7 east longitude.

They are bounded by the German sea on the north; by Germany east; by Lorrain and France south; and by the British channel west,

I shall, for the sake of perspicuity, and to avoid repetition, treat of the seventeen provinces under two great divisions: First, the northern, which contains the seven United Provinces, usually known by the name of Holland: Secondly, the southern, containing the Austrian and French Netherlands. The United Provinces are, properly speaking, eight, viz. Holland, Overifiel, Zealand, Friesland, Utrecht, Groningen, Gelderland and Zutphen; but the two latter forming only one sovereignty, they generally go by the name of the seven United Provinces.

SITUATION AND EXTENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Breadth nearly between { 5r and 54 north latitude. 3 and 7 cast longitude.

The following is the most satisfactory account we meet with of their geographical division, including the Texel, and other islands.

United P	Countries		uare S	Broadt	Chief Cities.
()	veriffel folland folderland	1 - 200	1,500 60	50 D	eventer Mot BR DAM
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tel Silve	trocht ealand	did you	540 45 459 41 203 20	37 17 22 17 84 17	trocht liddleburg
nice L	excland oth	Potel -	713	open a	abati afaisi

AIR, SOIL, AND SEASONS, These provinces lie opposite to England, at the distance of 90 miles upon the east fide of the English channel, and are only a narrow slip of low fwampy land, lying between the mouths of feveral great rivers, and what the industry of the inhabitants have gained from the fea by means of dykes, which they have raised and still support with incredible labour and expence. The air of the United Provinces is therefore foggy and gross, until-it is purified by the frost in winter, when the east wind usually sets in for about four months, and their harbours are frozen up. The moisture of the air causes metals to rust, and wood to mould, more than in any other country, which is the reason of their perpetually rubbing and scouring, and the brightness and cleanliness in their houses so much taken notice of. The foil is unfavourable to vegetation, but by the industry of the inhabitants in making canals, it is rendered fit for pasture, and in many places for tillage.

RIVERS AND HARBOURS.] The rivers are an important confideration to the United Provinces; the chief of which are the Rhine, one of the largest and finest rivers in Europe; the Maele, the Scheld, and the Vecht. There are many small rivers that join these, and a prodigious number of canals; but there are few good harbours in the United Provinces; the best are those of Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys, and Flushing; that of Amsterdam, though one of the largest and safest in Europe, has a bar at the entrance of it, over which large veffels can-

Not pass without being lightened.

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRO- | The quantity of grain DUCTIONS BY SEA AND LAND. I produced here, is not fufficient for home confumption; but by draining their bogs and marshes, they have many excellent meadows, which fatten lean German and Danish cattle to a vast fize; and they make prodigious quantities of butter and cheefe. Their country produces turf, madder, tobacco, some fruit, and iron; but all the pit-coal, and timber used there, and indeed most of the comforts, and even the necessaries of life, are imported. They have a good breed of theep, whose wool is highly valued; and their horses and horned cattle are of a larger size than in any other nation in Europe. It is faid there are fome wild bears and wolves here. Storks build and hatch on their chimneys, but, being birds of passage, they leave the country about the middle of August, with their young, and return the February following. Their river fish is much the same as ours, but their lea-fish is generally larger, owing perhaps to their fishing in deeper water. No herrings visit their coasts, and they have no oifter-beds. Notwithstanding all these inconupo Eu 196 .101 per WO

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inconveniencies, the industry of the Hollanders furnishes as great a plenty of the necessaries and commodities of life, and upon as easy terms, as they are to be met with in any part of Europe.

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POPULATION, INHABITANTS, MAN-) The feven Uni-NERS, CUSTOMS, AND DIVERSIONS. 1 ted Provinces are perhaps the best peopled of any spot of the same extent in the world. They contain, according to the best accounts, 113 cities and towns, 1400 villages, and about two millions of inhabitants; befides the twenty-five towns, and the people in what is called the Lands of the Generality, or conquered countries and towns of other parts of the Netherlands. The manners, habits, and even the minds of the Dutch (for so the inhabitants of the United Provinces are called in general) feem to be formed by their lituation, and to arise from their natural wants. Their country, which is preserved by mounds and dykes, is a perpetual incentive to labour, and the artificial drains with which it is every where interfected, must be kept in perpetual repair. Even what may be called their natural commodities, their butter and cheefe, are produced by a constant attention to laborious parts of life. Their principal food they earn out of the sea by their herring fisheries, for they dispose of their most valuable fishes to the English, and other nations, for the fake of gain. Their air and temperature of the climate incline them to phlegmatic, flow dispositions, both of body and mind; and yet they are irafcible, especially if heated with liquor. Even their virtues are owing to their coldness with regard to every object that does not immediately concern their own interests; for in all other respects they are quiet neighbours and peaceable subjects. Their attention to the constitution and independency of their country is owing to the same principle, for they were never known to effect a change of government but when they thought themselves on the brink of perdition.

The valour of the Dutch becomes warm and active when they find their interest at stake, witness their sea wars with England, and France, Their boors, though flow of understanding, are manageable by fair means, Their feamen are a plain, blunt, but rough, furly, and ill-mannered fort of people, and appear to be insensible of public spirit and affection for each other. Their tradelmen are not to be trusted but when they know themselves to be under the lash of the law for impositions; and they seldom use more words than are necessary about their business. Smoaking tobacco is practifed by old and young of both fexes; and as they are genefally plodding upon ways and means of getting money, no

people are to unfociable. Though a Dutchman, when drunk. guilty of every species of brutality; and though they have een known to exercise the most dreadful inhumanities for interest abroad, where they thought themselves free from difcovery, yet they are in general quiet and inoffensive in their own country, which exhibits but few infrances of musder, rapine, or violence. As to the habitual tippling and drinking charged upon both fexes, it is owing in a great measure to the nature of their foil and climate. In general, all appetites and passions seem to run lower and cooler here than in other countries, that of avarice excepted. Their tempers are not airy enough for joy, or any unufual firsins of pleafant humour, nor warm enough for love; fo that the fofter paffions are no natives of this country; and love itself is little better than a mechanical affection, arifing from interest, conveniency, or habit; it is talked of fometimes among the young men, but as a thing they have heard of rather than felt, and as a dif-

course that becomes them rather than affects them, and the said

In whatever relates to the management of pecuniary affairs, the Dutch are certainly the most expert of any people; as to the knowledge of acquiring wealth, they unite the no less necessary science of preserving it. Every man spends less than his income, be that what it will; nor does it enter into the heads of this fagacious people, that the common course of expence should equal the revenue; and, when this happens, they think at least that they have lived that year to no purpose; and the report of it diferedits a man among them as much as any vicious or prodigal extravagance does in other countries. In all these particulars, the women exactly resemble the men, especially in their natural indifference as to the warmer passions. No country, therefore, can vie with theirs in the number of those inhabitants, whose lot, if not riches, is at least a comfortable sufficiency; and where sewer failures or bankruptcies occur. Hence, in the midft of a world of taxes and contributions, such as no other country does experience, they flourish and grow rich. From this systematic spirit of regularity and moderation, joined to the most obstinate perseverance, they succeeded in the stupendous works of draining their country of those immense deluges of water that had overflowed to large a part of it during many ages, while at the fame time they brought under their subjection and command, the rivers and leas that furround them, by dykes of incredible thickness and strength, and made them the principal bulwarks on which they rely for the protection and fafety of their territories against the danger of an enemy. This they have done, by covering their frontiers and cities with innumerable

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From that frugality and perfeverance which attends them at all times, and under the most intolerable difficulties, they were enabled not only to throw off the Spanish yoke, but to attack that powerful nation in the most tender parts, by seizing her rich galeons, and forming new establishments in Africa, the East and West Indies, at the expence of Spain, and thereby becoming, from a despicable province, a most powerful and formidable enemy.

Equally wonderful was the rife of their military and marine establishments, maintaining, during their celebrated contention with Lewis KIV. and Charles II. of England, not less than 150,000 men, and upwards of 80 ships of the line. The rich traders and mechanics however, begin now to approximate to the luxuries of English and French dressing and living; and their nobility and high magistrates, who have retired from trade, rival those of any other part of Europe in their table,

buildings, furniture, and equipages.

The diversions of the Dutch differ not much from those of the English, who feem to have borrowed from them the neatness of their drinking booths, skittle and other grounds, and
small pieces of water, which form the amusements of the midding ranks, not to mention their hand organs, and other musical inventions. They are the best skaters upon the ice in
the world. It is amazing to see the crowds in a hard frost
upon the ice, and the great dexterity both of men and women,
in darting along, or rather slying, with inconceivable velocity.

Dress, Their dress formerly was noted for the large bree-

ches of the men; and the jerkins, plain mobbs, flort petticoats, and other oddities of the women; all which, added to the natural thickness and clumfiness of their persons, gave them a very grotesque appearance. These dresses now prevail only

among the lower ranks.

RELIGION.] The established religion here is the Presbyterian or Calvinism; none but Presbyterians are admitted into any office or post in the government, excepting the army; yet all religions and sects are tolerated, and have their respective meetings or assemblies for public worship, among which

the papifts and Jews are very numerous.

LANGUAGE.] The natural language of the United Provinces is Low Dutch, which is a corrupted dialect of the German; but the people of fashion speak English and French. Their Lord's Prayer runs thus: Onse Vader, die in de bemelin zyn uwen naam worde geberlight: uw koningkryh ch kome: uwe wille geschiede gelyck in den bemel zoo ook op den arden, ons dagelicks licks breet geef ons beeden ene vergeeft onfe schulden gelyk ook wy vergeeven onfe schuldenaaren: ene en laat ons neit in versoer kinge-

maer vertoft on van den boofen. Amen.

LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN.] Erasmus and Grotius. who were both natives of this country, fland at the head almost of learning itself, as Boerhaave does of medicine. Haerlem disputes the invention of printing with the Germans, and the most elegant edition of the classics came from the Dutch prefses of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Leyden, and other towns. The Dutch have excelled in controverfial divinity, which infinuated itself so much into the state, that it had almost proved fatal to the government, witness the ridiculous disputes about Arminianism, free-will, predestination, and Befides Boerhaave they have produced excellent writers in all branches of medicine. Grævius and Burmann fand at the head of their numerous commentators upon the classics. Nothing is more common than their Latin poems and epigrams; and later times have produced a Van Haaren, who is polletted of some poetical abilities, and about the year 2747 published poems in favour of liberty, which were admired as rarities chiefly because their author was a Dutchman. In the other departments of literature, the Dutch publications are mechanical, and arise chiefly from their employments in univerlities, church, or state.

UNIVERSITIES.] These are Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen,

Harderwicke, and Francker.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES, The prodigious dykes,
NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. I fome of which are faid to be 17 ells in thickness, mounds, and canals, constructed by the Dutch, to preserve their country from those dreadful inundations by which it formerly suffered so much, are stupendous, and hardly to be equalled. A stone quarry near Maestricht, under a hill, is worked into a kind of subterraneous palace, supported by pillars twenty feet high. The stadthouse of Amsterdam is perhaps the best building of that kind in the world: it stands upon thirteen thousand large piles, driven into the ground; and the infide is equally convenient and magafficent. Several museums, containing antiquities and curiofities, artificial and natural, are to be found in Holland and the other provinces, particularly in the famous university of Leyden; fuch as the effigies of a pealant of Prussia, who swallowed a knife of ten inches length, and is faid to have lived eight years after the same was cut out of his stomach; but the truth of this feems to be doubtful. A shirt made of the entrails of a man. Two Egyptian mummies, being the bodies of two princes of great antiquity. All the muscles and tendons of Weil.

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CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, AND Amfterdam, which is OTHER EDIFICES, PUBLIC built upon piles of wood. J is thought to contain AND PRIVATE. 241,000 people, and to be, next to London, the most commercial city in the world; in this respect, some have even given it the preference to London, though I cannot fee with what propriety. Its conveniencies for commerce, and the grandeur of its public works, are almost beyond description. In this, and all other cities of the United Provinces, the beauty of the canals, and walks under trees planted on their borders, are admirable; but above all, we are struck with the neatness and cleanliness that is every where observed within Rotterdam is next to Amfterdam for commerce and wealth: its inhabitants are computed at 56,000. The Hague, though but a village, is the feat of government in the United Provinces, and is celebrated for the magnificence and beauty of its buildings, the refort of foreign ambaffadors and ffrangers of all diffinctions who live in it, the abundance and cheapness of its provisions, and the politeness of its inhabitants, who are computed to be about 40,000: it is no place of trade, but it has been for many years noted as an emporium of pleasure and politics. Leyden and Utrecht are known in the annals of literature for the accommodations of the scholars who attend their universities, and the beauty and conveniences of their public schools. Saardam, though a wealthy trading place, is mentioned here as the workshop where Peter the Great, of Muscovy, in person, served his apprenticeship to ship-building. and laboured as a common handicraft. The upper part of Gelderland is subject to Prussia, and the capital city Gelder.

Holland, with all its commercial advantages, is not a defirable country to live in, especially to foreigners. Here are no mountains nor rising grounds, no plantations, purling streams, or cataracts. The whole face of the country, when viewed from a tower or steeple, has the appearance of a continued marsh or bog, drained at certain distances by innumerable ditches; and the canals, which serve as high roads, are frequently in a state of stagnation. The usual way of passing from town to town is by tractscouts or covered boats, dragged along by horses at a slow trot. This method of travelling is cheap, but extremely dull, for there is a sameness through all the provinces. In Amsterdam, which is built upon piles, are no springs of fresh or wholesome water, which obliges the

inhabitants to preferve the rain water in refervoirs.

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COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.] An account of the Dutch commerce, would comprehend that of almost all Europe, There is scarcely a manufacture that they do not carry on, or a flate to which they do not trade. In this they are affifted by the populousness of their country, the cheapness of their labour, and, above all, by their water carriage, which, by means of their canals, gives them advantages beyond all other nations. The United Provinces are the grand magazine of Europe; and goods may be purchased here sometimes cheaper than in the countries where they grow. Their East-India company have had the monopoly of the fine spices for more than a hundred years, and is the most opulent and powerful of any in the world. Their capital city in India is Batavia, which is faid to exceed in magnificence, opulence, and commerce, all the cities of Asia. Here the viceroys appear in greater fplendor than the fladtholder; and it is faid the Dutch subjects in Batavia scarcely acknowledge any dependance on the mother country. They have other fettlements in India, but none more pleasant, healthful, or useful, than that on the Cape of Good-Hope, the grand rendezvous of the ships of all nations, outward or homeward bound. When Lewis XIV. invaded Holland with an army of 80,000 men, the Dutch made some dispositions to ship themselves off to their settlements in India; so great was their aversion to the French government. Not to mention their herring and whale fisheries, which they have carried off from the native proprietors, they excel at home in numberless branches of trade, such as their pottery, tobaccopipes, Delft-ware, finely refined falt; their oil-mills, flarchmanufactures; their improvements of the raw linen thread of Germany; their hemp, and fine paper manufactures; their fine linen and table damasks; their saw-mills for timber, for shipping and houses, in immense quantities; their great sugarbaking; their vast woollen, cotton, and filk manufactures; wax-bleaching; leather-dreffing; the great quantity of their coin and specie, affifted by their banks, most especially by that of Amsterdam; their East-India trade; and their general industry and frugality. It is greatly doubted, however, whether their commerce, navigation, manufactures, and fisheries, are in the same flourishing state now as they were in the beginning of this century; and whether the riches and luxury of individuals have not damped the general industry of the inhabitants.

Public TRADING COMPANIES.] Of these, the capital is the East-India, by which formerly the Dutch acquired immense wealth, having divided fixty per cent. and sometimes forty, about the year 1660; at present the dividends are much reduced; And in the convert particular to the convert

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reduced; but in a hundred and twenty-four years, the proprietors, on an average, one year with another, divided fomewhat above twenty-four per cent. So late as the year 1760. they divided fifteen per cent. but the Dutch West-India company, the same year, divided no more than two and a half per cent. The bank of Amsterdam is thought to be mexhauftibly rich, and is under an excellent direction: it is faid, by Sir William Temple, to contain the greatest treasure, either real or imaginary, that is known any where in the world. What may feem a paradox is, that this bank is to far from paying any interest, that the money in it is worth somewhat more than current cash is in common payments. Mr. Anderson supposes, that the cash, bullion, and pawned jewels in this bank, which is kept in the vaults of the stadthouse. amounts to thirty-fix (though others fay only to thirty) millions fterling.

Constitution and Government. This is a very intricate article; for though the United Provinces subside in a common confederacy, yet each province has an internal government or conflitution independent of the others; this government is called the states of that province, and the delegates from them form the states general, in whom the sorterignty of the whole confederacy is vested; but though a province should send two, or more delegates, yet such province has no more than one voice in every resolution; and before that resolution can have the force of a law, it must be approved of by every province, and by every city and republic in that province. This formality, in times of great danger and emergency, has been set aside. Every resolution of the states of a particular province must be carried unani-

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The council of state confists likewise of deputies from the feveral provinces: but its conflitution is different from that of the states general: it is composed of twelve persons, whereof Gelderland fends two; Holland, three; Zealand, two; Utrecht, two; Friesland, one; Overifiel, one; and Gron-These deputies, however, do not vote proviningen, one. cially, but personally. Their business is to prepare estimates, and ways and means for raising the revenue, as well as other matters that are to be laid before the states general. The states of the provinces are stiled Noble and Mighty Lords; but those of Holland, Noble and Most Mighty Lords, and the states general, High and Mighty Lords, or the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands; or, their High Mightinelles. Subordinate to these two bodies, is the chamber of accounts, which is likewife composed of provincial deputies, who who audit all public accounts. The admiralty forms a fepalrate board, and the executive part of it is committed to five colleges in the three maritime provinces of Holland, Zealand; and Friefland. In Holland, the people have nothing to do either in chuling their representatives or their magistrates. In Amsterdam, which takes the lead in all public deliberations, the magistracy is lodged in thirty-fix senators, who are chosen for life, and every vacancy among them is filled up by the survivors. The same senate also elects the deputies to represent

the cities in the province of Holland.

I have mentioned the above particulars, because without a knowledge of them, it is impossible to understand the history of the United Provinces, from the death of King William to the year 1747, when the stadtholdership was made hereditary in the male and female representatives of the family of Orange: This office in a manner supersedes the constitution I have aiready described. The stadtholder is president of the states of every province; and such is his power and influence, that he can change the deputies, magistrates, and officers, in every province and city. By this he has the moulding of the affema bly of the states general, though he has no voice in it; in short, though he has not the title, he has more real power and authority than many kings; for besides the influence and revenue he derives from the fladtholdership, he has several principalities and large estates of his own. The present stadtholder is William V. prince of Orange and Nassau. His titles are, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain General, and Admiral of the Seven United Provinces. He is son of the late fladtholder. William-Charles, who married Anne, princels royal of Great Britain, and died in 1751. The present stadtholder was born in 1748, and in 1767 married the princess Frederica of Pruffia.

With respect to the administration of justice in this country, every province has its tribunal, to which, except in criminal causes, appeal lies from the petty and county courts; and it is said that justice is no where distributed with more

impartiality.

REVENUES.] The government of the United Provinces proportion their taxes according to the abilities of each province or city. Those taxes confist of an almost general excise, a land-tax, poll-tax, and hearth-money; so that the public revenue amounts annually to about two millions and a half sterling. The province of Holland pays above half of this revenue. The taxes in these provinces are so heavy, and so many, that it is not without reason that a certain author afferts, that the only thing that has escaped taxation there, is the six they

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they breathe. For the encouragement of trade, the duties on goods and merchandize are faid to be exceeding low. Not-withflanding the number and greatness of the taxes, every province is faid to labour under very heavy debts, especially Holland; and the public credit is not in the most flourishing condition, witness the immense sums in the British funds.

MILITARY AND MARINE STRENGTH.] The number of land forces in the United Provinces is uncertain in time of peace, but they commonly amount to about 40,000; 25,000 of whom ferve in gasrifons; many of them are Scots and Swifs; and, in time of war, they hire whole regiments of Germans. The chief command of the army is vefted in the stadtholder, under whom is the field marshal general. No nation in Europe, England excepted, can fit out a more formidable fleet than the Dutch, having always vast quantities of timber prepared for building of thips; but the present marine force of the United, Provinces is small, compared to what it once was, when equal, if not superior, to that of Great-Britain itself.

ARMS.] The enfigns armorial of the Seven United Provinces, or the States of Holland, are, or, a lion, gules, holding with one paw a cutlas, and with the other a bundle of feven arrows close bound together, in allusion to the feven confederate provinces, with the following motto, Concordia res

parma enefcunt.

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to, tir ey HISTORY.] See the Auftrian Netherlands.

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH NETHERLANDS.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Breadth 200 between { 49 and 52 north latitude. 2 and 7 east longitude.

BOUNDARIES.] BOUNDED by the United Provinces on the north; by Germany, east; by Lorrain, Champaign, and Picardy, in France, south; and by another part of Picardy, and the English sea, west.

As this country belongs to three different powers, the Austrians, French, and Dutch, we shall be more particular in distinguishing the provinces and towns belonging to each state.

1. Province of BRABANT.

Subdivisions.

Chief towns.

Boisseduc
Breda
Bergen-op-Zoom
N. Maestricht, S. E.
Grave, N. E.
Lillo
Steenbergen
D

N. W.

90 NE 1 11 1	LALANDS.
Subdivisions.	Chief towns. Bruffels, E. lon. 4 deg. 6 min. N. lat. 50-5c. Louvain Vilvorden Landen In the middle.
	MALINES, are provinces inde- furrounded by it, and subject to the
4. Province of	LIMBURG, S. E.
Chief towns	Limburg, E. lon. 6-5. N. lat. 50-37. fubject to Austria. Dalem Fauquemont, or Valkenburg fubject to the Dutch.
5. Province of	LUXEMBURG.
Subdivitions. Authrian Luxemburg — French Luxemburg —	Chief towns. Luxemburg, E. lon. 6-8. N. lat. 49-45. Thionville Montmedy S. E.
6. Province of NAMUF	I, in the middle, subject to Austria.
	Namur, on the Sambre and Maese, E. Ion. 4-50. N. lat. 50-30. Charleroy on the Sambre.
7. Province of Subdivisions.	f HAINAULT. Chief towns. Mons, E. lon. 3-33.
Auftrian Hainault	N. lat, 50-30. in the middle Enguien
French Hainault	Bouchain Conde Landrecy
8. Province of	和1000年度中国的图像中国1940年的影响的1000年的1000年的1000年,1000年,1000年的1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年
Subject to France —	Cambray, E. of Arras, E. lon. 3-15. N. lat. 50-15. Crevecour, S. of Cambray.
9. Frovance	of ARTOIS.
Subject to France	Arras, S. W. on the Scarpe, E. lon. 2-5. N. lat. 50-20. St. Omer, E. of Boulogne Aire, S. of St. Omer St. Venant, E. of Aire Bethune, S. E. of Aire Terouen, S. of St. Omer.

10. Province of FLANDERS.

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Subdivisions.	Chief towns.
September of a september	CSluys, N.
Dark Plandate	Axel, N.
Dutch Flanders -	Hulft, N.
rec. Library and Lance	Sas van Ghent, N.
	or manegological designation and appear
to Parking Took Co.	Ghent, on the Scheldt, E. lon.
du thould be of the tex	Bruges 7
-for the round the softling	Oftend N. W. near the fea.
. rid : sugget aloned the	Newport
Austrian Flanders -	> Cudenard on the Scheld.
Lang du la Villada de la fin de	1 Courses 1
administration of manufaction	Dixmude on the Lis.
	Ypres, N. of Lifle
Leading of the country of the	Tournay on the Scheld
In the bear coll link son	Menin on the Lis.
the application and all	CLifle, W. of Tournay
Chris whom and and	Dunkirk, on the coast E. of
potatora das proje	Calais Calais
French Flanders	> Douay, W. of Arras.
ATTENDED TO THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	Mardike, W. of Dunkirk
plants handled to be be win	St. Amand, N. of Valenciennes
	I Gravelin R of Calais

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air of Brabant, and upon the coast of Flanders, is bad; that in the interior parts is more healthful, and the seasons more settled, both in winter and summer, than they are in England. The foil and its produce are rich, especially in corn and fruits. They have abundance of pasture; and Flanders itself has been reckoned the granary of France and Germany, and fometimes of England. The most barren parts for corn, rear far more profitable crops of flax, which is here cultivated to great perfection. Upon the whole, the Austrian Netherlands, by the culture, commerce, and industry of the inhabitants, was formerly the richest and most beautiful spot in Europe, whether we regard the variety of its manufactures, the magnificence and riches of its cities, the amenity of its roads and villages, and the fertility of its land. If it has fallen off in later times, it is owing partly to the neglect of its government, but chiefly to its vicinity to England and Holland; but it is still a most desirable and pleasant country. There are few or no mountains in the Netherlands: Flanders is a flat country, scarcely a fingle hill in it. Brabant, and the rest of the provinces, confift of little hills and vallies, woods, inclosed grounds, and champaign fields. DELTAS GHA AARDTAN

RIVERS AND CANALS.] The chief rivers are the Maele, Sambre, Demer, Dyle, Nethe, Geet, Sanne, Ruppel, Scheld, Lis, Scarpe, Deule, and Dender. The principal canals are those of Brussels, Ghent, and Ostend.

METALS AND MINERALS.] Mines of iron, copper, lead, and brimftone, are found in Luxemburg, Limburg, and Liege,

as are some marble quarries.

INHABITANTS, POPULATION, MAN- The Flemings (for NERS, CUSTOMS, AND DIVERSIONS.) fo the inhabitants of Flanders and the Austrian Low Countries are generally called) are thought to be a heavy, blunt, honest people; but their manners are somewhat indelicate. Formerly they were known to fight desperately in defence of their country; at present they make no great figure. The Austrian Netherlands are extremely populous, but authors differ as to their numbers. Perhaps we may fix them at a medium at a million and a half. They are ignorant, and fond of religious exhibitions and pageants. Their other diversions are the same with those of the peasants of the neighbouring countries.

DRESS AND LANGUAGE.] The inhabitants of French Flanders are mere Frenchmen and women in both these particulars. The Flemings on the frontiers of Holland dress like the Dutch boors, and their language is the same; but the better fort of people speak French, and dress in the same

tafte.

RELIGION.] The established religion here is the Roman-catholic; but protestants, and other sects, are not molested.

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ARCHRISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS.] The archbishoprics are Cambray, Maline or Mecklin; the bishoprics, Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp, Arras, Ypres, Tournay, St. Omer,

Namur, and Ruremonde.

LEARNING, LEARNED The fociety of Jesus has pro-MEN, AND ARTISTS. I duced the most learned men in the Austrian Low countries, in which they had many comfortable settlements, which are now upon the decline. Works of theology, and the civil and canon law, Latin poems and plays, are their chief productions. Strada is an elegant historian and poet. The Flemish painters and sculptors have great merit, and form a school by themselves. The works of Rubens and Vandyke cannot be sufficiently admired. Fiamingo, or the Flemings models for heads, particularly those of children, have never yet been equalled; and the Flemings formerly engrossed tapestry-weaving to themselves.

Universities.] Louvain, Douay, and St. Omer.

Antiquities and curiosities,
NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.

Some Roman mo-

and other buildings are to be found in those provinces. Many curious bells, churches, and the like, ancient and modern, are also found here; and the magnificent old edifices of every kind, feen through all their cities, give evidences of their for-

mer grandeur.

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This article has employed feveral large volumes CITIES. published by different authors, but in times when the Austrian Netherlands were far, more flourishing than now. The walls of Ghent, formerly the capital of Flanders, and celebrated for its linen and woollen manufactures, contain the circuit of ten miles, but now unoccupied, and great part of it in a manner a void, Bruges, formerly so noted for its trade and manufactures, but above all for its fine canals, is now dwindled to an inconsiderable place. Oftend is now no more than a convenient harbour for traders; and Ypres, a strong garrison town. The fame that be faid of Charleroy and Namur, which lie in

the Austrian Hainault.

Louvain, the capital of the Austrian Brabant, instead of its flourishing manufactories and places of trade, now contains pretty gardens, walks, and arbours. Bruffels retains fomewhat of its antient manufactories; and being the relidence of the governor or viceroy of the Austrian Netherlands, it is a populous, lively place. Antwerp, once the emporium of the European continent, is now reduced to be a tapeftry and thread lace-shop, with the houses of some bankers, jewellers, and painters adjoining. One of the first exploits of the Dutch, foon after they threw off the Spanish yoke, was to ruin at once the commerce of Antwerp, by finking vellels, loaded with stone, in the mouth of the Scheld; thus shutting up for ever, the entrance of that river to ships of burden. This was the more cruel as the people of Antwerp had been their friends and fellow fufferers in the cause of liberty.

It may be observed here, that every gentleman's house is a caftle or chateau; and that there are more firong towns in the Netherlands than in all the rest of Europe; but since the decline of their trade, by the rife of the English and Dutch, these towns are confiderably diminished in fize, and whole streets, particularly in Antwerp, are in appearance uninhabited. the Netherlands, provisions are extremely good and cheap. A Aranger may dine in Bruffels on seven or eight dishes of meat for less than a shilling English. Travelling is fafe, reasonable and delightful in this luxurious country. The roads are generally a broad causeway, and run for some miles in a straight line, till they terminate with the view of some noble build-

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, The chief manufactures of the French and Austrian Netherlands, are their beautiful linens and laces; in which, notwithstanding the boasted improvements of their neighbours, they are yet unrivalled, particularly in that species called cambricks, from Cambray, the chief place of its manufacture. These manufactures form the

principal article of their commerce.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.] The Austrian Netherlands are still considered as a circle of the empire, of which the archducal house, as being sovereign of the whole, is the fole director and fummoning prince. This circle contributes its share to the imposts of the empire, and sends an envoy to the diet, but is not subject to the judicatories of the empire. It is under a governor-general, appointed by the court of Vienna, who, at present, is his serene highness prince Charles of Lorrain, brother to the late, and uncle to the present emperor. The face of an affembly, or parliament, for each province, is still kept up, and confists of the clergy, nobility, and deputies of towns, who meet at Bruffels. Each province claims particular privileges, but they are of very little effect; and the governor feldom or never finds any relistance to the will of his court. Every province has a particular governor, fubject to the regent; and causes are here decided according to the civil and canon law.

REVENUES.] These rise from the demessee lands and customs; but so much is the trade of the Austrian Flanders now reduced, that they are said not to desray the expence of their government. The French Netherlands bring in a considerable

revenue to the crown.

MILITARY STRENGTH, The troops maintained here by the empress-queen are chiefly employed in the frontier garrifons. Though by the barrier treaty, the Austrians were obliged to maintain three-fifths of those garrifons, and the Dutch two, yet both of them are miserably deficient in their quotas, the whole requiring at least 30,000 men, and in time of war above 10,000 more.

ARMS.] The arms of Flanders are, or, a lion fable, and

languid gules.

HISTORY.] The seventeen provinces, and that part of Germany which lies west of the Rhine, was called Belgicæ Galliæ by the Romans. Upon the decline of that empire, the Goths, and other northern people, possessed themselves of these provinces first, as they passed through them in their way to France, and other parts of the Roman empire; and after being erected into small governments, the heads of which were despotic within their own dominions, they were swallowed up

by the house of Burgundy. The emperor Charles V. the heir of that family, ranked them as part of the empire, under the title of the Circle of Burgundy. The tyranny of his fon Philip. who fucceeded to the throne of Spain, made the inhabitants attempt to throw off his yoke, which occasioned a general infur-The counts Hoorn, Egmont, and the prince of Orange, appearing at the head of it, and Luther's reformation gaining ground about the same time in the Netherlands, his disciples joined the malecontents. Whereupon king Philip introduced a kind of inquisition, in order to suppress them, and many thousands were put to death by that court, besides those that perished by the sword. Count Hoorn and count Egmont were taken and beheaded; but the prince of Orange, whom they elected to be their stadtholder, retiring into Holland, that and the adjacent provinces entered into a treaty for their mutual defence, at Utrecht, in the year 1579. And though these revolters at first were so despicable as to be termed Beggars by their tyrants, their perseverance and courage was fuch, under the prince of Orange, and the affiftance afforded them by queen Elizabeth, both in troops and money, that they forced the crown of Spain at last to declare them a free people. about the year 1600; and afterwards they were acknowledged by all Europe to be an independant state, under the title of The United Provinces. When the house of Austria, which for fome ages ruled over Germany, Spain, and part of Italy, with which they afterwards continued to carry on bloody wars, was become no longer formidable, and when the public jealoufy was directed against that of Bourbon, which was favoured by the government of Holland, who had dispossessed the prince of Orange of the stadtholdership, the spirit of the people was fuch, that they revived it in the person of the prince, who was afterwards William III. king of Great-Britain; and during his reign, and that of queen Anne, they were principals in the grand confederacy against Lewis XIV. king of France. By their fea wars with England, under Cromwell, and in the reign of Charles II. they acquired the reputation of a formidable naval power; but, as I have already mentioned, their military virtue is on the decline. The Spaniards remained possessed of the other ten provinces, or, as they are termed, the Low Countries, until the duke of Marlborough, general of the allies, gained the memorable victory of Ramilies, in the year 1706. After which, Brussels, the capital, and great part of these provinces, acknowledged Charles VI. afterwards emperor of Germany, their fovereign; and his daughter, the empress queen, remained possessed of them until the war of 1741, when the French made an entire conquest of them, fin Form to D. W. F. Stralland

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except part of the province of Luxemburg; and the places retained by the French, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in the year 1748, may be feen in the preceding general table of divisions.

GERMANY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles,

Degrees.

Length 600 } between { 5 and 19 east longitude, 45 and 55 north latitude,

BOUNDARIES.] THE empire of Germany, properly for called, is bounded by the German ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic, on the north; by Poland and Hungary, including Bohemia, on the east; by Switzer-land and the Alps, which divides it from Italy, on the fouth; and by the dominions of France and the Low Countries, on the west, from which it is separated by the Rhine, Moselle, and the Mass.

GRAND DIVISIONS.] The divisions of Germany, as laid down even by modern writers, are various and uncertain. I shall therefore stick to those that are most generally received, Germany formerly was divided into the Upper, or southern, and the Lower, or northern. The emperor Maximilian, predecessor and grandfather to the emperor Charles V. divided it into ten great circles; and the division was confirmed in the diet of Nuremberg, in 1552; but the circle of Burgundy, or the seventeen provinces of the Low Countries, being now detached from the empire, we are to confine ourselves to nine of those divisions, as they now subsist.

Whereof three are in the north, three in the middle, and

three in the fouth.

The northern circles

The circles in the middle

The fourthern circles

I. UPPER SAXONY CIRCLE.

Divisions.

Pomerania, in Strussian Pomerania, N. E. Stetin, E. Ion. 14-50; the North Swedish Pomerania, N. W. Stralfund

Brande fubje the I

Saxony fouth own

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Divisions. Subdi	vilions.	Chief t	divine:
Brandenburg in the middle, 7 Altr	nark, weft	Stendel	to Low Low Low
fubject to its own elector Mid	dlemark	Berlin, F	Partial.
indicate to its own circuit and	vark, eart		
		Francfort	
Duchy of	Saxony, N. 7	Wittenbu	
Saxony, Proper, in the Lusatia, south, subject to its Missia,	marq. eait.	Bantzen,	Gorlits
fouth, subject to its Missia, i	marq. fouth	Dreiden,	E.lon. 13-36.
own elector.		N. Lat	. 51.
grass and all our and all artists a	it 7.1 or said	Miffein.	in Al necrotic
and the first that the second	-19	Erfutt.	subject to the
Thuringia, langr. west	A STATE OF THE STA		of Mentz.
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Saxe Altenb		BA A	ltenburg
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	, west	bjedt wn d	otha
Saxe Bifnac	h, S. W. =	9 8 E	frach
Saxe Saalfie	ld	S 1 S	talfield.
	W. 7 Subject to		
The counties of Belchingen, I	V. respecti	ve) Re	chingen
Mansfield, N			msfield.
	, subject to Prus		
	erg, subject to	its > 3 Na	umburg.
L own duke	and the course wife	36	
The counties of } Stolberg, nor	th-west		lberg
Hohenstein,	west -	- 1 No	rthhausen
			Zerbit
Principality of Anhalt, north	I was the second		rg, Kothen.
Bishopric of - Saxe Hall, w	eff	Hall	.8,
		rka 3	
Volgeland, in	outh, subject to	- 1	Plowen.
elector of	saxony	BOND A BAS LINE	
	ddle, subject to	the IN	lersberg.
elector of S	baxony — -	- 1	5
			And Marks to
2. Lower S.	AXONY CI	CLE.	NAME OF TAXABLE AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE AND AD
[Holstein Proper, N.	CANT & CK	eil. fubied	to Holftein
Troitem tropes, in	92 01	Gottorp	
Waldein D Dismanth and	M of king M	feldorp [inhiest to
Holstein D. Ditmarsh, west			
north of Stormaria, fouth	1.5 4 6 7	lucftat 5	
the Elbe Hamburgh, a fove-	2 3 5 N	amburg, I	L. L. 10-35.
reign flate	THE RESERVE OF THE RE	. L. 54. an	imperial city
Wagerland, east	La sa LL	ubec, an ir	nperial city.
Lawenburg Dutchy, north of the E	lbe fubiect to]		
Hanover —		Lawenbe	irg.
C D. Brunswic	20 5	C Brunfini	c,E.L.10-10
	=		at. 52-30.
Subject to the duke Proper	1		
of Brunswick D. Wolfemb		Wolfem	
Wolfembutile, C. Rheinstei		Rheinste	
C. Blachenb	erg — J	Blacken	
	The District		Subject
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	A WAR THE TOTAL PROPERTY.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1

Divi	fions. Subdivisions.	Chief towns.
	the elec- [D. Calenburg -) [Hanover
	Hanover,	
	of Great D. Grubbenhagen -	Grubbenhagen
Britain		Gottengen
) (Innerhance
	g D. fub. D. of Lunenburg Proper	Zell, E. lon. 10.
· to Han	over. D. Zell -	J (N. lat. 32-52.
Bremen I	. and Verden D. fub. to) (Bremen,	E. lon. o. N. lat. 52-20
Hanove	er, north — } an im	perial city.
	\ Verden.	The organizations of
	(D. Swerin, north, subject)	Swerin, E. Ion. 11-30.
Mecklent	ourg to its duke —	N. lat. 54.
	_ D. Guftrow, north, subject	Guftrow.
27	to its duke —	Local A Security and
Hildefhei	m bishopric, in the middle, sub-	Hildesheim, an impe-
	its bishop —	{ rial city.
	rg duchy, fouth-east, subject to the ?	
	Proffia —	Magdeburg.
	t duchy, subject to Prussia,	
fouth-e	aft	} Halberstat.
		Harris A. St. St. St. St.
	3. WESTPHALIA	
	[Embden, C. or East Friesland,	Embden, an imperial
	Subject to the king of Prussia	city
North	J Oldenburg, C. I fub. to the king	Oldenburgh
Division	Delmonhurst f of Denmark	7 Delmonhurst
	Hoye I subject to Ha-	Hoye
***************************************	Diepholt f nover	J Diepholt.
il	Munster B. subject to its bishop	Munster, E. lon. 7-10.
		N. lat. 52.
	Paderborn B. subject to its bishop	Paderborn
	Ofnaburg B. subject to its bishop	Ofnaburg
	Lippe, C. sub. to its own count	Lippe, Pyrmont
Western	Minden D. } fub. to Pruffia	Minden
Division	Raveniburg C.)	Ravensburg
	Westphalia D. sub. to the elector	Arenfburg
	of Cologn —	
	Tecklenburg C. 7 subject to their	
	Ritberg C. respective	Ritberg
The real and	(Schawenburg C.) counts	J (Schawenburg
	Cleves D. subject to the king of] [Cleef, E. lon. 5-36.
Service Street	Pruffia	N, lat. 51-40.
	Berg. D. I subject to the elector	Duffeldorf
	Juliers D. Palatine	Juliers Aix
Middle	Mark C. Subject to Prussia	() Ham
Division	Liege B. subject to its own bishop	Liege, E. Ion. 5-36.
1	CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	N. lat. 50-40.
	Sommer and the second and areas	Huy
1. 1. 2.	Bentheim C. fubject to Hanover	Dentheim
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Counties in the Wetters fouth.

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UPPER RHINE CIRCLE. Subdivisions. Chief towns. Divisions. Caffel, E. lon. 9-20. Heffe Caffel, landg. N. N. lat. 51-20. Heffe Heffe Marpurg, landg. N. Marpurg Heffe Darmftadt, landg. Darmstadt. Each of the above subdivisions are subject to their respective landgraves. Homberg Heffe Hoberg Heffe Rhinefield Rhinefield Hesse Wanfried Wonfield Nassau Dillenburg Dillenburg Nassau Diets Diets Naffau Hadamar Hadamar Kerberg Nasiau Kerberg Counties Naffau Siegen Siegen in the SE

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Wetteraw

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Nassau Otweiler Otweiler Nassau Usingen Ufingen Frankfort on the Maine, Territory of Frankfort, a fovereign state -E. lon. 8-30. N. lat. 50-10. an imperial city.

Idstein

Weilburg

Wisbaden

Bielsteid

Waldec

Solms

Hanau

Eysenberg

County of Erpach, subject to its own count Erpach eaft. Spire on the Rhine, an Bishopric of Spire, a sovereign state imperial city Duchy of Zwebruggen, or Deuxponts, subject

Deuxponts in the Palat, to the duke of Deuxponts County of Catzenelbogen, subject to Hesse & Catzenelbogen on the Caffel

Waldec, subject to its own count Solms, fubject to its own count Hanau, subject to Hesse Cassel -Eysenberg, sub. to its own count

Naffau Idstein

Nassau Weilburg

Nassau Bielsteid

Naffau Wisbaden

Counties of Soyn Sayn Wied Wied Wetgenstein Witgenstein Hatzfield Haizfield | Westerberg. Westerberg

Abby of Fuld, subject to its abbot Fuld. Hirchfield - fubject to Hesse Cassel Hirchfield.

5. LOWER RHINE CIRCLE.

Divisions. Chief towns. Palatinate of the Rhine, on both Heidelburg on the Neckar, E. lon. 8-40. N. lat. 49-20. fides that river, subject to the elector Palatine Phillifburg, Manheim, and Frankendal on the Rhine.

GERMAN

O E R M A P.
Divisions. Subdivisions. Chief towns.
Cologn) & Cologhe, on the Rhone.
Archbishoprics E. lon. 6-40. N. lat. 50-50.
and Mehra See Manne on the Rhine.
Electorates of chaffenburg, on the Maine,
Triers on the Mofelle.
Richonrie of Worms, a forereign flate _ f Worms, on the Rhine, an
C Imperial City.
Duchy of Simmeren, fub. to its own duke — Simmeren. [Rhinogravestein —] [Rhinogravestein
Meurs, fubj. to Pruffia - Meurs
Commiss of J Veldenti, fubj. to the elector J. Veldents
Palatine
Spanheim — Creutznach Leymingen.
The public well as a second with the second
6. FRANCONIA CIRCLE.
Divisions. Chief town,
(Wurtfburg, W.) Colered of the T (Wartfburg
Bishoptics of Bemberg, N. S. Sabject to their res & Bemberg
CAlculation of the Calculation o
Marginistes of morth east Subject to their re-
Onipach, S. I pective margraves Onipach.
Subdivisions. Chief towns.
Principality of Henneburgh, N. Henneburgh
Duchy of Coberg, N. subj. to its duke ——— Coberg Duchy of Hilburghausen, subj. to its duke ——— Hilburghausen
Burgravate of Nuremburg, S. E. an independent Nuremburg, an
Territory of the great master of the Tentonic order, Mergentheim.
Reineck, W.
Bareith, E. fub. to its own margrave Bareith
Papenheim, S. sub. to its own count Papenheim
Counties of Wertheim, W. Wertheim
Schwartzenburgh, subject to its own Schwartzenburg
count middle
Holach, S. W J [Holach.
AUCTALL C.
7. AUSTRIA CIRCLE.
The whole circle belongs to the empress queen of Hungary.
Division. Chief town.

N. lat. 48-20. Lints Ens, west, Archduchy of Austria Proper -

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Counti

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Chief towns.
Gratz, Cilley, S. B. Glagenfurt, Lavemund, S. E.
Laubach, Zerknits, Triefte,
St. Veits, S. B. Gorits, S. E.
Inspruck 7 S. W. on the
Brixen confines of Italy
Trent J and Switzerland.
A CINCLE.
M Chief towns.
Munich, E. lop. 11-32. N. lat. 48-5. Landfeut,
Involder N W Done
wert, [Ratifbon] N. an im-
Amberg, [Sultsbach] N. of the
Danube, fubject to the elec-
L tor Palatine.
A SECURITY OF THE PROPERTY OF
Passau, E. on the Danube.
Neuberg, W. on the Danube.
Saltiburg, S. E. Hallen.
The work of the state of the
CIRCLE. In the contract
Chief towns.
gard, E. lon. 9. 7 On, or
ubingen, Hailbron Neckar.
eir (p. l. D. l. 1 On, or
Baden Weiller Rhine.
Augsburg, an imperial city,
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Ulm, on the Danube, an im-
l perial city.
Constance, on the lake of
1. Constance.
Mindelheim, S. of Anothere.
Mindelheim, S. of Augsburg. Furstenburg, S.
Furstenburg, S. Hohenzollern, S.
Furftenburg, S.

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Baronies of Waldburg Waldburg, fouth-east Limpurg, north. Kempten, on the Iller Kempten Buchaw Buchaw, S. of the Danube Abbies of Lindaw Lindaw, on the lake of Constance, imperial cities. Nordlingen, north of the Da. Brisens S confines of freir Imperial cities, or fovereign states Memminghen, east Rotwell, on the Neckar, and LA Cracuc. many more, Black forest, N. W. Rhinefield and Lauffenburg Subject to the Rhinefield C. house of Au- Marquisate of Burgaw -Burgaw, east. Territory of Brifgow, Friburgh and Brifac. on the Rhine

NAME.] Great part of modern Germany lay in antient Gaul, as I have already mentioned; and the word Germany is of itself but modern. Many fanciful derivations have been given of the word; the most probable is, that it is compounded of Ger, or Gar, and Man; which, in the ancient Celtic, signifies a warlike man. The Germans, however, went by various other names, such as Allemanni, Teutones; which last is said to have been their most ancient designation; and the Germans themselves call their country Teuchland.

CLIMATE, SEASONS, AND SOIL.] The climate of Germany, as in all large tracts of country, differs greatly, not only on account of the fituation, north, east, south, and west, but according to the improvement of the soil, which has a vast effect upon the climate. The most mild and settled weather is found in the middle of the country, at an equal distance from the sea and the Alps. In the north it is sharp; towards the

fouth it is more temperate.

The soil of Germany is not improved to the sull by culture, and therefore in many places it is bare and sterile, though in others it is surprizingly fruitful. Agriculture, however, is daily improving, which must necessarily change the most barren parts of Germany greatly to their advantage. The reasons vary as much as the soil. In the south and western parts they are more regular than those that lie near the sea, or that abound with lakes and rivers. The north wind and the eastern blass are unfavourable to vegetation. Upon the whole, there is no great difference between the seasons of Germany and those of Great-Britain.

Mountains.] The chief mountains of Germany are the Alps, which divide it from Italy, and those which separate Saxony,

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Saxony, Bavaria, and Moravia from Bohemia. Many other large tracts of mountains, however, are found in different parts

of the empire.

FORESTS.] The vast passion which the Germans have for hunting the wild boar, is the reason why perhaps there are more woods and chases yet standing in Germany than in most other countries. The Heraynian forest, which in Cæsar's time was nine days journey in length, and fix in breadth, is now cut down in many places, or parcelled out into woods, which go by particular names. Most of the woods are pine, fir, oak, and beech. There is a vast number of forests of less note in every part of this country; almost every count, baron, or gentleman, having a chace or park adorned with pleafure houses, and well stocked with game, viz. deer, of which there are seven or eight forts, as roebucks, stags, &c. of all fizes and colours, and many of a vast growth; plenty of hares, conies, foxes, bears, wolves, and boars. They abound fo much also with wild fowl, that in many places the peafants leave them and venison for their ordinary food.

RIVERS AND LAKES.] No country can boast a greater variety of noble large rivers than Germany. At their head stands the Danube or Donaw, so called from the swiftness of the current, and which some pretend to be naturally the finest river in the world. From Vienna to Belgrade it is fo broad. that, in the wars between the Turks and Christians, ships of war have been engaged on it; and its conveniency for carriage to all the countries through which it passes is inconceivable. The Danube, however, contains a vast number of cataracts and whirlpools; its ftream is rapid, and its course, without reckoning turnings or windings, is computed to be 1620 miles. The other principal rivers are the Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weser,

and Moselle.

The chief lakes of Germany, not to mention many inferior ones, are those of Constance and Bregentz. Besides these are the Chiemsee, or the lake of Bavaria; and the Zecknitzer-see in the dutchy of Carniola, whose waters often run off and return again in an extraordinary manner.

Besides those lakes and rivers, in some of which are found pearls, Germany contains large noxious bodies of standing water, which are next to peftilential, and afflict the neigh-

bouring natives with many deplorable diforders.

MINERAL WATERS AND BATHS.] Germany is faid to contain more of those than all Europe besides. All Europe has heard of the Spa waters, and those of Pyrmont. Those of Aix la Chapelle are still more noted. They are divided into the Emperor's Bath, and the Little Bath, and the fprings

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before they use them. Each of those, and many other waters have their partizans in the medical faculty, and if we are to believe all they say, they cure diseases internal and eutaneous, either by drinking or bathing. The baths and medicinal waters of Embs, Wisbaden, Schwalbach, and Wildungen, likewise perform their wonders in almost all diseases. The mineral springs at the last mentioned place are said to intoxicate as soon as wine, and therefore they are inclosed. Carlsbad and Baden baths have been described and recommended by many great physicians, and used with great success by many royal personages.

After all, many are of opinion that great part of the falutary virtues afcribed to these waters is owing to the exercises and amusements of the patients. It is the interest of the proprietors to provide for both; and many of the German princes feel the benefit of the many elegant and polite institutions for the diversion of the public. The neatness, cleanliness, and conveniency of the places of public resort are inconceivable; and though at first they are attended with expense, yet they more than pay themselves in a few years by the company which crouds to them from all parts of the world; many of whom do not repair thither for health, but for amusement and con-

Matals and many places in the circle of Austria, and other parts of Germany, contain mines of silver, quicksilver, copper, tin, iron, lead, sulphyr, nitre, and vitriol. Salt-petre, salt-mines, and salt-pits are found in Austria, Bavaria, Silcha, and the Lower Saxony; as are carbuncles, amethists, jasper, saphire, agate, alabaster, several forts of pearls, turquois stones, and the finest of rubies, which adorn the cabinets of the greatest princes and virtuosi. In Bavaria, Tirol, and Liege are quarries of curious marble, slate, chalk, other, red lead, allum and bitumen; besides other sofiils. In several places are dug up stones, which to a strong sancy represent different animals, and sometimes trees of the human form. Many of the German circles suraish coal-pits, and the terra sigillata of Mentz, with white, yellow, and red veins, is thought to be an antidote against posson.

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.] These differ in Germany very little, if at all, from the countries I have already described; but naturalists are of opinion, that had the Germans, even before the middle of this century, been acquainted with agriculture, their country would have been the most fruitful of any in Europe. Even in its present, what we

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may call rude state, provisions are more cheap and plentiful in Germany than in any other country perhaps in the world; witness the prodigious armies which the most uncultivated part of it maintained during the late war, while many of the richest and most fertile provinces remained untouched.

The Rhenish and the Moselle wines differ from those of other countries in a peculiar lightness and detersive qualities,

more fovereign in fome difeafes than any medicine.

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The German wild boar differs in colour from our common logs. Their flesh, and the hams made of it is preferred by many, even to those of Westmoreland, for flavour and grain. The glutton of Germany is said to be the most voracious of all animals. Its prey is almost every thing that has life, which it can master, especially birds, hares, rabbits, goars, and fawns a whom they surprize artfully and devour greedily. On these the glutton feeds so ravenously, that it falls into a kind of a torpid state, and not being able to move he is killed by the huntsmen; but though both boars and wolves will kill him in that condition, they will not eat him. His colour is a beautiful brown, with a faint tinge of red.

Germany yields abundance of excellent heavy horses; but their oven and sheep are not comparable to those of England, probably owing to the want of skill in seeding and rearing them. Some parts of Germany are remarkable for fine tarks, and great variety of singing birds, which are sent to all parts of Europe.

CUSTOMS, DIVERSIONS, AND DRESS. I pire of Germany is a collection of separate states, each having a different government and police, we can say little with precision as to the number of its inhabitants; but if they are fixed at twenty millions, the number is perhaps not exaggerated. When the landholders become better acquainted with agriculture and cultivation, population must naturally encrease among them.

The Germans in their persons are tall, fair, and strong built. The ladies have generally fine complexions; and some of them, especially in Saxony, have all the delicacy of features and shape that are so bewitching in some other countries;

but this must be understood of the higher ranks,

Both men and women affect rich dreffes, which in fashion are the same as in France and England; but the better fort of men are excessively fond of gold and silver lace, especially if they are in the army. The ladies at the principal courts differ not much in their dress from the French and English, only they are not so excessively fond of paint, as the former At some courts they appear in rich furs, and all of them are loaded with jewels, if they can obtain them. The semale part of the burghers samilies, in many of the German towns, dress in a Vol. II.

very different manner, and some of them inconceivably fantaftic, as may be feen in many prints published in books of travels; but in this respect they are gradually reforming, and many of them make quite a different appearance in their dress from what they did thirty or forty years ago; as to the peafantry and labourers, they dress as in other parts of Europe, according to their employments, conveniency, and opulences The stoves made use of in Germany are the same with those already mentioned, in the northern nations, and are fometimes made portable, so that the ladies carry them to church. In Wellphalia, and many other parts of Germany, they fleep between two feather-beds, with sheets stitched to them, which by use becomes a very comfortable practice. The most unhappy part of the Germans are the tenants of little needy princes; who fouceze them to keep up their own grandeur; but in general the circumfrances of the common people are far preferable to those of the French. Salvi ton ban staff Duriet

The Germans are naturally a frank, honeft, hospitable people, free from artifice and disguise. The higher orders are ridiculously proud of titles, ancestry, and shew. The Germans, in general, are thought to want animation, as their performs promise more vigour and activity than they commonly exert, even in the field of battle. But when commanded by able generals, especially the Italians, such as Montecuculi and prince Eugene, they have done great things, both against the Turks and the French. The imperial arms have seldom made any remarkable figure against either of those two nations, or against the Swedes or Spaniards, when commanded by German generals. This possibly might be owing to the arbitrary obstinacy of the court of Vienna; for in the two last wars the Austrians exhibited predigies of military valour and genists.

Industry, application, and perseverance, are the great characteristics of the German nation, especially the mechanical part of it. Their works of art would be incredible were they not visible, especially in watch and clock-making, sewelry, turnery, sculpture, drawing, painting, and certain kinds of architecture, some of which I shall have occasion to mention. The Germans have been charged with intemperance in eating and drinking, and perhaps not unjustly, owing to the vast plenty of their country in wine and provisions of every kind. But those practices seem now to be wearing out. At the greatest tables, though the guests drink pretty freely at dinner, yet the repast is commonly finished by costee, after three or four public toasts have been drank. But no people have more feating at marriages, sunerals, and birth-days.

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The merchants and tradefmen are very civil and obliging. All the fons of noblemen inherit their fathers titles, which greatly perplexes the heralds and genealogists of that country. This perhaps is one of the reasons why the German husbands are not quite fo complaifant as they ought otherwise to be to their ladies, who are not entitled to any preeminence at the table; nor indeed do they feem to affect it, being far from either ambition or loquacity, though they are faid to be somewhat too fond of gaming. From what has been premised, it may eafily be conceived, that many of the German nobility, having no other hereditary estate than a high sounding title, eafily enter into their armies, and those of other sovereigns. Their fondness for title is attended with many other inconveniencies. Their princes think that the cultivation of their lands, though it may treble their revenue, is below their attention; and that, as they are a species of beings superior to labourers of every kind, they would demean themselves in being concerned in the improvement of their grounds.

The domestic diversions of the Germans are the same as in England; billiards, cards, dice, fencing, dancing, and the like. In fummer, people of fashion repair to places of public refort, and drink the waters. As to their field diversions, besides their favourite one of hunting, they have bull and bear baiting, and the like. The inhabitants of Vienna live luxurioully, a great part of their time being spent in feafting and carouling; and in winter, when the feveral branches of the Danube are frozen over, and the ground covered with snow, the ladies take their recreation in fledges of different shapes. fuch as griffins, tygers, fwans, scollop-shells, &c. Here the lady fits, dreffed in velvet lined with rich furs, and adorned with laces and jewels, having on her head a velvet cap; and the fledge is drawn by one horfe, flag, or other creature, fet off with plumes of feathers, ribbons, and bells. As this diverfion is taken chiefly in the night-time, fervants ride before the fledge with torches, and a gentleman fitting on the fledge be-

hind guides the horse.

RELIGION.] This is a copious article, but I shall confine myself to what is most necessary to be known. Before the reformation introduced by Luther, the German bishops were possessed (as indeed many of them are at this day) of prodigious power and revenues, and were the tyrants of the emperors as well as the people. Their ignorance was only equalled by their superstition. The Bohemians were the first who had an idea of reformation, and made so glorious a stand for many years against the errors of Rome, that they were indulged in the

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liberty of taking the facrament in both kinds, and other freedoms not tolerated in the Romish church. This was in a great measure owing to Wickliff, an Englishman, who went much farther in reforming the real errors of popery than Luther himfelf. Wickliff was feconded by John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, who, notwithstanding the emperor's fafe conduct,

were infamously burnt at the council of Constance.

The reformation introduced afterwards by Luther *, of which we have spoke in the introduction, though it struck at the chief abuses in the church of Rome, was thought in some points (particularly that of confubfiantiation, by which the real body of Christ, as well as the elements of bread and wine, is supposed to be taken in the facrament) to be imperfect. Calvinism +, therefore, or the religion of Geneva (as now practifed in the church of Scotland) was introduced into Germany, and is now the religion of the king of Prussia, the landgrave of Hesle, and fome other princes, who maintain a parity of orders in the church. Some go fo far as to fay that the numbers of protestants and papists in the empire are now almost equal. many, particularly Bohemia, Moravia, and the Palatinate, is overrun with sectarics of all kinds; and Jews abound in the empire. At present, the modes of worship and forms of church government are by the protestant German princes considered in a civil rather than a religious light. The protestant clergy are learned and exemplary in their deportment, but the popish ignorant and libertine.

ARCHBISHOPSEES AND BISHOPSEES.] These are differently represented by authors, some of whom represent Vienna as being a suffragan to the archbishopsee of Saltzburg; and others as being an archbishopric but depending immediately upon the pope. The others are the archbishop of Mentz, who has under him twelve fuffragans, but one of them, the bishop of Bamberg, is faid to be exempted from his jurisdiction; - Triers has three fuffragans; -Cologne has four; -Magdeburg has five; Saltzburg has hine, befides Vienna; -and Bremen three.

At different periods fince the reformation it has been found expedient, in fatisfy the claims of temporal princes, to fecularize bishopsees, Bremen, Verden, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Minden, Osnaburg, (which goes alternately to the houses of Bayaria and Hanover, and is at present held by his Britannic

Born in Saxony, in the year 1283, began to dispute the doctrines of the Romish church 1517, and died 1546, in the 63d year of his age.

7 John Calvin was born in the province of Picardy, in the north of France, anno 1509. Being obliged to fly from that kingdom, he settled at Geneva in 1535, where he chablished a new form of church discipline, which was soon after embraced by several nations and states, who are now denominated Calvinists, or Presbyterians. He died at Geneva, in the year 1564; and his writings make nine volumes in folio.

Britannic majesty's second son) and Lubec. Such of those sees as were archbishoprics are now considered as duchies, and the

bishoprics as principalities.

LANGUAGE.] The Teutonic part of the German tongue is an original language, and has no relation to the Celtic. It is called High Dutch, and is the mother tongue of all Germany; but varies so much in its dialect, that the people of one province scarcely understand those of another. Latin and French are the most useful languages in Germany, when a traveller is ignorant of High Dutch.

The German Pater-Noster is as follows: Unser Nater, de bu hist in himmel; geheiliget wer dein nahme: zukomm uns dein reich: dein wille geschete auf erden, wie in himmel; unser tæglich brod gib uns beut; und vergib uns unser schuld als wir vergeben unsern scaldigern; und suerro uns nicht in versuchung sondern

elefe uns von vehel. Amen.

LEARNING, LEARNED MEN, ? No country has produced AND UNIVERSITIES. a greater variety of authors than Germany, and there is no where a more general tafte for reading, especially in the protestant countries. Printing is encouraged to a fault; every man of letters is an author; they multiply books without number, thousands of theseses and difputations are annually published; for no man can be a graduate in their universities, who has not published one disputation at least. In this country there are 36 universities, of which 17 are protestant, 17 Roman-catholic, and two mixed; besides a vast number of colleges, gymnasia, pedagogies, and Latin schools. There are also many academies and societies for the promoting the study of natural philosophy, the belles lettres, antiquities, &c. as the Imperial Leopoldine academy of the natura curiof; the academy of sciences at Berlin, at Gottingen, at Erfurth, at Leipfic, at Duisburgh, to which we may add the Latin fociety at Gena, Of the public libraries, the most celebrated are those of Vienna, Wolfenbuttle, Hanover, Gottengen, Weimar, and the council library at Leipsic. The Germans have written largely upon the Roman and Canon laws; Stahl, Van Swieten, Storck, and Hoffman, have contributed greatly to the improvement of physic; Ruvinus and Differius of botany; Heifter of anatomy and furgery; Newman, Zewmermann, Pott, and Margraff, of chymistry. In philosophy, natural and moral, the reputation of Leibnitz, Wolfius, Puffendorf, Thomasius, Otto van Gueriche, and Kepler, is great. Every prince, baron, and gentleman in Germany is a chymist or natural philosopher. Germany has also produced good political writers, geographers, and histotians, of whom Bushing is the most voluminous: but they E 3

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feem to have no great tafte or capacity for works of wit and entertainment, as poetry, plays, romances, and novels, or what is called the belles lettres; but they have had fome good critics and antiquarians. They have one great defect, however, in all their writings, namely, that they are extremely prolix, dry, voluminous, and mechanical, and know little or nothing of that valuable art in which some nations excel. namely, of enlivening their performances, and mixing the pleasant with the useful. With respect to the fine arts, the Germans have acquitted themselves tolerably well. Germany has produced fome good painters, architects, sculptors, and engravers. They even pretend to have been the first inventors of engraving, etching, and metzotinto, as well as of gunpowder, guns and printing. For the improvement of some of these arts academies have been established in some parts of Germany; at Vienna, in particular, and Berlin are academies for painting, sculpture and architecture; at Dresden and Nurenberg are academies for painting; and at Ausburgh is the Imperial Franciscan academy of the fine arts. Germany has likewise produced some excellent musicians; Handel, Bach, and Haffe, of whom Handel stands at the head; and it is acknowledged that he arrived at the sublime of music, but he had not the smallest idea between music and sentimental expression.

CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, AND OTHER This is a copious EDIFICES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE; head in all counwith occasional estimates of RE- tries, but more VENUES AND POPULATION.

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Garmany, on account of the numerous independent states it The reader therefore must be contented with the mention of the most capital places and their peculiarities.

Though Berlin is accounted the capital of all his Pruffian majesty's dominions, and exhibits perhaps the most illustrious example of fudden improvement that this age can boaft of; yet, during the late war, it was found a place of no frength, and fell twice, almost without resistance, into the hands of the Austrians, who, had it not been for the politeness of their generals, and their love of the fine arts, which always preserves mankind from barbarity and inhumanity, would have levelled it to the ground.

Berlin lies on the river Spree, and, besides a royal palace, has many other fuperb palaces; it contains fourteen Lutheran, and eleven Calvinist churches, besides a popish one. Its streets and fquares are spacious; its manufacturers of all kinds are numerous, and well provided : it abounds with theatres, schools, libraries, and charitable foundations. The number of its inhabitants, according to Busching, in 1755, was 126,661, including the garrison. In the same year, and according to the same author, there were no fewer than, 443 filk-looms, 140 of half-filks, 2858 looms for woollen stuffs, 453 for cotton, 248 for linen, 454 for lace-work, 39 frames for filk stockings, and 310 for worsted ones. They have here manufactures of tapeltry, gold and filver lace, and mir-

The electorate of Saxony is by nature the richest country in Germany, if not in Europe : it contains 210 walled towns, 61 market towns, and about 3000 villages, according to the latest accounts of the Germans themselves (to which, however, we are not to give an implicit belief) and the revenue, estimating each rix-dollar at four shillings and sixpence, amounts to 1,350,000 l. This fum is fo moderate, when compared to the richness of the foil, which, if we are to believe Dr. Busching, produces even diamonds, and almost all the precious stones to be found in the East-Indies and elsewhere, and the variety of splendid manufactures, that I am apt to believe the Saxon princes to have been the most moderate and patriotic of any in Germany.

We can say little more, than has been already said of all fine cities, of Dresden, the elector of Saxony's capital, that its fortifications, palaces, public buildings, churches, and charitable foundations; and above all, its suburbs are magnificent beyond all expression; that it is beautifully situated on both sides the Elbe; and that it is the school of Germany, for statuary, painting, enamelling, and carving; not to mention its mirrors, and founderies for bells and cannon, and its foreign commerce carried on by means of the Elbe. The inhabitants of Dresden, by the latest accounts, amount to

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The city of Hanover, the capital of that electorate, stands on the river Leine, but is of no great confideration. It contains about 1,200 houses, among which there is an electoral palace. It carries on some manufactures; and in its neighbourhood lies the palace and elegant gardens of Herenhausen. The dominions of the electorate of Hanover contain about 750,000 people, who live in 58 cities, and 60 market towns, besides villages. The city and suburbs of Bremen, belonging by purchase to the said elector, contains about 50,000 inhabitants, and has a confiderable trade by the Wefer. The other towns belonging to the faid electorate have trade and manufactures; but, in general, it must be remarked, that the electorate has suffered greatly by the accession of the Hanover family .: to the crown of Great-Britain. I shall here just mention,

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on account of its relation to our royal family, the fecularized bishopric of Osnaburg, lying between the rivers Weser and Ems. The chief city, Osnaburg, has been long famous all over Europe for the manufacture known by the name of the duchy, and for the manufacture of the best Westphalia hams. The whole revenue of the bishopric amounts to about 30,000 l.

Breslau, the capital of Silesia, which formerly belonged to the kingdom of Bohemia, lies on the river Oder, and is a fine city, where all sects of Christians and Jews are tolerated, but the magistracy is Lutheran. Since Silesia sell under the Prussian dominion, its trade is greatly improved, though very inconsiderable before. The manufactures of Silesia, which principally center at Breslau, are numerous. The revenue of the whole is by some said to bring his Prussian majesty in near a million sterling; but this sum seems to be exaggerated, if, as other authors of good note write, it never brought into the

house of Austria above 500,000 l. yearly.

Vienna is the capital of the circle of Austria, and being the relidence of the emperor, is supposed to be the capital of Germany. It is a noble and a strong city, and the princes of the house of Austria have omitted nothing that could contribute to its grandeur and riches. The two Austrias, and the hereditary dominions of that house, are by nature so well furnished with all materials for the luxuries, the conveniencies, and the necessaries of life, that foreign importations into this city are almost totally prohibited. Vienna contains an excellent university, a bank, which is in the management of her own magiftrates, and a court of commerce immediately subject to the aulic council. Its religious buildings, with the walks and gardens, occupy a fixth part of the town; but the fuburbs are larger than the city. It would be endless to chumerate the many palaces, two of which are imperial, of this capital; its squares, academies, and libraries; and, among others, the fine one of prince Eugene, with his and the imperial cabinets of curiofities. Among its rich convents is one for the Scotch nation, built in honour of their countryman St. Colman, the patron of Austria; and one of the fix gates of this city is called the Scots gate, in remembrance of some notable exploit performed there by the troops of that nation. The inhabitants, if we are to believe Dr. Busching, are between 180,000 and 200,000; and the encouragement given them by their fovereigns, has rendered Vienna the rendezvous of all the nations round,

After all that has been said of this magnificent city, the most candid and sensible of those who have visited it, are far from being lavish in its praise. The streets, excepting some

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in the fuburbs, are narrow and dirty; the houses and furniture of the citizens are greatly disproportioned to the magnificence of the palaces, fquares, and other public buildings; but above all, the excessive imposts laid by the house of Austria upon every commodity in its dominions, must always keep the manufacturing part of their subjects poor. His present imperial majesty seems to be sensible of truths which were plain to all the world but his predecessors and their counsellors : he examines things with his own eyes, and has descended from that haughtiness of demeanour which rendered the imperial court fo long difagreeable, and indeed ridiculous, to the reft of Europe. In general, the condition of the Austrian subjects has been greatly meliorated fince his accession to the imperial throne; but in this he acts agreeably to the fentiments of his mother, who is the immediate possessor of those vast dominions.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES 1 I have, in describing NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. J. the mineral and other iprings, anticipated great part of this article, which is of itself very copious. Every court of Germany produces a cabinet of curiofities, artificial and natural, antient and modern.' The tun at Heidelburg holds 800 hogsheads, and is generally full of the best Rhenish wine, from which strangers are seldom fuffered to retire fober, Vienna itself is a curiofity; for here you see the greatest variety of inhabitants that is to be met with any where, as Greeks, Transylvanians, Sclavonians, Turks, Tartars, Hungarians, Croats, Germans, Poles, Spaniards, French, and Italians, in their proper habits. The imperial library at Vienna, is a great literary farity on account of its ancient manuscripts. It contains upwards of 80,000 volumes, among which are many valuable manuscripts in Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, Armenian, Coptic, and Chinese; but the antiquity of some of them is questionable, particularly a New Testament in Greek, said to have been written 1,500 years ago, in gold letters, upon purple. Here are likewise many thousand Greek, Roman, and Gothic coins and medals; with a vaft collection of other curiofities in art and nature. The valt Gothic palaces, cathedrals, castles, and above all, town-houses, in Germany, are very curious: they strike the beholder with an idea of rude magnificence; and fometimes they have an effect that is preferable even to Greek architecture. The chief houses in great cities and villages have the same appearance, probably, as they had 400 years ago; and their fortifications generally conlift of a brick-wall, trenches filled with water, and baltions or halfmoons.

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Next to the lakes and waters, the caves and rocks are the chief natural curiofities of Germany. Mention is made of t cave, near Blackenburg in Hartz-forest, of which none have yet found the end, though many have advanced into it for 20 miles; but the most remarkable curiofity of that kind is near Hammelen, about 30 miles from Hanover, where at the mouth of a cave stands a monument which commemorates the loss of 130 children, who were there swallowed up, in 1284. Though this fact is very strongly attested, it has been disputed by some critics. Frequent mention is made of two rocks near Blackenburg, exactly representing two monks in their proper habits; and of many stones which seem to be

petrifactions of fishes, frogs, trees, and leaves.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.] Germany has vaft advantages in point of commerce, from its situation, in the heart of Europe, and perforated as it were with great rivers. Its native materials for commerce (besides the mines and minerals I have already mentioned) are hemp, hops, flax, anise, cummins, tobacco, faffron, madder, truffles, variety of excellent roots and pot-herbs, and fine fruits, equal to those of France and Italy. Germany exports to other countries corn, tobacco, horses, lean cattle, butter, cheese, honey, wax, wines, linen, and woollen, yarn, ribbons, filk and cotton fluffs, toys, turnery wares in wood, metals, and ivory, goat-Ikins, wool, timber, both for ship-building and houses, cannon, and bullets, bombs and bomb-shells, iron plates and floves, tinned plates, fleel work, copper, brass-wire, porce-Jain, the finest upon earth, earthen-ware, glasses, mirrors, hog's briffles, mum, beer, tartar, smalts, zaffer, Prussian blue, printer's ink, and many other things. Some think that the balance of trade between England and Germany is to the disadvantage of the former; but others are of a different opinion, as they cannot import coarse woollen manufactures, and several other commodities, so cheap from any other coun-

The revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Lewis XIV. which obliged the French protestants to settle in different parts of Europe, was of infinite service to the German manufactures. They now make velvets, filks, stuffs of all kinds, fine and coarse; linen and thread, and every thing necessary for wear, to great perfection. The porcelain of Meissen, in the electorate of Saxony, and its paintings, exceed that of all the

world.

TRADING COMPANIES.] The Afiatic company of Embden, established by his present Prussian majesty, is, exclusive of the Hanseatic league, the only commercial company in Germany; 2727

Germany; but in the great cities very large extensive partner-

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CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.] Almost every prince in Germany (and there are about 300 of them) is arbitrary with regard to the government of his own estates, but the whole of them form a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which is the emperor, and whose power in the collective body or the diet, is not directorial but executive, and even that gives him vast influence. The supreme power in Germany is in the diet, which is composed of the emperor, or in his absence, of his commissary, and of the three colleges of the empire. The first of these is the electoral college; the fecond is the college of princes; and the third, the

college of imperial towns.

The dignity of the empire, though elective, has for some centuries belonged to the house of Austria, as being the most powerful of the German princes; but by French management upon the death of Charles VI. grandfather, by the mother's fide, to the prefent emperor, the elector of Bavaria was chosen to that dignity, and died, as is supposed, of heart-break, after a short uncomfortable reign. The power of the emperor is regulated by the capitulation he figns at his election; and the person, who in his life-time is chosen king of the Romans, fucceeds without a new election to the empire. He can confer titles and enfranchisements upon cities and towns, but as emperor he can levy no taxes, nor make war nor peace without the confent of the diet. When that confent is obtained, every prince must contribute his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll, though perhaps, as an elector or prince, he may espouse a different side from that of the diet. This forms the intricacy of the German constitution, for George II. of England was obliged to furnish his quota against the house of Austria, and the king of Prussia, while he was fighting for them both. The emperor claims a precedency for his ambaffadors in all christian courts.

The electors of the empire are nine in number. Each has a particular office in the imperial court, and they have the fole

election of the emperor. They are in order,

First, The archbishop of Mentz, who is high chancellor of the empire when in Germany.

Second, The archbishop of Treves, who is high chancellor of the empire in France.

Third, The archbishop of Cologne, who is the same in

Italy. The king, or rather elector of Bohemia, who is cupbester, out at four me and to astrong and to heighte.

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The elector of Bavaria, who is grand fewer, or officer who ferves out the feafts.

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The elector of Saxony, who is great marshal of the empire.

The elector of Brandenburg (now king of Prussia) who is great chamberlain.

The elector Palatine, who is great steward; and,

The elector of Hanover, (king of Great-Britain) who claims the part of arch-treasurer.

It is necessary for the emperor before he calls a diet to have the advice of those members; and during the vacancy of the imperial throne the electors of Saxony and Bavaria have jurisdiction, the former over the northern, and the latter over the

fouthern circles.

The ecclefiaftical princes are as absolute as the temporal ones in their several dominions. The chief of these, besides the three ecclefiastical electors already mentioned, are the archbishop of Saltzburg, the bishops of Liege, Munster, Spire, Worms, Wirtsburg, Strasburg, Osnaburg, Bamberg, and Paderborn. Befides these are many other ecclesiastical princes. Germany abounds with many abbots and abbeffes, whose jurisdictions are likewise absolute; and some of them very confiderable, and all of them are chosen by their feveral chapters. The chief of the fecular princes are the landgrave of Heffe, the dukes of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, Wirtemberg, Mecklenburgh, Saxe-Gotha, the marquiffes of Baden and Culmbach, with the princes of Nassau, Anhalt, Furstenburg, and many others, who have all high titles, and are fovereigns in their own dominions. The free cities are likewise sovereign states; those which are imperial, or compose a part of the diet, bear the imperial eagle in their arms; those which are Hanfe-towns, of which we have spoken in the Introduction, have still great privileges and immunities, but they subfift no longer as a political body.

The imperial chamber, and that of Vienna, which is better known by the name of the Aulic-council, are the two supreme courts for determining the great causes of the empire, arising between its respective members. The imperial council consists of 50 judges or assessments. The president and sour of them are appointed by the emperor, and each of the electors chuse one, and the other princes and states the rest. This court is at present held at Wetzlar, but formerly it resided at Spire; and causes may be brought before it by appeal. The aulic-council was originally no better than a revenue court of the dominions of the house of Austria. As that family's power encreased, the jurisdiction of the aulic-council was extended; and at last, to the great disgust of the princes of the empire, it usurped upon the

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powers of the imperial chamber, and even of the diet. It confilts, of a president, a vice-chancellor, a vice-president, and a certain number of aulic-counsellors, of whom six are protestants, besides other officers, but the emperor in fact is master of the court.

These courts follow the ancient laws of the empire for their guides, the golden bull, the pacification of Passau, and the civil law.

Befides these courts of justice, each of the nine circles I have already mentioned has a director to take care of the peace and order of the circle. These directors are commonly as sollow. For Westphalia, the bishop of Munster, or duke of Neuburg. For Lower Saxony, the elector of Hanover or Brandenburg. For Upper Saxony, the elector of Saxony. For the Lower Rhine, the archbishop of Mentz. For the Upper Rhine, the elector Palatine or bishop of Worms. For Franconia, the bishop of Bamburg, or marquis of Culmbach. For Suabia, the duke of Wirtemberg, or bishop of Constance. For Bavaria, the elector of Bavaria, or archbishop of Saltzburg; and for Austria, the archduke of Austria, his imperial majesty.

After, upon any great emergency, the votes of the diet are collected, and fentence pronounced, the emperor by his prerogative commits the execution of it to a particular prince or princels, whose troops live at free quarter upon the estates of the delinquent party, and he is obliged to make good all expences; upon the whole, the conftitution of the Germanic; body is of itself a study of no small difficulty. But however plaulibly invented the feveral checks upon the imperial power; may be, it is certain that the house of Austria has more than once endangered the liberties of the empire, and that they have been faved by France. At present a great power, the house of Brandenburg, has ftarted up to balance the Austrian greatness; and there feems to be no great appearance of any internal commotions among the princes of the empire, a circumstance that is extremely favourable to the tranquillity of Europe, and the interest of Great-Britain in particular. Before I close this head, it may be necessary to inform the reader of the meaning of a term which has of late frequently appeared in the German history, I mean that of the Pragmatic Sanction. This is no other than a provision made by the emperor Charles VI. for preferving the indivibility of the Austrian dominions in the person of the next descendant of the last possessor, whether male or female. This provision has been often disputed by other branches of the house of Austria, who have been occasonally supported by France from political views, though the pragmatic

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pragmatic fanction is strongly guarantied by almost all the powers of Europe. The late emperor, elector of Bavaria, and the late king of Poland attempted to overthrow it, as being descended from the daughters of the emperor Joseph, elder brother to Charles VI. It has likewise been again and again op-

poled by the court of Spain.

Few of the territories of the German princes are so large as to be affigned to viceroys, to be oppressed and sleeced at pleafure; nor are they without redress when they suffer any grievance; they may appeal to the general diet or great council of the empire for relief. Whereas in France the lives and fortunes of the subject are entirely at the disposal of the grand monarch. The fubjects of the petty princes in Germany are generally the most unhappy; for these princes, affecting the grandeur and iplendor of the more powerful, in the number and appearance of their officers and domeffics, in their palaces, gardens, pictures, curiofities, guards, bands of mufic, tables, dress, and furniture, are obliged to support all this vain pomp and parade at the expence of their vaffals and dependants. With respect to the burghers and peasants of Germany, the former in many places enjoy great privileges; the latter also, in some parts, for instance, in Franconia, Swabia, and on the Rhine, are generally a free people, or perform only certain services to their superiors, and only pay taxes; whereas in the marquifate of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Lufatia, Moravia, Bohemia, Austria, &c. they may justly be denominated slaves, though in different degrees.

REVENUES.] The only revenue falling under this head is that of the emperor, who as fuch has an annual income of about 5 or 6000 pounds sterling, arising from some inconsiderable fiefs in the Black Forest. The Austrian revenues are immense, and are thought to amount to 7,000,000 fterling in Germany and Italy, a fum that goes far in those countries. The late king of Prussia, whose revenues were not near so extensive as those of his present majesty, though he maintained a large army, was to good an occonomist that he left 7,000,000 sterg in his coffers; and fome have thought that Silefia alone brings half a million sterling every year to this king. To behold the magnificence of many of the German courts, a Aranger is apt to conceive very high ideas of the incomes of their princes, which is owing to the high price of money in that country, and confequently the low price of provisions, and manufactures. In fact, though it is plain that fome princes have much larger revenues than others; yet we cannot speak with any tolerable precision on a subject of such variety

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MILITARY STRENGTH.] During the two last wars, very little regard was paid, in carrying them on, to the ancient German constitutions, the whole management being engroffed by the head of the house of Austria. The elector of Mentz keeps what is called a matriculation book or register, which among other letters contain the affefiments of men and money. which every prince and state, who are members of the empire, is to advance when the army of the empire takes the field. The contributions in money are called Roman months, on account of the monthly afferiments paid to the emperors when they vilited Rome. Those affeliments however are subject to great mutability. It is sufficient here to say, that upon a moderate computation the fecular princes of the empire can bring to the field 370,000 men, and the ecclefiaftical 74,500 in all 453,500; of those the emperor, as head of the house of Aufiria is supposed to furnish go.oog

The elector of Mentz may maintain -	6000
The elector of Triers	6000
The elector of Cologne	106000
The bishop of Munster	-11 8000
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The archbishop of Saltzburg	4 v 8000
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The bishop of Bamburg	5000
The bishop of Paderborn	3000
The bishop of Osnabrug	2102500
The abbot of Fulda	6000
The other bishoprics of the empire	- 6000
The abbies and provofthips of the empire	8000
former and some of the some of the some	r here added

10 130. I of all of the ecclenatical princes	74,500
The emperor, for Hungary	30000
For Bohemia, Silefia, and Moravia	30000
The king of Pruffia	130000
The elector of Saxony	25000
	15000
The duke of Wirtemburg	₹5000
The landgrave of Heffe Caffeling	15000
The prince of Baden	10000
The elector of Hanover	30000
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The prince of Anhalt	6000
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	- 6000
The elector of Bavaria	30000
The dukes of Saxony	10000
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The other princes and imperial towns - 10.	- 50000
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IMPERIAL, ROYAL, AND OTHER) The emperor of Ger-TITLES, ARMS, AND ORDERS. | many pretends to be successor to the emperors of Rome, and has long, on that account; been admitted to a tacit precedency on all public occasions among the powers of Europe, Austria is but an archdukedom; nor has he, as the head of that house, a vote in the election of emperor, which is limited to Bohemia, Innumerable are the titles of principalities, dukedoms, baronies, and the like, with which he is vested as archduke. The arms of the empire are a black eagle with two heads, hovering, with expanded wings, in a field of gold; and over the heads of the eagle is feen the imperial crown. It would be equally useless as difficult to enumerate all the different quarterings and armorial bearings of the archducal family. Every elector, and indeed every independent prince of any importance in Germany, claims a right of inflituting orders; but the emperors pretend that they are not admissible unless confirmed by them. - The emperors of Germany, as well as the kings of Spain, confer-the order of the Golden Fleece, as descended from the house of Burgundy. The empress downger Eleonara, in 1662 and 1666, created two orders of ladies, or female knights; and the present empress-queen instituted the order of St. Terefa.

History.] The manners of the ancient Germans are described by the elegant and manly pencil of Tacitus, the Roman historian. They were a brave and independant race of men, and peculiarly distinguished by their love of liberty and arms. They opposed the force of the Roman empire, not in its origin or in its decline, but after it had arrived at maturity, and still continued in its full vigour. The country was divided into a number of principalities, independant of each other, though occasionally connected by a military union for defending themselves against such enemies as threatened the liberty of them all. In this situation Germany remained, notwithstanding the efforts of particular chiestains, or princes,

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to reduce the rest into subjection, until the beginning of the ninth century: then it was that Charlemaigne, one of those excentric and superior geniusses who sometimes start up in a barbarous age, first extended his military power, and afterwards his civil authority, over the whole of this empire. The pofferity of Charlemaigne inherited the empire of Germany until the year 880, at which time the different princes assuming their original independence, rejected the Carlovinian line, and placed Arnulph, king of Bavaria, on the throne. Since this time, Germany has ever been confidered as an elective monarchy. Princes of different families, according to the prevalence of their interest and arms, have mounted the throne. Of these, the most considerable, until the Austrian line acquired the imperial power, were the houses of Saxony, Françonia, and Swabia. The reigns of these emperors contain nothing more remarkable than the contests between them and the popes. From hence, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, arose the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, of which the former was attached to the popes, and the latter to the emperor; and both, by their virulence and inveteracy, tended to disquiet the empire for several ages, The emperors too were often at war with the infidels, and fometimes, as happens in all elective kingdoms, with one another about the succession. But what more deserves the attention of a judicious reader than all those noisy but uninteresting disputes, is the progress of government in Germany, which was in some measure opposite to that of the other kingdoms of Europe. When the empire, raised by Charlemaigne, fell asunder, all the different independent princes assumed the right of election; and those now distinguished by the name of electors, had no peculiar or legal influence in appointing a fucceffor to the imperial throne: they were only the officers of the king's houshold, his secretary, his steward, chaplain, marshal, or master of his horse, &c. By degrees, however, as they lived near the king's person, and had, like all the other princes, independant territories belonging to them, they encreased their influence and authority; and in the reign of Otho III. 984, acquired the fole right of electing the emperor. Thus while in the other kingdoms of Europe, the dignity of the great lords, who were all originally allodial, or independant barons, was diminished by the power of the king, as in France, and by the influence of the people, as in Great Britain; in Germany, on the other hand, the power of the electors was railed upon the ruins of the emperor's supremacy, and of the peoples jurisdiction. In 1440, Frederic III, duke of Austria, was elected emperor, and the imperial dignity continued in the male line of that family for three hundred years. His fuccessor, Maximilian, married the heiress of Charles, duke of Burgundy, whereby Burgundy, and the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, were annexed to the house of Austria. Charles V. grandson of Maximilian, and heir to the kingdom of Spain, was elected emperor in the year 1519. Under him Mexico and Peru were conquered by the Spaniards, and in his reign happened the reformation of religion in several parts of Germany, which however was not confirmed by public authority till the year 1548, by the treaty of Westphalia, and in the reign of Ferdinand III. The reign of Charles V. was continually disturbed by his wars with the German princes and French king, Francis I. Though successful in the beginning of his reign, his good fortune, towards the conclusion of it, began to forfake him; which, with other

reasons, occasioned his abdication of the crown.

His brother, Ferdinand I. who in 1558 faceceded to the throne, proved a moderate prince with regard to religion. He had the address to get his fon Maximilian declared king of the Romans in his own life time, and died in 1364. By his last will he ordered, that if either his own male iffue, or that of his brother Charles, hould fail, his Austrian estates thould revert to his fecond daughter, Anne, wife to the elector of Bavaria, and her iffue. I mention this destination, as it gave rife to the late oppolition made by the house of Bayaria to the pragmatic fanction, in favour of the empress-queen of Hungary, on the death of her father Charles VI. The reign of Maximilian II. was diffurded with internal commotions, and an invalion from the Turks; but he died in peace, in 1976. He was facceeded by his fon Rodolph, who was involved in wars with the Hangarians, and in differences with his brother Matthias, to whom he ceded Hungary and Auftria in his life cime. He was succeeded in the empire by Matthias, under whom the reformers, who went under the names of Butherans and Oalvinifts, were fo much divided among them-Relves, as to threaten the empire with a civil war. The ambicion of Matthias, at last, reconciled them; but the Bohemans revolted, and threw the imperial commissaries out of a window at Prague. This gave rife to a ruinous war which lasted thirty years. Matthias thought to have exterminated both parties, but they formed a confederacy, called the Evangelic que, which was counterbalanced by a catholic league.

Matthias dying in 1618, was succeeded by his coulin, Fertinand II. but the Bohemians offered their crown to Frederic the elector Palatine, the most powerful protestant prince in Germany, and son-in-law to his Britannic majesty James I.

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That prince was incautious enough to accept of the crown: but he loft it, by being entirely defeated by the duke of Bavaria and the imperial generals, at the battle of Prague, and he himself was deprived of his electorate, the best part of which was given to the duke of Bavaria. The protestant princes of Germany, however, had among them at this time many able commanders, who were at the head of armies, and continued the war with wonderful obstinacy; among them were the margrave of Baden Durlach; Christian, duke of Brunswic, and count Mansfeld : the last was one of the best generals of the age. Christiern IV. king of Denmark, declared for them wand Richelieu, the French minister, was not fond of feeing the house of Authria aggrandized. The emperor, on the other hand, had excellent generals; and Christiern, having put himself at the head of the evangelic league, was defeated by Tilly, an imperialist of great reputation in war. Ferdinant made fo moderate a use of his advantages obtained over the protestants, that they formed a fresh confederacy at Leipfic, of which the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was the head. I have already described his amazing victories and progress, when he was killed at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632. But the protestant cause did not die with him. He had brought up a fet of heroes, fuch as the duke of baxe Weimar, Torkenson, Bannier and others, who shook the Austrian power, till under the mediation of Sweden, a eneral peace was concluded among all the powers at war, at Munster, in the year road; which forms the balls of the prefent political fystem of Europe. The word and

Ferdinand III. was succeeded by his son Ferdinand III. who died in 1657, and was succeeded by the emperor Leopold, a fevere, unamiable, and not very fortunate prince. He had two great powers to contend with, France on the one fide, and the Turks on the other; and was a loter in his war with both. France took from him Alface, and many other frontier places of the empire; and the Turks would have taken Vienma, had not the fiege been raifed by John Sobiefki, king of Poland. Prince Eugene, of Savoy, was a young adventurer in arms about the year 1697; and being one of the imperial generals; gave the Turks the first checks they received in Hungary. The empire, however, could not have withflood the power of France, had not the prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. of England, laid the foundation of the grand confederacy against the French power, the consequences of which have been already described. The Hungarians, secretly encouraged by the French, and exasperated by the bedg F 2 min jerning terry de mofaelunfeeling tyranny of Leopold, were still in arms, under the protection of the Porte, when that prince died in 1705.

He was succeeded by his fon Joseph, who put the electors of Cologne and Bavaria to the ban of the empire; but being very ill ferved by prince Lewis of Baden, general of the empire, the French partly recovered their affairs, notwithstanding their repeated defeats. The duke of Marlborough had not all the fuccess he expected or deserved. Joseph himself was fuspected of a design to subvert the Germanic liberties; and it was plain by his conduct, that he expected England should take the labouring oar in the war, which was to be entirely carried on for his benefit. The English were disgusted at his flowness and selfishness; but he died in 1711, before he had reduced the Hungarians; and leaving no male iffue, he was fucceeded in the empire by his brother, Charles VI. whom the allies were endeavouring to place on the throne of Spain, in opposition to Philip, duke of Anjou, grandson to Lewis a irein confederavix

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When the peace of Utrecht took place in 1713, Charles at first made a shew as if he would continue the war, but found himself unable, now that he was forsaken by the English. He therefore was obliged to conclude a peace with France at Baden in 1714, that he might attend the progress of the Turks in Hungary, where they received a total defeat from prince Eugene, at the battle of Peterwaradin. They received another of equal importance from the fame general in 1717, before Belgrade, which fell into the hands of the imperialifts; and next year the peace of Passarowitz, between them and the Turks, was concluded. Charles employed every minute of his leifure in making arrangements for encreasing and preferving his hereditary dominions in Italy and the Mediterranean. Happily for him, the crown of Britain devolved to the house of Hanover, an event which gave him a very decifive weight in Europe, by the connections between George I. and II. in the empire. Charles was fenfible of this, and carried matters with so high a hand, that about the years 1724 and 1725, a breach enfued between him and George I. and fo unfteady was the fallen of affairs all over Europe at that time, that the capital powers often changed their old alliances, and concluded new ones contradictory to their interest. Without entering into particulars, it is sufficient to observe, that the safety of Hanover, and its aggrandizement, was the main object of the British court; as that of the emperor was the establishment of the pragmatic fanction, in favour of his daughter, the present empress queen, he having no male iffue. Mutual concessions upon those great points, restored a good understanding between George

George II: and the emperor Charles; and the elector of Saxony being prevailed upon by the purport of gaining the throne of Poland, relinquished the great claims he had upon the Austrian succession.

The emperor, after this, had very bad success in a war he entered into with the Turks, which he had undertaken chiefly to indemnify himself for the great sacrifices he had made in Italy to the princes of the house of Bourbon. Prince Eugene was then dead, and he had no general to supply his place. The system of France, however, under cardinal Fleury, happened at that time to be pacific, and she obtained for him, from the Turks, a better peace, than he had reason to expect. Charles, to keep the German and other European powers easy, had, before his death, given his eldest daughter, the present empress-queen, in marriage to the duke of Lorrain, a prince who could bring no accession of power to the Austrian family. Charles died in 1740.

He was no fooner in the grave, than all he had fo long laboured for must have been overthrown, had it not been for the firmnels of George II. The pragmatic fanction was attacked on all hands. The young king of Prussia entered, and conquered with an irrefiftible army, Silefia, which he faid had been wrongfully dismembered from his family. The king of Spain and the elector of Bavaria fet up claims directly incompatible with the pragmatic fanction, and in this they were joined by France; though all those powers had solemnly guarantied it. The imperial throne, after a confiderable vacancy, was filled up by the elector of Bavaria, who took the title of Charles VII. in January 1742. The French poured their armies into Bohemia, where they took Prague; and the queen of Hungary, to take off the weight of Pruffia, was forced to cede to that prince the most valuable part of the duchy of Silefia by a formal treaty.

Her youth, her beauty, and sufferings, and the noble fortitude with which she bore them, touched the hearts of the Hungarians, into whose arms she threw herself and her little son; and though they had been always remarkable for their disaffection to the house of Austria, they declared unanimously in her favour. Her generals drove the French out of Bohemia; and George II. at the head of an English and Hanoverian army, gained the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. Charles VII. was at this time miserable on the imperial throne, and would have given the queen of Hungary almost her own terms; but she haughtily and impoliticly rejected all accommodation, though advised to it by his Britannic majesty, her best, and indeed only friend. This obstinacy gave a colour for the king

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of Prussia to invade Bohemia, under pretence of supporting the imperial dignity: but though he took Prague, and subdued the greatest part of the kingdom, he was not supported by the French; upon which he abandoned all his conquests, and retired to Silelia. This event confirmed the obstinacy of the queen of Hungary, who came to an accommodation with the emperor, that she might recover Silesia. Soon after, his imperial majesty, in the beginning of the year 1745, died and the duke of Lorrain, then grand duke of Tuscany, confort to her Hungarian majesty, after surmounting some diffi-

culties, was chosen emperor.

The bad success of the allies against the French and Bavarians in the Low Countries, and the loss of the battle of Fonmoy, retarded the operations of the empress-queen against his Prussian majety. The latter heat the emperor's brother, prince Charles of Lorrain, who had before driven the Pruffiass out of Bohemia; and the conduct of the empress-queen was fuch, that his Britannic majesty thought proper to guarantee to him the possession of Silelia, as ceded by treaty. Soon after, his Prussian majesty presended that he had discovered a tecret convention which had been entered into between the empress-queen, the empress of Russia, and the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, to strip him of his dominions, and to divide them among themselves. Upon this his Prussian majusty, all of a sudden, drove the king of Poland out of Saxony, defeated his troops, and took possession of Dresden; which he held till a treaty was made under the mediation of his Britannic majesty, by which the king of Prussia acknowledged the duke of Lorrain, now great duke of Tuscany, for emperor. The war, however, continued in the Low Countries, not only to the disadvantage, but to the discredit of the Austrians and Dutch, till it was finished by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in April 1748. By that treaty, Silefia was once more guar a teed to the king of Prussia. It was not long before that monarch's joalousses were renewed and verified; and the empress of Russia's views falling in with those of the empress-queen, and the king of Poland, who were unnaturally supported by France in their new schemes, a fresh war was kindled in the empire, The king of Pruffig declared against the admission of the Rushans into Germany, and his Britannic majesty against that of the French. Upon those two principles all former differences between these monarchs were forgotten, and the British parhament agreed to pay an annual lubidy of 670,000 l. to his Prussian majesty during the continuance of the war, the flame of which were now rekindled with more fury than ever.

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His Prussian majesty once more broke into Saxony, defeated the imperial general Brown at the battle of Lowolitz, forced the Saxons to lay down their arms, though almost impregnably fortified at Pirna, and the elector of Saxony fled to his regal dominions in Poland. After this, his Pruffian majesty was put to the han of the empire; and the French poured, by one quarter, their armies, as the Ruffians did by another, into the empire. The conduct of his Pruffian majeffy on this occasion is the most amazing that is to be met with in history. He broke once more into Bohemia with inconceivable rapidity, and defeated an army of near 100,000 Auffrians, under general Brown, who was killed, as the brave marshal Schwerin was on the side of the Prussians. He then belieged Prague, and plied it with a most tremendous artillery; but just as he was beginning to imagine that his troops were invincible, they were defeated at Collin, by the Austrian general Daun, and obliged to raise the siege, and to fall back upon Eisenach. The operations of the war now multiplied every day. The imperialists, under count Daun, were formed into excellent troops: but they were beat at the battle of Liffa, and the Pruffians took Breslau, and obtained many other great advantages. The Russians, after entering Germany, gave a new turn to the aspect of the war; and the cautious, yet enterprizing genius of count Daun, laid his Pruffian majesty under infinite difficulties, notwithstanding all his amazing victories. At first he defeated the Russians at Zorndorff; but an attack made upon his army, in the night time, by count Dayn, at Hockkirchen, had almost proved fatal to his affairs, though he retrieved them with admirable presence of mind. He was obliged, however, to sacrifice Saxony, for the safety of Silesia; and it has been observed that few periods of history afford such room for reflection as this campaign did; fix sieges were raised almost at the same time; that of Colberg, by the Ruffians; that of Leiplic, by the duke of Deux-Ponts, who commanded the army of the empire; that of Dresden, by Daun; those of Neis, Cosel, and Torgau, by the Austrians.

Brevity obliges me to omit many capital scenes which passed at the same time in Germany, between the French, who were driven out of Hanover, and the English, or their allies. The operations on both sides are of little importance to history, because nothing was done that was decisive, though extremely burdensome and bloody to Great-Britain. It falls more within my plan to mention the ingratitude of the empres-queen to his Britannic majesty, and his allies and generals, who were threatened with the ban of the empire. The Russians had taken pos-

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fession of all the kingdom of Prussia, and laid siege to Colberg, the only port of his Prussian majesty in the Baltic, "Till then, he had entertained too mean an opinion of the Ruffians, but he foon found them by far the most formidable enemies he had, as they were advancing, under count Soltikoff, in a body of 100,000 men, to Silefia, In this diffress he acted with a courage and refolution that bordered upon despair, but was, at last, totally defeated by the Russians, with the loss of 20,000 of his best men, in a battle near Frankfort. He became now the tennis-ball of fortune, Succeeding defeats feemed to announce his ruin, and all avenues towards peace were thut up. He had lost, since the first of October 1756, the great marshal Keith, and 40 brave generals, belides those who were wounded and made prisoners. At Landshut the imperial general, Laudohn, defeated his army under Fouquet, on which he had great dependence, and thereby opened to the Austrians a ready gate into Silefia. None but his Prussian majesty would have thought of continuing the war under such repeated loss; but every defeat he received seemed to give him fresh spirits. It is not perhaps very easy to account for the inactivity of his enemies after his defeat near Frankfort, but by the jealousy which the imperial generals entertained of their Ruffian allies. had taken Berlin, and laid the inhabitants under pecuniary contributions; but towards the end of the campaign, he defeated the imperialists in the battle of Torgau, in which count Daun was wounded. This was the best fought action the king of Prusha had ever been engaged in, but it cost him 10,000 of his best troops, and was attended with no great consequences in his favour. New reinforcements which arrived every day from Ruffia, the taking of Colberg by the Ruffians, and of Schweidnitz by the Austrian, was on the points of compleating his ruin, when his most formidable enemy, the empress of Russia, died, January 5, 1762; George II. had died on the 25th of October, 1760.

The deaths of those illustrious personages were followed by great consequences. The British ministry of George III. sought to finish the war with honour, and the new emperor of Russia recalled his armies. His Prussian majesty was, notwithstanding, so very much reduced by his losses, that the empressqueen, probably, would have compleated his destruction, had it not been for the wise backwardness of the other German princes, not to annihilate the house of Brandenburg. At first the empressqueen rejected all terms proposed to her, and ordered 30,000 men to be added to her armies. The visible backwardness of her generals to execute her orders, and the successes obtained by his Prussian majesty, at last prevalled

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upon her to agree to an armistice, which was soo! followed by the treaty of Hubertsburg, which secured to his Prussian majesty the possession of Silesia. Upon the death of the emperor, her husband, in 1765, her son Joseph, who had been crowned king of the Romans in 1764, succeeded him in the empire. The imperial court has formed several arrangements of distinct sovereignties in the Austrian family out of their Italian dominions, and seem at present to cultivate a pacific system both in the empire and all over Europe. His imperial majesty, though young, has discovered great talents for government. He has paid a visit, incognito, and with moderate attendance, to Rome, and the principal courts of Italy, and has had a personal interview with his Prussian majesty; all which circumstances indicate that he is determined to be his own master, and not to be imposed upon by his ministers.

THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA, FORMERLY DUCAL PRUSSIA.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES HIS country is bounded to the north by part of Samogitia; to the fouth, by Poland Proper and Masovia; to the east, by part of Lithuania; and to the west, by Polish Prussia and the Baltic. Its greatest length is about 160 miles, and breadth about 100.

NAME, AIR, SOIL, PRODUCE, The name of Prussia is AND RIVERS. Sevidently derived from the Borussi, the antient inhabitants of the country. The air, upon the whole, is wholesome, and the soil fruitful in corn and other commodities, and affords plenty of pit-coal and suel. Its animal productions are horses, sheep, deer, and game; bears, wolves, wild boars, and foxes. Its rivers and lakes are well stored with sistes; and amber, which is thought to be formed of an oil coagulated with vitriol, is found on its coasts towards the Baltic. The woods surnish the inhabitants with wax, honey, and pitch, besides quantities of pot-ashes. The rivers here sometimes do damage by inundations, and the principal are, the Vistula, the Pregel, the Memel or Mammel, the Passarge, and the Elbe.

Maria Therefa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, empress-dowager of Germany, was born in 1717. Her son, Joseph-Benedick-Augustus, was crowned king of the Romans in 1764, succeeded his father as emperor of Germany in 1765, married the same year the princess Josephina-Maria, of Bavaria, who died in 1767. He had by his first wife (the princess of Parma) a daughter, Therefa-Elizabeth, born in 1762.

POPULATION, INHABITANTS, MAN-? As Pruffia, fince NERS, CUSTOMS, AND DIVERSIONS. I the beginning of the present century, has become a most respectable power upon the continent of Europe, I shall, for the information of my readers, deviate from my usual plan, that I may bring before their eyes the whole of his Prufian majesty's territories, which lie scattered in other divisions of Germany, Poland, Swifferland, and the northern kingdoms, with their names; all which they will find in the following table.

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Protestant on that a per enticipion de	Countries Name	Square Miles	Length.	Breadth.	Chief Cities.
Poljada IIV	Prufits, 103	9,950	160 214	112	Komines, \$ 54-53 N. Lat. Berlin, 21-35 E. Lon
	Pomerania, Swe. Pomerania,	4,820		63	Camin, Stetin,
Lo. Saxony.	Magdeburg, Hallerfat, Croffep,	3535 450	42	50	Magdeburg, Halberflat, Croffen,
0	Ravensburg.	550 595 525	33 42 38 15 43	26 34	Minden, Ravensburg,
Wellpholiazi	Cleves,	630	15 43 10	21	Lingen, Cleves, Meurs,
Netherlands.	Marie, Gelder, Neufchatel,	980 360	52 34	43 23	Ham, Gelders, Neufchatel.
2011 OCI	Total-	34,771	32	1	remember.

I shall here confine myself to Prussia as a kingdom, because his Prussian majesty's other dominions fall under the descrip-

tion of the countries where they lie.

The inhabitants of this kingdom were, by Dr. Busching, computed to amount to 635,998 persons capable of bearing arms; and if so (for I greatly doubt their computation is exaggerated) it must then be more populous than is generally imagined. Since the year 1719, it is computed that about 34,000 colonists have removed thitherward from France, Switzerland, and Germany; of which number, 17,000 were Saltzburghers. These emigrants have built 400 small villages, 11 towns, 86 seats, and 50 new churches; and have founded 1000 village schools, chiefly in that part of the country named Little Lithuania.

The manners of the inhabitants differ but little from those of the other inhabitants of Germany. The same may be said

of their customs and divertions.

RELIGION, SCHOOLS, The religion of Prussia is, thro'
AND ACADEMIES. I his present majesty's wisdom, very
tolerant. The established religions are those of the Lutherans
and Calvinists, but chiefly the former; but papists, anabaptists, and almost all other sects, are here tolerated. The
country, as well as the towns, abounds in schools. An uniyersity was founded at Koningsberg in 1544, but we know of
no very remarkable learned men that it has produced.

CITIES.] The kingdom of Pruffia is divided into the German and Lithuanian departments; the former of which con-

tains 280 parifhes, and the latter 105.

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Koningsberg, the capital of the whole kingdom, seated on the river Pregel, over which it has seven hridges, and is about 84 miles from Dantzic. According to Dr. Busching, this city is seven miles in circumserence, and contains 3,800 houses, and about 60,000 inhabitants. This computation, I doubt, is a little exaggerated likewise, because it supposes, at an average, near fixteen persons in every house. Koningsberg has ever made a considerable figure in commerce and shipping; its river being navigable for ships; of which 402 soreign ones arrived here in the year 1752, besides 208 coasters; and that 373 shoats of timber were, in the compass of that year, brought down the Pregel. This city, besides its college or university, which contains 38 professors, hoasts of magnificent palaces, a town-house, and exchange; not to mention gardens and other embellishments. It has a good harbour and citadel, which is called Fredericsburg, and is a regular square.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES, See Germany.

Commerce and manufactures.] The present king of Prussia, by the assistance of an excellent police, has brought the commerce and manufactures of this country to a very slowrishing state, which is daily improving. The manufactures of Prussia consist of glass, iron-work, paper, gunpowder, copper and brass mills; manufactures of cloth, camblet, linen, silk, stockings, and other articles. The inhabitants export variety of naval stores, amber, linseed, and hemp-seed, oatmeal, fish, mead, tallow, and caviar; and it is said that 500 ships are loaded every year with those commodities, chiefly from Koningsberg.

Constitution and government.] His Prussian majesty is absolute through all his dominions, but is too wise to oppress his subjects, though he avails himself to the full of his power. The government of this kingdom is by a regency of four chancellors of state, viz. 1. The great master; 2. The great burgrave; 3. The great chancellor; and, 4. The

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great marshal. There are also some other councils, and 37 bailiwicks. The states consist, 1. Of councellors of state; 2. Of deputies from the nobility; and, 3. From the commons. Besides these institutions, his majesty has erected a

board for commerce and navigation.

REVENUES.] His Prussian majesty, by means of the happy situation of his country, its inland navigation, and his own excellent regulations, derives an amazing revenue from this country, which, about a century and a half ago, was the seat of boors and barbarism. It is said, that amber alone brings him in 26,000 dollars annually. His other revenues arise from his demesses, his duties of customs and tolls, and the subsidies yearly granted by the several states; but the exact sum is not known, though we may conclude that it is very considerable, from the immense charges of the late war.

MILITARY STRENGTH.] The regulations of this department, introduced by his majesty, have a wonderful quick operation in forming his troops and recruiting his armies. Every regiment has a particular district assigned it, where the young men proper for bearing arms are registered; and when occasion offers, they join their regiment, and being incorporated with veterans, they soon become well disciplined troops.

ARMS, AND ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.] The royal arms of Pruffia are argent, an eagle displayed fable, crowned, or, for Pruffia. Azure, the imperial sceptre, or, for Courland. Argent, an eagle displayed, gules, with semicircular wreaths, for the marquisate of Brandenburg. To these are added the respective arms of the several provinces subject to the Pruffian crown.

There are two orders of knighthood; the first, that of the black eagle, instituted by Frederic I. on the day of his coronation at Koningsberg, with this motto, SUUM CUIQUE. The sovereign is always grand master, and the number of knights, exclusive of the royal family, is limited to thirty.

Next to this is the order of Merit, instituted by his present

majesty; the motto is POUR LE MERITE.

HISTORY.] The ancient history of Prussia, like that of other kingdoms, is lost in the clouds of siction and romance. The inhabitants appear to have been a brave and warlike people, and refused to submit to the neighbouring princes, who, on pretence of converting them to christianity, wanted to subject them to slavery. They made a noble stand against the kings of Poland, one of whom, Boleslaus IV. was by them deseated and killed in 1163. They continued independent and pagans till the time of the crusades, when the German

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knights of the Teutonic order, about the year 1220, undertook their conversion by the edge of the sword, but upon condition of having, as a reward, the property of the country, when conquered. A long feries of wars followed, in which the inhabitants of Prussia were almost extirpated by the religious knights, who in the thirteenth century, after committing the most incredible barbarities, peopled the country with Germans. After this vast waste of blood, in 1466, a peace was concluded between the knights of the Teutonie order, and Casimir, king of Poland, by which it was agreed, that the part now called Polish Prussia should continue a free province, under the king's protection; and that the knights and the grand mafter should possess the other part; but were to acknowledge themselves vassals of Poland, This gave rise to fresh wars, in which the knights endeavoured, but unfuccessfully, to throw off their vassalage to Poland, In 1525, Albert, margrave of Brandenburgh, and the last grand master of the Teutonic order, concluded a peace at Cracow, by which the margrave was acknowledged duke of the east part of Pruffia, (formerly called, for that reason, Ducal Pruffia) but to be held as a fief of Poland, and to descend to his male heirs; and upon failure of his male issue, to his brothers and their male heirs. Thus ended the fovereignty of the Teutonic order in Pruffia, after it had subsisted near 300 years. 1657, the elector Frederic-William, of Brandenburgh, defervedly called the Great, had Ducal Prussia confirmed to him; and by the conventions of Welau and Bromberg, it was freed, by Casimir, king of Poland, from vasialage; and he and his descendents were declared independent and sovereign lords of this part of Prussia.

As the protestant religion had been introduced into this country by the margrave Albert, and the electors of Brandenburgh were now of that perfuation, the protestant interest favoured them so much, that Frederic, the son of Frederic-William the Great, was raised to the dignity of king of Pruffia, in a folemn affembly of the states of the empire, and foon after acknowledged as fuch by all the powers of Christendom. His grandion, the prefent king of Pruffia, in the memoirs of his family, gives us no high idea of this first king's talents for government, but expatiates on those of his own father, Frederic-William, who succeeded in 1713. He certainly was a prince of strong natural parts, and performed prodigious Tervices to his country, but too often at the expence of humanity, and the magnanimity which ought to adorn a At his death, which happened in 1740, he is faid to have left seven millions sterling in his treasury, which has

enabled his fon, by his wonderful victories, and the more wonderful refources, by which he repaired his defeats, to become the admiration of the profest age.

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THE KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 300 } between } 48 and 52 north lutitude.

BOUNDARIES.] BOUNDED by Saxony and Brahdenburgh, on the north; by Poland and Hungary, on the cast, by Austria and Bavaria, on the fouth; and by the palatinate of Bavaria, on the west, comprehending, I Bohemia Proper; 2. Silesia; and, 3. Moravia.

Divitions.

Bahemia Proper, Warnothy

Frague, E. Ion. 14-20. No lat. 50.

Koming gratz, E.

Ghatz, E. subject to the king of Prusha.

Ho. of Austria.

Breslau, E. Ion. 17. N. lat. 51-15.

Glogaw, N. Croffen, N.

2. Silelia, east, mostly subject to the king of

Court Deden, and

Ingendorf, S.
Tropaw, S. fubject to the house of Austria.
Teschen, S. subject to the house of Austria.

a. Moravia, S. entirely subject to the house of Austria.

Olmutz, E. Ion. 16-45. N. lat. 49-40. Brin, middle. Igla, S. W.

Soil And AIR.] The air of Bohemia is not thought to wholesome as that of the rest of Germany, though its soil and produce are pretty much the same.

Mountains. | Bohemia, though almost furrounded with

mountains, contains none of note or diffinction)

METALS AND MINERALS.] This kingdom contains rich mines of filver, quickfilver, copper, iron, tead, fulphur, and faltpetre. Its chief manufactures are linen, copper, iron, and glafs.

Frederic III. king of Pruffia, and elector of Brandenburg, was born in 1712, america in 1743 to Elizabeth Christina, of Brunfwic-Weltenburtle, born in 1714, by whom he has no iffue. The iffue of the late William-Augustus, next brother to the king, are, Frederic-William, prince royal of Pruffia, born in 1744, and interiled in 1765 to the prince Elizabeth-Ulrica, of Brunfwic. 2. Frederica-Sophia-William, born in 1751, and invarial in 1767 to the prince of Orange.

Population, inhabitants, manners, ? We have no CUSTOMS AND DIVERSIONS. count of the present population of Bohemia; about 150 years ago, it was computed to contain 3,000,000 of inhabitants: they are thought at prefent not to be fo numerous. The Bohemians, in their persons, habits, and manners, resemble the Germans. There is, among them, no middle state of people; for every lord is a fovereign, and every tenant a flave. The lower ranks are accused of being addicted to pilfering and superstition. But though the Bohemians, at present, are not remarkable either for arts or arms, yet they formerly distinguilfied themselves as the most intrepid afferters of civil and religious liberty in Europe; withels the early introduction of the reformed religion into their country, when it was fearcely known in any other, the many glorious defeats they gave to the Austrian power, and their generous struggles for independency. Their virtues may be confidered as the causes of their decay; as no means were left unemployed by their desputie mafters for breaking their spirit : though it is certain, their internal jealousies and diffentions greatly contributed to their subjection. Their customs and diversions are the same as in Germany, manaded to part adt tudt ei salaban side of anoles

RELIGION.] Though popery is the established religion of Bohemia, yet many of the Moravians have embraced a visionary unintelligible protestantism, if it deserves that name, which they propagate, by their zealous missionaries, through all parts of the globe; some of whom have lately made profelytes in Great-Britain: they have a meeting-house in London; and have obtained an act of parliament for a fettlement in the plantations, word about the bollet the above the see

ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS.] Prague is the only Bohemian archbiffioprie. The biffioprics are Koningsgratz,

Breflag, and Olimutz.

LANGUAGE.] The proper language of the Bohemians is a dialect of the Sclavonian, but they generally speak German and High Dutch.

UNIVERSITY.] The only university in Bohemia is that of

Prague. The Particular by

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CITIES AND TOWNS.] Prague, the capital of Bohemia, is one of the finest and most magnificent cities in Europe, and famous for its noble bridge. Its circumference is so large, that the grand Prussian army, in its last siege, never could completely invest it. For this reason it is able to make a vigorous defence in case of a regular siege. The inhabitants, however, are thought not to be proportioned to its capaciousnefs, being thought not to exceed 70,000 Christians, and

about 12,000 Jews. It contains 02 churches and chapels, and 40 cloifters. It is a place of little or no trade, and therefore the middling inhabitants are not wealthy a but the Jews are faid to carry on a large commerce in jewels. Bohemia contains many other towns, fome of which are fortified, but they are remarkable neither for strength nor manufactures. Olmutz is the capital of Moravia: it is well fortified, and has manufactures of woollen, iron, glass, paper, and gunne Tower ran's are accuse of being addicted to ultra-randf an

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COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. | See Germany.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.] The forms, and only the forms, of the old Bohemian constitution still sublist; but the government, under the empress-queen, is despotic. Their states are composed of the clergy, nobility, gentry, and representatives of towns. Their lovereigns, of late, have not been fond of provoking them by ill usage, and they have a general aversion towards the Austrians. This kingdom is frequently described as part of Germany, but with little reason, for it is not in any of the nine circles, nor does it contribute any thing towards the forces or revenues of the empire, nor is it subject to any of its laws. What gives some colour to this mistake is, that the king of Bohemia is the first fecular elector of the empire, and their kings have been elected emperors of Germany for many years. when the chimoded lo

REVENUES. | The revenues of Bohemia are whatever the fovereign is pleafed to exact from the states of the kingdom. when they are annually affembled at Prague. They may per-

haps amount to 500,000 l. a year, i misting the the

ARMs.] The arms of Bohemia are, argent, a lion gules, the tail moved, and passed in saltier, crowned languid, and

armed, or.

HISTORY.] The Bohemian nobility used to elect their own princes, though the emperors of Germany fometimes imposed a king upon them, and at length usurped that throne themselves. In 1414 John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first reformers, were burnt at the council of Constance, though the emperor of Germany had given them his protection.

This occasioned an insurrection in Bohemia: the people of Prague threw the emperor's officers out of the windows of the council chambers; and the famous Zisca assembling an army of 40,000 Bohemians, defeated the emperor's forces in feveral engagements, and drove the imperialists out of the kingdom. The divitions of the Hussites among themselves, enabled the emperors to keep polleffion of Bohemia, though an attempt was made to throw off the imperial voke, by electing a proteftant king in the person of the prince Palatine, son-in-law to Tames

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James I. of England. The misfortunes of this prince are well known. He was driven from Bohemia by the emperor's generals, and being ftript of his other dominions, was forced to depend on the court of England for a subsistence; and the Bohemians, since that time, have remained subject to the house of Austria.

HUNGARY,

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles Degrees.

Length 300 } between { 17 and 23 east longitude.

Breadth 200 } between { 45 and 49 north latitude.

BOUNDARIES.] THAT part of Hungary which belongs to the house of Austria (for it formerly included Transylvania, Sclavonia, Croatia, Morlachia, Servia, Walachia, Temeswar, and other countries) is bounded by Poland, on the north; by Transylvania and Walachia, east; by Sclavonia, south; and by Austria and Moravia, west.

The general division of Hungary, is into Upper, by some called Proper, and Lower Hungary; the former lying north, and the latter south of the Danube. Their chief towns being Presburg and Buda.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air, and consequently the climate, of the southern parts of Hungary, is sound to be unhealthful, owing to its numerous lakes, stagnated waters, and marshes; the northern parts being mountainous and barren, the air is sweet and wholesome. No country in the world can boast a richer soil, than that plain which extends 300 miles from Presburg to Belgrade, and produces corn; grals, esculent plants, tobacco, saffron, asparagus, melons, hops, pulse, millet, buck-wheat, delicious wine, fruits of various kinds, peaches, mulberry-trees, chesnuts, and wood: corn is in such plenty, that it sells for one fixed part of its price in England.

RIVERS.] These are the Danube, Drave, Teysse, Merish, and the Temes.

WATER.] Hungary contains several lakes, particularly sour among the Carpathian mountains of considerable extent, and abounding with sish. The Hungarian baths and mineral waters are esteemed the most sovereign of any in Europe; but their magnificent buildings, raised by the Turks when in pos-

fession of the country, particularly those of Buda, are suffered

to go to decay.

Mountains.] The Carpathian mountains, which divide Hungary from Poland on the north, are the chief in Hungary, though many detached mountains are found in the country. Their tops are generally covered with wood, and on their

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fides grow the richest grapes in the world.

METALS AND MINERALS.] Hungary is remarkably well flocked with both. It abounds not only with gold and filver mines, but with plenty of excellent copper, vitriol, iron, orpiment, quickfilver, cryfocolla, and terra figillata. Before Hungary became the feat of deftructive wars, between Turks and Christians, or fell under the power of the house of Austria, those mines were furnished with proper works and workmen, and produced vast revenues to the native princes. The Hungarian gold and filver employed mint-houses, not only in Hungary, but in Germany, and the continent of Europe; but all those mines are now greatly diminished in their value, their work being destroyed or demolished, some of them however still subsist, to the great emolument of the natives.

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL Hungary is remarkable for PRODUCTIONS. I a fine breed of horses, generally mouse coloured, and highly esteemed by military officers, so that great numbers of them are exported. There is a remarkable breed of large rams in the neighbourhood of Presburg: Its other vegetable and animal productions are in general the same with those of Germany, and the neighbouring countries. The Hungarian wines, however, particularly Tockay, are preserable to those of any other country, at least

in Europe.

Population, inhabitants, man- It was late before ners, customs and diversions. I the northern barbarians drove the Romans out of Hungary, and some of the descendants of their legionary forces, are still to be distinguished in the inland parts, by their speaking Latin. Be that as it will, before the Turks got possessing Latin. Be that as it will, before the Turks got possessing Latin. Be that as it will, before the Turks got possessing Latin. Be that as it will, before the Turks got possessing Latin. Be that as it will, before the Turks got possessing Latin. Be that as it will, before the Turks got possessing Latin. Be that as it will, before the Turks got possessing Latin. Be that as it will, before the Turks got possessing Latin. Be that as it will, before the Turks got possessing Latin. Be that as it will, before the most populous and powerful kingdoms in Europe; and if the house of Austria should give the proper encouragement to the inhabitants to repair their works, and clear their fens, it might become so again in about a century hence. Both Hungaries at present, exclusive of Transylvania, and Croatia, are thought to contain about two millions and a half of inhabitants. The Hungarians have manners peculiar to themselves. They pique themselves on being descended from those heroes, who formed the bulwark of Christendom against the insidels. In their persons

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persons they are well made. Their fur-caps, their close-bodied coats, girded by a fash, and their cloak or mantle, which is so contrived, as to buckle under one arm, fo that the right hand may be always at liberty, gives them an air of military dignity. The men shave their beards, but preserve their whiskers on their upper lips. Their usual arms are a broad sword, and a kind of pole-ax, befides their fire-arms. The ladies are reckoned handsomer than those of Austria, and their sable dress with fleeves strait to their arms, and their stays fastened before with gold, pearl, or diamond little buttons, are well known to the French and English ladies. Both men and women, in: what they call the mine towns, wear fur and even sheep-skin dreffes. The inns upon the roads are most miserable hovels. and even those seldom to be met with. Their hogs, which yield the chief animal food for their peafants, and their poultry, live in the same apartment with their owners. The gout, and the fever, owing to the unwholesomeness of the air, are the predominant difeases in Hungary. The natives in general are indolent, and leave trade and manufactures to the Greeks and other strangers, settled in their country, the flatness of which renders travelling commodious, either by land or water. The diversions of the inhabitants are of the warlike and athletic kind. They are in general a brave and magnanimous people. Their ancestors, even fince the beginning of the present century, were fo jealous of their liberties, that rather than be tyrannized over, by the house of Austria, they often submitted to that of Othman; but their fidelity to the present empres-queen, notwithstanding the provocations they received from her house; will be always remembered to their honour.

RELIGION.] The established religion of the Hungarians, is the Roman-catholic, though the major part of the inhabitants are protestants or Greeks, and the present empress-queen, out of gratitude for their services, has restored them to the full exercise of their civil and religious liberties.

ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS.] The archbishoprics are Presburg, Gran and Colocza. The bishoprics Great Waradin, Agria, Vesprin, Raab, and five churches.

LANGUAGE.] As the Hungarians are mixed with Germans, Sclavonians, and Walachians, they have a variety of dialects, and one of them is faid to approach near the Hebrew. The better and the middlemost rank speak German, and almost all of them Latin, either pure or barbarous.

Universities.] In the universities (if they can be properly so called) of Firnan, Buda, Raab, and Cascham, are professors of the several arts and sciences, who are commonly Jesuits; so that the Lutherans, and Calvinists, who are more

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numerous

numerous than the Roman-catholics in Hungary, go to German and other univerlities.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES, The artificial curiosities of its bridges, baths and mines. The bridge of Essek built over the Danube, and Drave, is, properly speaking, a continuation of bridges, five miles in length, fortified with towers at certain distances. It was an important pass during the wars between the Turks and Hungarians. A bridge of boats runs over the Danube, half a mile long, between Buda and Pest; and about twenty Hungarian miles distance from Belgrade, is the remains of a bridge, erected by the Romans, adjudged to be the most magnificent of any in the world. The baths and mines here have nothing to distinguish them from the like works in other countries.

One of the most remarkable natural curiosities of Hungary, is a cavern in a mountain near Szelitze; the aperture of this cavern, which fronts the south, is eighteen fathom high, and eight broad; its subterraneous passages consist entirely of solid rock, stretching away further south than has been yet discovered; as far as it is practicable to go, the height is sound to be 50 fathoms, and the breadth 26. Many other wonderful particulars are related of this cavern, which is an article in natural philosophy. Astonishing rocks are common in Hungary, and some of its churches are of admirable architecture.

CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, AND OTHER These are great-EDIFICES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE. I ly decayed from their antient magnificence, but many of the fortifications are still very strong, and kept in good order. Presburg is fortified. In it the Hungarian regalia are kept. Buda, formerly the capital of Hungary, retains little of its antient magnificence, but its strength and fortifications, and the same may be said of Pest, which lies on the opposite side of the Danube. Raab is likewise a strong city, as is Gran and Comorra. Tockay has been already mentioned for the excellency of its wines.

commerce and manufactures.] Having already mentioned the natural produce of the country, all I can add is, that the chief manufactures and exports of the natives, confift

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of metals, drugs and falt.

Constitution and government.] The Hungarians dislike the term of queen, and call their present sovereign King. Teresa. Their government preserves the remains of many checks upon the regal power. They have a diet or parliament, a Hungary-office, which resembles our chancery, and which resides at Vienna; as the stadtholder's council, which comes pretty near the British privy-council, but has a municipal jurisdiction,

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furisdiction, does at Presburg. Every royal town has its senate; and the Gespan chasts resemble our justices of the peace. Besides this, they have an exchequer and nine chambers, and other subordinate courts.

MILITARY STRENGTH.] The empress-queen can bring to the field, at any time, 50,000 Hungarians in their own country, but seldom draws out of it above 10,000; these are generally light-horse, and well known to modern times by the name of hussars. They are not near so large as the German horse; and therefore the hussars stand upon their short stirrups when they strike. Their expedition and alertness has been found so serviceable in war, that the greatest powers in Europe have troops that go by the same name. Their foot are called Heydukes, and wear seathers in their caps, according to the number of enemies they pretend to have killed; both horse and soot are an excellent militia, very good at a persuit, or ravaging and plundering a country, but not equal to regular troops in a pitched battle.

Corns.] Hungary was formerly remarkable for its coinage, and there are still extant in the cabinets of the curious, a complete series of coins of their former kings. More Greek and Roman medals have been discovered in this country, than perhaps in any other in Europe.

ARMS. The empress-queen, for armorial ensigns, bears quarterly, barwise argent, and gules of eight pieces.

HISTORY.] The Huns, after subduing this country, communicated their name to it, being then part of the ancient Pannonia. Hungary was formerly an affemblage of different flates, and the first who assumed the title of king, was Stephen, about the year 1000, when he embraced christianity, About the year 1310, king Charles Robert ascended the throne, and fubdued Bulgaria, Servia, Crontea, Dalmatia, Sclavonia, and many other provinces; but many of those conquests were afterwards reduced by the Venetians, Turks, and other powers. In the 15th century, Hunniades, who was guardian to the infant king Ladislaus, bravely repulsed the Turks, who invaded Hungary; and upon the death of Ladislaus, the Hungarians in 1438, raised Matthius Corvinus, fon to Hunniades, to their throne. Lewis, king of Hungary, in 1526, was killed in a battle, fighting against Solyman, emperor of the Turks. This battle had almost proved fatal to Hungary, but archduke Ferdinand, brother to the emperor Charles V. having married the fifter of Lewis, he claimed the title of Hungary, in which he fucceeded, with fome difficulty, and that kingdom has ever fince belonged to the house of Austria, though by its constitution its crown ought

ought to be elective. For the rest of the Hungarian history, see Germany,

TRANSYLVANIA, SCLAVONIA, AND CROATIA.

HAVE thrown those countries under one division, for I feveral reasons, particularly because we have no precise, or authentic account of their extent and boundaries; and it is very difficult to fix what part of them belongs to the house of Austria, and what to the Turks, or other nations. The best account therefore I can give of them is as follows: Transylvania is generally reckoned to belong to Hungary, and is bounded on the north by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland; on the east by Moldavia and Walachia; on the fouth by Walachia; and on the west by Upper and Lower Hungary. It lies between 22 and 25 degrees of east longitude, and 45 and 48 of north latitude. Its length is extended about 180, and its breadth 120 miles; but surrounded on all fides by high mountains. Its produce, vegetables, and animals, are almost the same with those of Hungary. The air is wholesome and temperate; but their wine, though good, is not equal to the Hungarian. Its chief city is Hermanstat, and its interior government still partakes greatly of the ancient feudal system, being composed of many independent states and princes. They owe but a nominal subjection to the Austrians, who leave them in possession of all their privileges. Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Mahometans, and other fectaries, here enjoy their feveral religions. Transylvania is thought to add but little to the Austrian revenue, though it exports some metals and salt to Hungary, Hermanstat is a large, strong, and well-built city, as is Claufemburg and Wiffemburg. All forts of provisions here are very cheap, and excellent in their kinds. The feat of government is at Hermanstat, and the governor is assisted by a council made up of Roman-catholics, Calvinists, and Lutherans, The diet, or perliament, meets by fummons, and receives the commands of the fovereign, to whom of late they appear to have been entirely devoted. They have a liberty of making remonstrances and representations in case of grievances.

Transylvania is part of the ancient Dacia, the inhabitants of which long employed the Roman arms, before they could be subdued. Their descendants retain the same military character. The population of the country is not ascertained, but if the Transylvanians can bring to the field, as has been afferted,

afferted, 30,000 troops, the whole number of inhabitants must be considerable. At present its military force is reduced to fix regiments of 1,500 men each; but it is well known that, during the last two wars, in which the house of Austria was engaged, the Transylvanians did great services. Hermanstat is its only bishopric, and the Transylvanians at present seem to trouble themselves little, either about learning or religion, though the Roman-catholic is the established church. The various revolutions in their government prove their impatience under slavery; and though the treaty of Carlowitz in 1600, gave the sovereignty of Transylvania to the house of Austria, yet the natives enjoy what we may call a loyal aristocracy, which their sovereigns do not think proper to invade.

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Sclavonia lies between the 16th and 22d degrees of east longitude, and the 45th and 47th of north latitude. It is thought to be about 200 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and is bounded by the Drave on the north, by the Danube on the east, by the Save on the fouth, and by Kiria in Aufiria on the west. The reason why Hungary, Transylvania, Sclavonia, and the other nations, subject to the house of Austria in those parts, contain a surprizing variety of people, differing in name, language, and manners, is because liberty here made its last stand against the Roman arms, which by degrees forced the remains of the different nations they had conquered into those quarters. The thickness of the woods, the rapidity of rivers, and the strength of the country favoured their refistance; and their descendents, notwithstanding the power of the Turks, the Austrians, the Hungarians, and the Poles, still retain the same spirit of independency. Without minding the arrangements made by the fovereigns of Europe, they are quiet under the government that leaves them most at liberty. That they are generous, as well as brave, appears from their attachment to the house of Austria, which till the last two wars, never was sensible of their value and valour; infomuch, that it is well known that they preferved the pragmatic fanction, and kept the imperial crown in that family. The Sclavonians formerly gave fo much work to the Roman arms, that it is thought the word Slave took its original from them, on account of the great numbers of them who were carried into bondage, fo late as the reign of Charlemaigne. Though Sclavonia yields neither in beauty nor fertility to Hungary and Transylvania, yet the ravages of war are still visible in the face of the country, which lies in a great measure unimproved. The Sclavonians, from their ignorance, perhaps, are zealous Roman-catholics, tho' Greeks and Jews are tolerated. Here we meet with two G 4 bishoprics, hishoprics, that of Rosega, which is the capital of the country, and Zagrab, which lies on the Drave; but we know of no univerfities. The inhabitants are composed of Servians, Radzians, Croats, Walachians, Germans, Hungarians, and a vast number of other people, whose names were never known even to the Austrians themselves, but from the military muster-rolls, when they poured their troops into the field

during the two last wars, silvan and and appoint and include. Croatia lies between the 15th and 17th degrees of east longitude, and the 45th and 47th of north latitude. It is 80 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The manners, government, religion, language, and customs, of the Croats, are fimilar to those of the Sclavonians and Transylvanians, who are their neighbours. They are excellent irregular troops, and as fuch are famed in modern history, under the name of Pandours, and various other delignations. The truth is, the house of Austria finds its interest in suffering them, and the neighbouring nations, to live in their own manner. Their towns are blended with each other, there scarcely being any distinction of boundaries. Zagrab (which I have already mentioned) for instance, is thought to be the capital of Croatia. All the sovereignty exercised over them by the Austrians, seems to confilt in the military arrangements for bringing them occafionally into the field to the first and and and

As to the other Austrian dominions, they are so intermixed with those of the Venetians, Turks, and other nations, that it is impeffible to separate them, and they shall be mentioned

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POLAND, INCLUDING LITHUANIA

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STUATION AND EXTENT.

to of our Miles. An enough and Degrees. And waste as it was Length 700 } between f 16 and 34 east longitude. 46 and 57 north latitude.

BOUNDARIES.] TT is very difficult, if not impossible, to iscertain with any precision, the real extent of the Polish forminions, through the uncertain pos-fession of its extremities by the Turks, Tartars, Cossacs, and other nations. It is bounded on the north by Livonia, Muscovy, and the Baltic; on the east by Muscovy, and Little Tartary; on the fouth by Turkey and Hungary; and on the west by Germany.

DIVISIONS.] In a work like this, the reader cannot expect to be entertained with a vast variety of names that form the divisions of this great country. They are not well known even to the natives themselves, and a minute account of them can be of no use either to strangers or natives; but the chief obstacle to such an undertaking, arises from the different claims of the great powers of the north. The geographers, for instance, have placed the kingdom of Prussia in Poland, tho it is well known that his Prussian majesty is now the sole sovereign of that part of it called Ducal Prussia, as has been already mentioned. In like manner Courland is comprehended under Poland, though her Russian majesty has the entire disposal of that duchy. The best general division therefore of Poland is as follows.

manifestation polane on the second for the second f	Square Miles.	Length	Breach	Chief Cities, and a	nistra de c
Lithuania, Podolia, Volhinia, Red Ruffia, Great Poland, Little Poland,	64,800 29,000 25,000 25,200 19,200 18,000	305 032 208 030	150 185 180	Wilns Caminieck Lucko Lemburg Gneins Cracow	roler line i meen to de
Polefis, Mafovia, Samogitia, Pruffia Royal, Polachia,	8,400 8,000 6,400 4,000	152 155 135 118 133	90 98 104	Breffici WARRAW E. lon. 2 Ratiem Elbing Bieth	
Protestants, Courland, subject to Russia, Total— Dantzic, Thorn, and Elbing, tection of Poland.	226,414	174 Res	15 13 163 14	Mittaw.	

NAME.] It is generally thought that Poland takes its name from Polu, or Pole, a Sclavonian word fignifying a country fit for hunting, for which none was formerly more proper, on account of its plains, woods, wild beafts, and game of

every kind.

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CLIMATE.] The air of Poland is such as may be expected from so extensive but level a climate. In the north parts it is cold but healthy. The Carpathian mountains, which separate Poland from Hungary, are covered with everlasting snow, which has been known to fall in the midst of summer. Upon the whole, however, the climate of Poland is temperate, and far from being so unsettled, either in winter or summer, as might be supposed from so northerly a situation.

Soil, Produce and Waters.] Poland is in general a level country, and the foil is fertile in corn, as appears from the vast quantities that are sent from thence down the Vistula, to Dantzic, and are bought up by the Dutch, and other nations. The pastures of Poland, especially in Podolia, are rich beyond expression; and it is faid one can hardly see the cattle

cattle that graze in the meadows. Here are mines of filver, copper, iron, falt and coals; the interior parts of Poland contain forests, which furnish timber in so great quantities, that it is employed in house-building, instead of bricks, stone, and tiles. Various kinds of fruits and herbs, and some grapes are produced in Poland, and are excellent when they meet with culture, but their wine feldom or never comes to perfection. Poland produces various kinds of clays fit for pipes and earthen ware. The water of many fprings is boiled into falt. The virtues of a spring, in the palatinate of Cracow, which encreases and decreases with the moon, are said to be wonderful for the preservation of life, and it is reported, that the neighbouring inhabitants commonly live to 100, and some of them to 150 years of age. This fpring is inflammable, and by applying a torch to it, it flames like the subtlest spirit of wine. The flame however dances on the furface, without heating the water, and if neglected to be extinguished, which it may easily be, it communicates itself by subterraneous conduits, to the roots of trees, in a neighbouring wood, which it confumes; and about 35 years ago, the flames are faid to have lasted for three years, before they could be entirely extinguished.

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RIVERS.] The chief rivers of Poland are, the Vistula or Weyfel, the Neister, Neiper or Boristhenes, the Bog, and

the Dwina.

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LAKES.] The chief of the few lakes contained in Poland, is Gopto, in the palatinate of Byzesty and Birals, or the White Lake, and is faid to dye those who wash in it of a swarthy complexion.

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL

The vegetable productions

PRODUCTIONS BY LAND

of Poland have been already
mentioned under the article
of Soil, though fome are peculiar to itself, particularly a
kind of manna (if it can be called a vegetable) which in May
and June the inhabitants sweep into sieves with the dew, and

it ferves for food dreffed various ways.

The forests of Warsovia or Masovia, contain plenty of uri, or buffaloes, whose siesh the Poles powder, and esteem it an excellent dish. Horses, wolves, boars, elks, and deer, all of them wild, are common in the Polish forests; and there is a species of wild horses and asses, that the nobility of the Ukrain, as well as natives, are fond of. A kind of wolf, resembling a hart, with spots on his belly and legs, is found here, and affords the best surs in the country; but the elk, which is common in Poland, as well as in some other northern countries, is a very extraordinary animal. The sless of the Polish elk forms the most delicious part of their greatest feasts. His body

body is of the deer make, but much thicker and longer; the legs high, the feet broad and cloven, the horns large, rough, and broad, like a wild goat's. Naturalists have observed, that upon diffecting an elk, there was found in its head some large slies, with its brains almost eaten away; and it is an observation, sufficiently attested, that in the large woods and wildernesses of the north, this poor animal is attacked, towards the winter chiefly, by a larger sort of slies, that, through its ears, attempt to take up their winter quarters in its head. This persecution is thought to affect the elk with the falling-sickness, by which means it is taken, which would otherwise prove no easy matter.

Poland produces a creature called bohac: it refembles a guinea-pig, but they seem to be the beaver kid. They are noted for digging holes in the ground, which they enter in October, and do not come out, except occasionally for food, till April: they have separate apartments for their provisions, lodgings, and their dead; they live together by 10 or 12 in a herd. We do not perceive that Poland contains any species of birds peculiar to itself; only we are told that the quails there have green legs, and that their fiesh is reckoned to be unwholesome. Poland contains no particular species of sish

that we know of.

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POPULATION, INHABITANTS, From what has been faid MANNERS, CUSTOMS, AND of the extent of Poland, it is impossible to form an DIVERSIONS. estimate of the numbers of its inhabitants: they undoubtedly, before the breaking out of the present war, were very numerous; but they are so little known, even at present, that numbers of them, in remoter parts, continue still to be heathens, or have very imperfect notions of Christianity. Some have supposed Poland and Lithuania to contain 15,000,000 of inhabitanta, and to be at least as populous as France. When we confider that the Poles have no colonies, and fometimes enjoy long tracts of peace, and that no fewer than 2,000,000 of Jews are faid to inhabit their villages, exclusive of those who live in their cities and towns, perhaps this calculation is not exaggerated. The Poles, in their persons, make a noble appearance; their complexion is fair, and their shapes are well proportioned. They are brave, honeft, and hospitable; and their women sprightly, yet modest, and submissive to their husbands.

The diversions of the Poles are warlike and manly; vaulting, dancing, and riding the great horse, hunting, skating, bull and bear-baiting. They usually travel on horseback: a Polish gentleman will not travel a stone's-throw without his

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horse; and they are so hardy, that they will sleep upon the ground, without any bed or covering, in frost and snow. The Poles never live above stairs, and their apartments are not united; the kitchen is on one fide, the stable on another, the dwelling-house on the third, and the gate on the front. They content themselves with a few small beds, and if any lodge at their houses, they must carry their bedding with them. When they fit down to dinner or fupper, they have their trumpets and other mulic playing, and a number of gentlemen to wait on them at table, all ferving with the most profound respect; for the nobles who are poor frequently find themselves under the necessity of serving them that are rich; but their patron usually treats them with civility, and permits the eldest to eat with him at his table, with his cap off; and every one of them has his peafant boy to wait on him, maintained by the mafter of the family. At an entertainment, the Poles lay neither knives, forks, nor spoons, but every guest brings them with him; and they no fooner fit down to table, than all the doors are thut, and not opened till the company return home. It is usual for a nobleman to give his servant part of his meat, which he eats as he stands behind him, and to let him drink out of the same cup with himself: but this is the less extraordinary, if it be confidered, that these servants are esteemed his equal: Bumpers are much in fashion, both here and in Ruffia; nor will they eafily excuse any person from pledging them. It would exceed the bounds of this work to defcribe the grandeur and equipages of the Polish nobility, and the reader may figure to himself an idea of all that is fastidious, ceremonious, expenfive, and shewy in life, to have any conception of their way of living. They carry the pomp of their attendance, when they appear abroad, even to ridicule, for it is not unusual to see the lady of a Polish grandee, besides a coach and fix, with a great number of fervants, attended by an old gentleman-usher, an old gentlewoman for her governante, and a dwarf of each fex to hold up her train; and if it be night, her coach is furrounded by a great number of flambeaux. The figure of all their pomp, however, is proportioned to their estates, but each person goes as far as his income can afford, and ment home Auth ai no ir tompies

The Poles are divided into nobles, citizens, and peafants. Though Poland has its princes, counts, and barons, yet the whole body of the nobility are naturally on a level, except the difference that arises from the public posts they enjoy. Hence all who are of noble birth call one another brothers. They do not value titles of honour, but think a gentleman of Poland is the highest appellation they can enjoy. They enjoy

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many confiderable privileges, and indeed the boafted Polish liberty is properly limited to them alone, partly by the indulgence of former kings, but more generally from ancient. custom and prescription. They have a power of life and death over their tenants and vaffals; pay no taxes; are fubject to none but the king; may chuse whom they will for their king, and lay him under what restraints they please by the pacta conventa; and none but they, and the burghers of fome particular towns, can purchase lands. In short, they are almost entirely independent, enjoying many other privileges entirely incompatible with a well regulated state; but if they engage in trade, they forfeit their nobility. These great privileges make the Polish gentry powerful; many of them have large territories, with a despotic power, as we have said, over their tenants, whom they call their subjects, and transfer. or affign over with the lands, cattle, and furniture. Some of them have estates of from five to thirty leagues in extent, and are also hereditary sovereigns of cities, with which the king has no concern. One of their nobles possesses above 4000 towns and villages. Some of them can raise 8 or 10,000 men. The house of a nobleman is a secure asylum for persons who have committed any crime; for none must presume to take them from thence by force. They have their horse and foot guards, which are upon duty day and night before their palaces and in their anti-chambers, and march before them when they go abroad. They make an extraordinary figure when they come to the diet, some of them having 5000 guards and attendants; and their debates in the senate are often determined by the fword. When great men have fuits at law, the diet, or rather tribunals, decide them; yet the execution of the fentence must be left to the longest sword; for the justice of the kingdom is commonly too weak for the grandees. Sometimes they raise 5 or 6000 men of a side, plunder and burn one another's cities, and beliege castles and forts; for they think it below them to submit to the sentence of judges, without a field battle. As to the peasants, they are born flaves, and have no notion of liberty. If one lord kills the peafant of another, he is not capitally convicted, but only obliged to make reparation, by another peafant equal in value. A nobleman who is defirous of cultivating a piece of, land, builds a little wooden house, in which he settles a peafant and his family, giving him a cow, two horfes, a certain number of geefe, hens, &c. and as much corn as is sufficient to maintain him the first year, and to improve for his own future sublistence and the advantage of his lord. The tone and the The

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The peafants having no property, all their acquilitions ferve only to enrich their mafter. They are indispensibly obliged to cultivate the earth; they are incapable of entering upon any condition of life that might procure them freedom, without the permission of their lotds; and they are exposed to the difmal, and frequently fatal effects, of the caprice, cruelty, and barbarity of their tyrannical mafters, who opprefs them with impunity; and having the power of life and property in their hands, too often abuse it in the most gross and wanton manner, their wives and daughters being exposed to the most brutal treatment. One bleffing, however, attends the wretched fituation of the Polish peasants, which is their insensibility. Born flaves, and accustomed from their infancy to hardships and fevere labour, they scarce entertain an idea of better circumstances and more liberty. They regard their masters as a superior order of beings, and hardly ever repine at their severe lot. Chearful and contented with their condition, they are ready upon every occasion to facrifice themselves and their families for their mafter, especially if the latter takes care to feed them well. They think that a man can never be very wretched while he has any thing to eat. I have been the more circumflantial in describing the manners and present state of the Poles, as they bear a near resemblance, in many particulars, to those of our own country and Europe in general during the feudal

DRESS.] The dress of the Poles is pretty fingular. They cut the hair of their heads short, and shave their beards, leaving only large whifkers. They wear a veft which reaches down to the middle of the leg, and a kind of gown over it lined with fur and girded with a fash, but the sleeves sit as close to their arms as a waistcoat. Their breeches are wide, and make but one piece with their stockings. They wear a fur cap; their shirts are without collar or wriftbands, and they wear neither stock nor neckcloth. Instead of shoes, they wear Turkey leather boots, with thin foles, and deep iron heels bent like an half moon. They carry a pole-ax, and a fabre or cutlass, by their sides. When they appear on horseback, they wear over all a fhort cloak, which is commonly covered with furs both within and without. The people of the best quality wear sables, and others the skins of tygers, leopards, &c. Some of them have fifty fuits of clothes, all as rich as possible, and which descend from father to son.

Were it not for our own partiality to short dresses, we must acknowledge that of the Poles to be picturesque and majestic. Charles II. of England, thought of introducing the Polish dress into his court, and, after his restoration, wore it for

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two years, chiefly for the encouragement of English broadcloth, but discontinued it through his connections with the French . A contained and is far a little at

The habit of the women comes very near to that of the men; but some people of fashion, of both sexes, affect the French or English modes. As to the peasants, in winter they wear a sheep's-skin with the wool inwards, and in summer a thick coarse cloth; but as to linen, they wear none. Their boots are the rinds of trees wrapped about their legs, with the thicker parts to guard the foles of their feet. The women have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells before and behind, to give notice where they are, and what they are doing.

The inns of this country are long stables built with boards and covered with straw, without furniture or windows; there is a chamber at one end, but none can lodge there, because of flies and other vermin; so that strangers generally chuse rather to lodge among the horses. Travellers are obliged to carry provisions with them; and when foreigners want a supply, they apply to the lord of the village, who forthwith provides

them with necessaries.

RELIGION.] No country has bred more deifts and freethinkers in religious matters than Poland: the number of protestants, consisting of Lutherans and Calvinists, in their. republic is very confiderable, and when these are joined to the Greek church, the whole are called Diffidents. At the fame time, the Polish nobility, and the bulk of the nation, are tenacious of the Roman-catholic religion, even to enthusiasm, witness the present oppressive war carried on in Poland. The treaty of Oliva, which was concluded in 1660, and tolerated the diffidents, was guaranteed by the principal powers in Europe, but has fince been fo far difregarded by the Poles, that about the year 1724, they made a public massacre, under the sanction of law, of the protestants at Thorn, for which no fatisfaction has been as yet obtained. The fame may be faid of the other numerous provisions made for the protection of the protestants, who were persecuted, when Jews, Turks, and infidels of every kind, have been tolerated and encouraged. The monasteries in Poland are by some writers said to be 576, and the nunneries 117, besides 246 seminaries or colleges, and 31 abbeys. The clergy are even possessed of two-thirds of the lands and revenues of the kingdom. The Polish clergy, in general, are illiterate bigots, and the monks are the most profligate of mankind. They are often feen drunk, and led from taverns, without apprehending any difgrace to their order, or dreading the censure of their superiors, who require equal indulgence.

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After what has been faid, the reader cannot be at a loss to account for the vast sway which the clergy at this time appear to have in Poland, in spite of treaties and capitulations. Their disaffection to their king is, however, not to be imputed entirely to religion, but to the march of the Russians into the heart of the republic.

ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS.] Poland contains two archbishoprics; Guesna, and Lemburg. The archbishop of Guesna, besides being primate, and during an interreign, prince-regent of the kingdom, is always a cardinal. The other bishops, particularly Cracow, enjoy great privileges

and immunities. somen syle or desired it

LANGUAGE.] The Polish language is a dialect of Sclavonic, and is both harsh and unharmonious, on account of the vast number of consonants it employs, some of their words having no vowels at all. The Lithuanians and Livonians have a language full of corrupted Latin words; but the Russian and German tongues are understood in the provinces bor-

dering on those countries.

LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN.] Though Copernicus, the great restorer of the true astronomical system, Vorstius, and some other learned men, were natives of Poland, yet its soil is far from being savourable to learning. Latin is spoken, the incorrectly, by the common people in some provinces. But the contempt which the nobility, who place their chief importance in the privileges of their rank, have ever shown for learning, the servitude of the lower people, and the universal superstition among all ranks of men, these circumstances have wonderfully retarded, and notwithstanding the liberal efforts of his present majesty, still continue to retard the progress of letters in this kingdom.

UNIVERSITIES.] The universities of Poland are those of Cracow, Posna or Posen, and Wilna. The first consists of eleven colleges, and has the supervisorship of 14 grammar-schools dispersed through the city. That of Posna is rather a jesuit's college than an university. We know nothing particular of Wilna; and all of them, by this time, are probably

ruined, to a so that being

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ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES, The frequent incur-NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. I fions of the Tartars, and other barbarous nations, into Poland, probably forced the women sometimes to leave their children exposed in the woods, where we must suppose they were nursed by bears and other wild beafts, otherwise it is difficult to account for their subfishence. It is certain that such beings have been found in the woods both of Poland and Germany, divested of all the properties pertirally have but

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hif me cal fiv perties of humanity but the form. When taken, they generally went on all fours; but it is faid, that fome of them have, by proper management, attained to the use of speech;

but this perhaps may be questioned.

The falt-mines of Poland confift of wonderful caverns feveral hundred yards deep, at the bottom of which are many intricate windings and labyrinths. Out of these are dug four different kinds of falts; one extremely hard, like chrystal; another fofter, but clearer; a third white, but brittle; these are all brackish; but the fourth, somewhat fresher. These four kinds are dug in different mines, near the city of Cracow; on one fide of them is a stream of salt-water, and on the other one of fresh. The revenue arising from those, and other falt-mines, is very confiderable, and form part of the royal revenue; some having computed them at 40,000 l. sterling a year. Out of fome mines at Itza, about 70 miles north-east of Cracow, are dug several kinds of earth, which are excellently adapted to the potters use, and supply all Poland with earthen-ware. Under the mountains adjoining to Kiow, in the deferts of Podolia, are feveral grottos, where a great number of human bodies are preserved, though buried a vaft many years fince, being neither fo hard nor fo black as the Egyptian mummies. Among them are two princes, in the habits they used to wear. It is thought that this preserving quality is owing to the nature of the foil, which is dry and landy. Poland can boast of few antiquities, as old Sarmatia was never perfectly known to the Romans themselves. Its artificial rarities are but few, the chief being the gold, filver, and enamelled veffels, presented by the kings and prelates of Poland, and preserved in the cathedral of Guesna.

CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, AND Warfaw lies on the ViOTHER EDIFICES, PUBLIC flula, and almost in the
AND PRIVATE. flula, and almost in the
centre of Poland. It is
the royal residence; but though it contains many magnificent
palaces and other buildings, besides churches and convents, it
has little or no commerce. The same may be said of Cracow, which is the capital, (though that honour is disputed
by Warsaw) for we are told, that notwithstanding it lies in
the neighbourhood of the rich salt mines, and is said to contain sifty churches and convents, its commerce is inconsiderable.

Dantzic is the capital of Polish Prussia, and is samous in history on many accounts, particularly that of its being formerly at the head of the Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hanse-towns. It is situated on the Vistula, near sive miles from the Baltic, and is a large, beautiful, populous Vol. II.

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city; its houses generally are five stories high; and many of its streets are planted with chesnut-trees. It has a fine harbour, and is flill a most eminent commercial city, although it feems to be somewhat past its meridian glory, which was probably about the time that the prefident de Thou wrote his much esteemed Historia sui Temporis; wherein, under the year 1607, he fo highly celebrates its commerce and grandeur. It is a republic, with a small adjacent territory about forty miles round it, under the protection of the king and the republic of Poland. Its magistracy, and the majority of its inhabitants, are Lutherans; although the Romanists and Calvinists be equally tolerated in it. It is rich, and has 26 parishes, with many convents and hospitals. The elder inhabitants make her number amount to 200,000; but later computations fall very confiderably short of it; as appears by its annual bill of mortality, exhibited by Dr. Busching, who tells us, that in the year 1752, there died there but 1846 perfons. Its own shipping is numerous, but the foreign ships constantly resorting to it are more so, whereof ro14 arrived there in the year 1752; in which year also 1288 Polish vessels came down the Vistula, chiefly laden with corn, for its matchless granaries; from whence that grain is distributed to many foreign nations; Poland being justly deemed the greatest magazine of corn in all Europe, and Dantzic the greatest port for distributing it every where : besides which, Dantzic exports great quantities of naval stores, and vast variety of other articles. Dr. Busching affirms, that it appears from ancient records, as early as the year 997, that Dantzic was a large commercial city, and not a village or inconfiderable town, as fome pretend.

The inhabitants of Dantzic have often changed their masters, and have sometimes been under the protection of the English and Dutch, but of late they have shewed a great predilection for the kingdom and republic of Poland, as being less likely to rival them in their trade, or abridge them of their immunities, which reach even to the privilege of coining money. Though strongly fortified, and possessed of 150 large brass cannon, it could not, through its situation, stand a regular sleege, being surrounded with eminences; and in 1734, the sinhabitants discovered a remarkable attachment and sidelity towards Stanislaus, king of Poland, not only when his enemies, the Russians, were at their gates, but even in possession

of the city.

The reason why Dantzic, Thorn, and Elbing, enjoy privileges, both civil and religious, very different from those of the rest of Poland is, because not being able to endure the tyranny

tyranny of the Teutonic knights, they put themselves under the protection of Poland; but reserving to themselves large and ample privileges, which they still enjoy.

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COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.] Some linen and woollen cloths, and hard wares, are manufactured in the interior parts of Poland; but commerce is entirely confined to the city of Dantzic, and their other towns on the Vistula and the Baltic.

Constitution and government.] Whole volumes have been written upon this subject, but it remains in a great measure still unknown. The king is the head of the republic, and is elected by the nobility and clergy in the plains of War-saw. They elect him on horseback; and in case there should be a refractory minority, the majority has no controul over them, but to cut them in pieces with their sabres. Immediately after his election, he signs the pasta conventa of the kingdom, by which he engages to introduce no foreigners into the army or government; so that in sact he is no more than president of the senate, which is composed of the primate, the archbishop of Lemburg, sisteen bishops, and 130 laymen, consisting of the great officers of state, the palatines, and castellans.

The diets of Poland are ordinary and extraordinary: the former meet once in two, and fometimes three years; the latter is fummoned by the king, upon critical emergencies; but one differing voice renders all their deliberations ineffectual.

The flarosts properly are governors and judges in particular flarosties or districts, though some enjoy this title without any jurisdiction at all. The palatines and castellans, besides being senators, are lord-lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants in their respective palatinates.

Previous to a general diet, either ordinary or extraordinary, which can fit but fix weeks, there are dietines, or provincial diets, held in different districts. The king sends them letters containing the heads of the business that is to be treated of in the general diet. The gentry of each palatinate may fit in the dietine, and chuse nuncios or deputies, to carry their resolutions to the grand diet. The great diet consists of the king, senators, and those deputies from provinces and towns, viz. 178 for Poland and Lithuania, and seventy for Prussia; and it meets twice at Warsaw and once at Grodno, by turns, for the conveniency of the Lithuanians, who made it one of the articles of their union with Poland.

The king may nominate the great officers of flate, but they are accountable only to the fenate; neither can be displace.

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them when once appointed. When he is absent from Poland, his place is supplied by the archbishop of Guesna, and if that

fee is vacant, by the bishop of Plosko.

The ten great officers of state in Poland, who are senators, are, the two great marshals, one of Poland, the other of Lithuania; the chancellor of the kingdom, and the chancellor of the duchy; the vice-chancellor of the kingdom, and the vice-chancellor of the duchy; the treasurer of the kingdom, and the treasurer of the duchy; the sub-marshal, or marshal of the court of the kingdom; and the sub-marshal, or marshal

of the court of the duchy.

Such are the outlines of this motley constitution, which is new modelled with almost every new king, according to the pacta conventa which he is obliged to fign; fo that nothing of it can be faid with certainty, and less at this time than ever; there being now a total diffolution of all order in Poland. It must, however, be acknowledged, that in the imperfect sketch I have exhibited, we can discern the great outlines of a noble and free government. The precautions taken to limit the king's power, and yet invest him with an ample prerogative, are worthy of a wife people. The inflitutions of the diet and dietines are favourable to public liberty, as are many other provisions in the republic. It laboured, however, even in its best state, under incurable disorders. The exercise of the vito, or the tribunitial negative, that is vested in every member of a diet or dietine, must always be destructive of order and government. It is founded, however, upon Gothic principles, and that unlimited jurisdiction which the great lords, in former ages, used to enjoy all over Europe. want of subordination in the executive parts of the conflitution, and the rendering noblemen independent and unaccountable for their conduct, is a blemish which perhaps may be impracticable to remove, as it can be done only by their own Confent. After all, when we examine the best accounts of the present constitution of Poland, and compare them with the antient history of Great Britain, and other European kingdoms, we may perceive a wonderful fimilarity between what these were formerly, and what Poland is at present. This naturally leads us to infer, that the government of Poland cannot be otherwise improved than by the introduction of arts. manufactures, and commerce, which would render the common people independent on the nobility, and prevent the latter from having it in their power to annoy their fovereign, and to maintain those unequal privileges which are so hurtful to the community. If a nobleman of great abilities, and who happened to possess an extensive territory within the kingdom, should

thould be elected fovereign, he might perhaps, by a proper use of the prerogatives of disposing of all places of trust and profit, and of ennobling the plebeians, which are already vested in the crown, establish the succession in his own family, and deliver the Poles from those perpetual convulsions which

must ever attend an elective kingdom.

REVENUES.] Though the king of Poland is stinted in the political exercise of his prerogative, yet his revenue is sufficient to maintain him and his houshold with great splendor, as he pays no troops, or officers of state, nor even his body guards. The present king had 1,000,000 and half of slorins settled upon him by the commission of state; and the income of his predecessors generally amounted to 140,000 l. sterling. The public revenues arise chiefly from the crown-lands, the salt-mines in the palatinate of Cracow, antient tolls and customs, particularly those of Elbing and Dantzic, the rents of Marienburg, Dirshau, and Rogenhus, and of the government

of Cracow and district of Niepoliomicz.

MILITARY STRENGTH.] The innate pride of the Polifa nobility is fuch, that they always appear in the field on horfeback; and it is faid that Poland can raise 100,000, and Lithuania 70,000 cavalry, and that with ease; but it must be understood that fervants are included. As to their infantry, they are generally hired from Germany, but are foon dismissed, because they must be maintained by extraordinary taxes, of which the Polish grandees are by no means fond. As to the ordinary army of the Poles, it consists of 36,000 men, in Poland, and 12,000 in Lithuania, cantoned into crown-lands. The plospolite consists of all the nobility of the kingdom and their followers, excepting the chancellor, and the starosts of frontier places; and they may be called by the king into the field upon extraordinary occasions, but he cannot keep them above fix weeks in arms, neither are they obliged to march above three leagues out of the kingdom.

The Polish hustars are the finest and most shewy body of cavalry in Europe; next to them are the pancerns; and both those bodies wear defensive armour of coats of mail and iron caps. The rest of their cavalry are armed with muskets and heavy scimiters. After all that has been said, the Polish cavalry are extremely inefficient in the field, for though the men are brave, and their horses excellent, they are strangers to all discipline; and when drawn out, notwithstanding all the authority their crown-general, their other officers, and even the king himself, have over them, they are oppressive and destructive to the court. It is certain, notwithstanding, that the Poles may be rendered excellent troops by discipline, and that

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on various occasions, particularly under John Sobieski, they made as great a figure in arms as any people in Europe, and proved the bulwark of Christendom against the insidels. It did not suit the Saxon princes, who succeeded that hero, to encourage a martial spirit in the Poles, whom they perpetually overawed with their electoral troops; nor indeed to introduce any reformation among them, either civil or military; the effects of which conduct has been since, and is now severely felt in that devoted country.

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ORDERS.] The order of the White Eagle was instituted by Augustus II. in the year 1705. Its ensign is a cross of gold, enamelled with red, and appendant to a blue ribbon. The

motto, Pro fide, rege et lege.

HISTORY.] Poland, of old, was divided into many small states or principalities, each almost independent of another, though they generally had some prince who was paramount over the rest. In the year 830, a peasant, one Piastus, was elected to the fovereign throne. He lived to the age of 120 years, and his reign was fo long and auspicious, that every native Pole who has been fince elected king is called a piaft. From this period to the close of the 14th century, we have no certain records of the history of Poland. Jagellon, who at this time mounted the throne, was grand duke of Livonia, and a pagan; but on his being elected king of Poland, he not only became a Christian, but was at pains to bring over his subjects to that religion. He united his hereditary dominions to those of Poland, which gave fuch influence to his posterity over the hearts of the Poles, that the crown was preserved in his family, until the male line extinguished in Sigismund Augustus, in 1552. At this time two powerful competitors appeared for the crown of Poland. These were Henry, duke of Anjou, brother to Charles IX. king of France, and Maximilian, of Austria. The French interest prevailed; but Henry had not been four months on the throne of Poland, when his brother died, and he returned privately into France, which kingdom he governed by the name of Henry III. The party who had espoused Maximilian's interest, endeavoured once more to revive his pretentions; but the majority of the Poles being defirous to chuse a prince who might reside among them, made choice of Stephen Batori, prince of Transylvania; who, in the beginning of his reign, meeting with some opposition from the Austrian faction, took the wifest method to establish himself on the throne, by marrying Anne, the fifter of Sigismund Augustus, and of the royal house of Jagellon. Stephen produced a great change in the military affairs of the Poles, by shablifping a new militia, composed of the Cossacks, a rough

Catharine, fifter of Sigismund II. for their king.

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Sigifmund was crowned king of Sweden after his f ther's death, but being expelled, as we have already feen in the history of Sweden, by the Swedes, a long war enfued between them and the Poles, but terminated in favour of the latter. Sigismund being secured in the throne of Poland, aspired to that of Russia as well as Sweden, but after long wars, he was defeated in both views. He was afterwards engaged in a variety of unfuccessful wars with the Turks and the Swedes. At last a truce was concluded under the mediation of France and England; but the Poles were forced to agree that the Swedes should keep Elbing, Memel, Branusberg and Pillan, together with all they had taken in Livonia. In the year 1632, Sigismund died, and Uladislaus his son succeeded. This prince was successful both against the Turks and the Russians, and obliged the Swedes to restore all the Polish dominions they had taken in Prussia. His reign, however, was unfortunate, by his being instigated, through the avarice of his great men, to encroach upon the privileges of the Coffacs in the Ukraine. As the war which followed, was carried on against the Cossacs upon ambitious and perfidious principles, the Cossacs, who are naturally a brave people, became desperate; and upon the succession of John II. brother to Uladiflaus, the Coffac general Schmielinski, defeated the Poles in two great battles, and at last forced them to a difhonourable peace. It appears, that during the course of this war, the Polish nobility behaved as the worst of rustians, and their conduct was highly condemned by John; but his nobility disapproved of the peace he had concluded with them. While the jealoufy hereby occasioned continued, the Russians came to a rupture with the Poles; and being joined by many of the Cossacs, they, in the year 1654, took Smolensko. This was followed with the taking of Wilna, and other places; and they committed most horrid ravages in Lithuania. Next year, Charles X. of Sweden, after over-running the Great and Little Poland, fell into Polish Prussia, all the towns of which received him excepting Dantzic. The refistance made by that city, gave the Poles time to reassemble, and their king, John Casimir, who had fled into Silesia, was joined by the Tartars, as well as Poles; fo that the Swedes, who were dispersed through the country, were every where cut in pieces. The Lithuanians, at the same time, disowned the allegiance they had been forced to pay to Charles, who H 4 returned

returned to Sweden, with no more than a handful of his army. It was during this expedition, that the Dutch and English protected Dantzic, the elector of Brandenburg acquired the sovereignty of the ducal Prussia, which had submitted to Charles. Thus the latter lost Poland, of which he had made an almost complete conquest. The treaty of Oliva was begun after the Swedes had been driven out of Cracow and Thorn, by which Royal Prussia was restored to the Poles. They were, however, forced to quit all pretensions to Livonia, and to cede Smolensko, Kiow, and the duchy of Siveria, to the Russians.

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During those transactions, the Polish nobility grew very uneasy with their king. Some of them were dislatisfied with the concessions he had made to the Cossacs, many of whom had thrown off the Polish yoke; others taxed him with want of capacity; and some, with an intention to rule by a mercenary army of Germans. Casimir, who very possibly had no such intentions, and was fond of retirement and study, finding that cabals and factions encreased every day, and that he himself might fall a facrifice to the public discontent, abdicated his throne, and died abbot of St. Germains in France, employing the remainder of his days in Latin poetical compo-

fitions, which are far from being despicable.

The most remote descendents of the antient kings ending in John Casimir, many foreign candidates presented themfelves for the crown of Poland; but the Poles chose for their king, a private gentleman of little interest, and less capacity, one Michael Wiesnowiski, because he was a Piast. His reign was difgraceful to Poland. Large bodies of the Cossacs had put themselves under the protection of the Turks, who conquered all the provinces of Podolia, and took Kaminieck, till then thought impregnable. The greatest part of Poland was then ravaged, and the Poles were obliged to pay an annual tribute to the fultan. Notwithstanding those disgraceful eyents, the credit of the Polish arms was in some measure maintained by John Sobieski, the crown general, a brave and an active commander, who had given the Turks several defeats. Michael dying in 1673, Sobieski was chosen king; and in 1676, he was to successful against the infidels, that he forced them to remit the tribute they had imposed upon Poland, but they kept possession of Kaminieck, In 1683, Sobieski, though he had not been well treated by the house of Austria, was so public spirited, as to enter into the league that was formed for the defence of Christendom against the infidels, and acquired immortal honour, by obliging the Turks to raise the siege of Vienna, and making a terrible slaughter of

the enemy; for all which glorious fervices, and driving the Turks out of Hungary, he was ungratefully requited by the emperor Leopald.

Sobieski returning to Poland, continued the war against the Turks, but unfortunately quarrelled with the senate, who suspected that he wanted to make the crown hereditary in his family. He died, after a glorious reign, in 1696.

Poland fell into great diffractions upon Sobieski's death. Many confederacies were formed, but all parties feemed inclined to exclude the Sobieski family. In the mean while, Poland was infulted by the Tartars, and her crown was in a manner put up to fale. The prince of Conti, of the blood royal of France, was the most liberal bidder; but while he thought the election almost sure, he was disappointed by the intrigues of the queen dowager, in favour of her younger fon prince Alexander Sobieski, for which she was driven from Warfaw to Dantzic. All of a fudden, Augustus, elector of Saxony, started up as a candidate, and after a sham election being proclaimed by the bishop of Cujavia, he took possession of Cracow, with a Saxon army, and actually was crowned in that city, in 1697. The prince of Conti made several unsuccessful efforts to re-establish his interest, and pretended that he had been actually chosen, but he was afterwards obliged to return to France, and the other powers of Europe seemed to acquiesce in the election of Augustus. The manner in which he was driven from the throne, by Charles XII. of Sweden, and afterwards restored by the czar, Peter the Great, has been already related. It was not till the year 1712, that Augustus was fully confirmed on the throne, which he held upon precarious and disagreeable terms. The Poles were naturally attached to Stanislaus, and were perpetually forming conspiracies and plots against Augustus, who was obliged to maintain his authority by means of his Saxon guards and regiments. In 1725, his natural fon prince Maurice, afterwards the famous count Saxe, was chosen duke of Courland; but Augustus was not able to maintain him in that dignity, against the power of Russia, and the jealousy of the Poles. Augustus died, after an unquiet reign, in 1733, after he had done all he could to infure the succession of Poland to his son Augustus II. (or, as he is called by some III.) This occafioned a war, in which the French king maintained the interest of his father-in-law Stanislaus, who was actually re-elected to the throne, by a confiderable party, of which the prince primate was the head. But Augustus, entering Poland with a powerful army of Saxons and Ruffians, compelled his rival to retreat into Dantzie, from whence he escaped with great dif-

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ficulty into France. I have, in other parts of this work. mentioned the war between Augustus II. as elector of Saxony, or rather as the ally of Russia and Austria, and his present Pruffian majefty. It is fufficient to fay, that though Augustus was a mild, moderate prince, and did every thing to latisfy the Poles, he never could gain their hearts, and all he obtained from them was merely shelter, when his Prussian majesty drove him from his capital, and electorate. Augustus died at Drefden, in 1763, upon which count Stanislaus Poniacowski, rather on account of his personal merits, and the impatience of the Poles under the Saxon yoke, than any preeminence of birth or family, was unanimously chosen king of Poland, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus. As he was eminently favoured by the Ruffians, the capitulation which he figned at the time of his election, and other acts of his government, were thought too favourable for the protestants and the Greek distidents, the latter of whom claim her imperial majesty of Russia, as their protector and patroness. Her having an army lying, at that time, in Holland, gave a handle for many confederacies being formed by the catholics against Poniatowski. At first they were crushed with prodigious flaughter, and to the desolation of the country, by the Rusfians, the king not daring to trust even the Poles of his own party, for protection. The heads of the confederacy, at last, most unnaturally put themselves under the protection of the grand fignior, who readily embraced their cause, proclaimed war against Russia, and invaded Poland with a powerful army, and it is at this time a theatre of as much misery, blood, and devastation, as perhaps ever was known woon provacions and diff in history *. the season of the season of the

SWITZERL AND,

SITUATION AND EXTENT,

and was the Miles. 1 to thoise Degrees. Length 260 between 6 and 11 east longitude.

Breadth 100 between 45 and 48 north latitude.

BOUNDARIES.] TT is bounded by Alface and Suabia in Germany, on the north; by the lake of Constance, Tirol, and Trent, on the east; by Italy, on the fouth; and by France, on the west.

Staniflaus Augustus, (late count Poniatowski) was born in 1732, and crowned king of Poland in 1764. This prince, while a private nobleman, sended some time in London; and is a fellow of the Royal Society.

Divisions.] Switzerland is divided into thirteen cantons, which stand in point of precedency as follows: r. Zurich; 2. Berne; 3. Lucern; 4. Wic; 5. Switz; 6. Underwald; 7. Zug; 8. Glaris; 9. Basil or Basle; 10. Friburg; 11. Solothurn; 12. Schaffhausen; 13. Appenzel.

The best account we have of the dimensions, and principal towns of each canton, is as follows,

Switzerland	Countries Names.	Square Miles,	Length	Breadth	Chief Cities.
11	Berne	2,346	411	87	Berne
ATTACH SHEET) Zurich	728	34	- 33	Zurich Schaff hause
Calviniffs.	Schaffhausen	740	23		CA7-40 N. Lar
LEV STATE	L Bafil	240	21	18	BASIL 7-40 E. Lon.
	Lucern	460	33	35	Lucern
क्षेत्र हैं के प्रकार	Underwald	270	11/24	16	Stantz
A 7 8 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Uri	612	48	24	Altorf Tour Land
Papifts.	Suife	250	27	12	Suiffe
TOTAL BOX	Friburg	370		21	Friburg
COMMET.	Zug	112	BEST WITH	10	Zug Solothura
Calvin. and		253	31	Birth	Apenzel
Papifts.	3 Glaris	270	24		Glaris
	* C Baden	-37	500000	ons	Baden annalaration box
STREET STREET, N	Bremgarten	216	36	12	Bremgarten
The fubject	Mellingen	是是是	(9.7)	科·茨	Mellingen
of the Swit-	Rhiotal	40	20		
zers. Cal-	4 Turgow	119	18	11	Frowantiel
viniffs and	Lugano	11/20 19	1211121	700	Lugano
Papifts.	Locarno	850	52	20	Locarno
100	Mendris S Magia	CHAIN AND	100	KING.	Mendris Magia
and stop	CHAPTER TO PERSON	AND THE STREET	22.18	J. W	enignist whitest contactors
A STANSON	Total-	7,533	BANFIGE	P. 75	

Allies of the Switzers; the county of the Grifons, St. Gaul Repub. St. Gaul abbey, Tockenburg, Valais, Neufchatel, Mulhausen, and Geneva, N. Lat. 46-20, E. Lon. 6.

Soil, Air, seasons and water.] This being a mountainous country, lying upon the Alps, the frosts are consequently bitter in winter, the hills being covered with snow, sometimes all the year long. In summer the inequality of the soil renders the same province very unequal in its seasons; on one side of those mountains the inhabitants are often reaping, while they are sowing on another. The vallies, however, are warm and fruitful, when well cultivated, as they generally are. The country is subject to rains and tempests, for which reason public granaries are every where erected to supply the sailure of their crops. The water of Swisserland is generally excellent, and often descends from the mountains in large or small cataracts, which have a pleasing effect.

RIVERS AND LAKES.] The chief rivers are the Rhine, the Aar, the Russ, the Jun, the Rhone, the Thur and the Oglios. The lakes are those of Geneva, Constance, Thun, Lucern, Zurich, Neuschatel and Biende.

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METALS AND MINERALS.] The mountains contain mines of iron, crystal, virgin sulphur, and springs of mineral

the out canton, is as follows.

waters.

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.] Sheep and cattle are the chief animal productions of this country; corn and wood, and some wine, with pot-herbs of almost every kind, are likewise found here. The produce, however, of all those articles, are no more than sufficient for the inhabitants, who are too far removed from water-carriage to be profited by the stately timber that grows in their woods. They have vast

plenty of game, fish and fowl.

Population, inhabitants, Man-) According to the NERS, CUSTOMS, AND DIVERSIONS. S best accounts, the cantons of Switzerland contain about 2,000,000 of inhabitants, who are a brave, hardy, industrious people, remarkable for their fidelity, and attachment to the cause they undertake. Like the old Romans, they are equally inured to arms and agriculture. All the cantons are regimented in a manner, that contributes equally to the fafety and profit of the inhabitants, who fupply foreign powers with excellent foldiers. They are so jealous of their liberties, that they discourage foreigners from fettling among them. Their nobility and gentry disdain the profession of trade and manufactures. It is faid, that in many places of Switzerland, the inhabitants, especially those towards France, begin to degenerate from the antient simplicity of their manners and dress. The customs and diversions are of the warlike and active kind, and the magittrates of most of the cantons, impose fines upon plays, gaming, and even dancing, excepting at marriages.

RELIGION.] Though all the Swiss cantons form but one political republic, yet they are not united in religion, as the reader, in the table prefixed, may perceive. Those differences in religion formerly created many public commotions, which feem now to have subsided. Zuing, commonly called Zuinglius, was the apostle of protestantism in Switzerland. He was a moderate reformer, and differed from Luther, and Calvin, only in a few speculative points; so that Calvinism is said to

be the religion of the protestant Swisses.

LANGUAGE.] Several languages prevail in Switzerland; but the most common is German. The Swisses, who border upon France, speak a bastard French, as those near Italy do a corrupted Latin, or Italian.

LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN. | Calvin, whose name is fo well known in all protestant countries, instituted laws for the city of Geneva, which are held in high efteem by the most learned of that country. The ingenious and eloquent Rouffeau too, whose works the present age have received with so much approbation, is a citizen of Geneva. Rousseau has given a force to the French language, which it was thought incapable of receiving. In England he is generally known as a profe-writer only, but the French admire him as a poet. His opera of the Devin de Village in particular is much esteemed; but in this he has acted with his usual consistency, in first abusing the French music, and then composing an opera.

Universities. The university of Basil contains a noble library, some valuable manuscripts, and an excellent collection of medals. The other univerlities are those of Bern. Laufanne and Zurich.

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Antiquities and curiosities, ? Every diffrict of a NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. S canton in this mountainous country, presents the traveller with a natural curiofity; fometimes in the shape of wild but beautiful prospects, interspersed with lofty buildings, wonderful hermitages, especially one two leagues from Friburg. This was formed by the hands of a fingle hermit, who laboured on it for 25 years, and was living in 1707. It is the greatest curiofity of the kind perhaps in the world, as it contains a chapel, a parlour, 28 paces in length, 12 in breadth, and 20 feet in height, a cabinet, a kitchen, a cellar, and other apartments, with the altar, benches, flooring, cieling, all cut out of the rock. The marcafites, false diamonds, and other stones, found in those mountains, are justly ranked among the natural curiofities of the country. The ruins of Cæsar's wall, which extended 18 miles in length, from mount Jura, to the banks of lake Leman, are still discernible. Many monuments of antiquity have been discovered near the baths of Baden, which were known to the Romans in the time of Tacitus. Switzerland boaits of many noble religious buildings, particularly a college of jefuits; and many cabinets of valuable manuscripts, anfigues, and curiofities of all kinds.

CITIES.] Of these the most considerable is the city of Bern, standing on the river Aar. This city and canton, it is faid, forms almost a third of the Helvetic confederacy, and can, upon occasion, fit out 100,000 armed men. All the other cities in Switzerland are excellently well provided in arfenals. bridges, and public edifices. Bafil is accounted by some the

capital of all Switzerland. The transfer of th

I shall here, to prevent a repetition, mention the city of Geneva, which is an affociate of Switzerland, and is under ns

the protection of the Helvetic body, but within itself is an independent state, and republic. The city is well built, and well fortified, contains 30,000 inhabitants, most of whom are Calvinists. It is situated upon the efflux of the Rhone, from the large sine lake of Geneva. It is celebrated for the learning of the professors of its university, and the good government of its colleges, the purity of its air, and the politeness of its inhabitants. By its situation, it is a thoroughfare from Germany, France, and Italy. It contains a number of sine manufactures and artists; so that the protestants, especially such as are of a liberal turn, esteem it a most delightful place.

Commerce and manufactures.] The productions of the loom, linen, dimity, lace, stockings, handkerchiefs, and gloves, are common in Switzerland, and the inhabitants are now beginning to fabricate, notwithstanding their sumptuary laws, silks, velvets, and woollen manufactures. Their great progress in those manufactures, and in agriculture, gives them

a prospect of being able soon to make some exports.

Constitution and government.] These are very complicated heads, though belonging to the same body, being partly monarchical, partly aristocratical, and partly democratical. The bishop of Basil, and abbot of St. Gaul, are sovereigns. Every canton is absolute in its own jurisdiction, but those of Bern, Zurich, and Lucern, with other dependencies, are aristocratical; those of Uri, Schwitz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, and Appenzel, are democratical. But even those aristocracies, and democracies, differ in their particular modes of government. Perhaps in fact the democratical and popular part, as well as the aristocratical, are governed by their several leaders among the nobility, gentry, or eminent citizens.

The confederacy, confidered as a republic, comprehends three divisions. The first, are the Swisses, properly so called. The second, are the Grissons, or the states, confederated with the Swisses, for their common protection. The third, are those prefectures, which, though subject to the other two, by purchase or otherwise, preserve each its own particular maginizates. Every canton forms within itself a little republic; but when any controversy arises, that may affect the whole confederacy, it is referred to the general diet, which sits at Baden, where each canton having a vote, every question is decided by the majority. The general diet consists of two deputies from each canton, besides a deputy from the abbot of St. Gaul, and the cities of St. Gaul and Bienne.

REVENUES AND TAXES.] The variety of cantons that confitute the Swifs confederacy, renders it difficult to give a precise ·lai

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precise account of their revenues. Those of the canton of Bern, are said to amount annually to 300,000 crowns, and those of Zurich to 150,000, the other cantons in proportion to their produce and manufactures. Whatever is saved, after defraying the necessary expences of government, is laid up as a common stock, and it has been said, that the Swisses are possessed of 500,000 l. sterling in the English sunds, besides those in other banks.

The revenues arise; 1. from the profits of the demesne lands; 2. the tenth of the produce of all the lands in the country; 3. customs and duties on merchandize; 4. the revenues arising from the sale of salt, and some casual taxes.

MILITARY STRENGTH.] The internal strength of the Swiss cantons confists of 13,400 men, raised according to the population and abilities of each. The economy and wisdom with which this force is raised and employed, are truly admirable, as are the arrangements which are made by the general diet, for keeping up that great body of militia, from which foreign states and princes are supplied, so as to benefit the state, with-

out any prejudice to its population.

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HISTORY.] The present Swiffes and Grisons, as has been already mentioned, are the descendents of the antient Helyetii, fubdued by Julius Cæfar. Their mountainous uninviting fituation, formed a better fecurity for their liberties, than their forts or armies, and the fame is their case at present. They continued long under little better than a nominal subjection to the Burgundians and Germans, till about the year 1300, when the emperor Albert I. treated them with fo much rigour, that they petitioned him against the cruelty of his governors. This ferved only to redouble the hardinips of the people, and one of Albert's Austrian governors Grifler, in the wantonness of tyranny, fet up a hat upon a pole, to which he ordered the natives to pay as much respect as to himself. One William Tell, being observed to pass frequently without taking notice of the hat, and being an excellent markiman, the tyrant condemned him to be hanged, unless he cleft an apple upon his fon's head, at a certain diffance, with an arrow. Tell cleft the apple; and Grifler asking him the meaning of another arrow he faw fluck in his belt, he bluntly answered, that it was intended to his [Grifler's] heart, if he had killed his fon. Tell was condemned to prison upon this, but making his escape, he watched his opportunity, and shot the tyrant, and thereby laid the foundations of the Helvetic liberty.

Notwithstanding the above story, which might be true in the whole or part, it seems to be certain that the revolt of the Swisses from the Austrian tyranny had been planned among some noble patriots for some time before. Their measures were fo just, and their courage so intrepid, that they soon found a union of several cantons, which daily encreased, and repeatedly deseated the united powers of France and Germany; till by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, their confederacy was declared to be a free and independent state. With regard to the military character, and great actions of the Swisses, I must refer the reader to the histories of Europe.

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carries Situation and Extent.

structure Miles, will import o Degrees, water was entitle

Length near 700 between { 10 W. and 3 east longitude, Breadth 500 between { 36 and 44 north latitude.

BOUNDARIES. T is bounded on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic ocean; by the Mediterranean, on the east; by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France, on the north; and by the strait of the sea of Gibra'tar, on the south.

It is now divided into fourteen districts, besides islands in

the Mediterranean.

Spain.	Countries Names.	Square miles.	Length	Breadth	Chief cities, subjects 12 and			
v00004	Caftile, New	27,840	220	180	MADRID SW. Lat. 40-30			
Talk Talk	Andalufia	16,500	273	125	Seville Seville			
CHUNE	Caftile, Old	14,400	193	140	Burgos			
her of	Arragon Eftremadura	13,818	190	105	Saragofa			
A Spectrus	Galicia	12,000			Badajos Compostella			
Papills.	Leon	11,200		96	Leon			
invited 123	Catalonia	9000	600 to 100 to 10		Barcelona			
and and	Grapada Valencia	8100		45	Granada Valencia			
and the same of the	Bifcay and Ipufcoa	4760	140	55	Bilboa			
Colora of the	Afturia	4600	124	55	Oviedo			
STATE STATE	Murcia Upper Navarre	3600	1700 miles	69	Murcia			
	Cobber Wasante	3000	92	45	Pampelona			
3 3	Majorca I.	3400	-8	第4 年	Majorca			
S .	Yvica L	625	58 37	24	Yvica			
15 5	BOOK SON STANSFORM	6	G15-55		and a partition hotelesson in			
1	E Total—150,263							
100000	The town and fortress of Gibraltar, subject to Great Britain.							

ANCIENT NAMES AND DIVISIONS.] Spain formerly included Portugal, and was known to the ancients by the name of Iberia, and Hesperia, as well as Hispania. It was, about

the time of the Punic wars, divided into Citerior and Ulterior; the Citerior, or hither part, contained the provinces lying north of the river Ebro; and the Ulterior, which was the largest part, comprehending all that lay beyond that river. Innumerable are the changes that it afterwards underwent; but there is no country of whose ancient history, at least the interior part of it, we know less of than that of Spain.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND WATER.] Excepting during the equinoxial rains, the air of Spain is dry and ferene, but excessive hot in the fouthern provinces in June, July, and August. The vast mountains that run through Spain are, however, very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the southernmost parts; tho those towards the north and north-east, are in the winter very

cold, and in the night make a traveller fhiver.

So few writers have treated of the interior parts of Spain, that the public knew little of them till within these fifty years. The foil of Spain, it is well known, was formerly fruitful in corn, but the natives now find a fearcity of it, by their difuse of tillage, through their indolence; the causes of which I shall explain afterwards. It produces, in many places almost spontaneously, the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy, oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raifins, and figs. Her wines, especially her fack and therry, are in high request among foreigners; and Dr. Busching says, that the inhabitants of Malaga, and the neighbouring country, export yearly wines and railins to the amount of 268,750 l. sterling. Spain indeed offers to the traveller large tracts of unpromising, because uncultivated ground; but no country perhaps maintains fuch a number of inhabitants, who neither toil nor work for their food; fuch are the generous qualities of its foil. Even fugar-canes thrive in Spain; and it yields faffron, honey, and filk, in great abundance. A late writer, Ustariz, a Spaniard himself, computes the number of shepherds in Spain to the amount of 40,000; and has given us a most curious detail of their ceconomy, their changes of patture at certain times of the year, and many other particulars unknown till lately to the public. Those sheep-walks afford the finest of wool, and are a treasure in themselves. Some of the mountains in Spain are cloathed with rich trees, fruits, and herbage, to the tops; and Seville oranges are noted all over the world. No country produces a greater variety of aromatic herbs, which renders the tafte of their kids and sheep so exquisitely delioious. The kingdom of Murcia abounds fo much with mulberry-trees, that the product of its filk amounts to 200,000 l. a year. Upon the VOL. II.

whole, few countries in the world owe more than Spain does

to nature, and less to industry.

The waters (especially those that are medicinal) of Spain, are little known, but many salutiserous springs are found in Granada, Seville, and Cordoua. All over Spain the waters are found to have such healing qualities, that they are outdone by those of no country in Europe; and the inclosing, and encouraging a resort to them, grow every day more and

more in vogue, especially at Alhamar in Granada.

MOUNTAINS.] It is next to impossible to specify these, they are so numerous; the chief are the Pyrenees, near 200 miles in length, which extend from the bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, and divide Spain from France. Over these mountains there are only five narrow passages to France. The Cantabrian mountains (as they are called) are a kind of continuation of the Pyrenees, and reach to the Atlantic ocean, south of Cape Finisherre. No Englishman ought to be unacquainted with Mount Calpe, now called the Hill of Gibraltar, and in former times, one of the pillars of Hercules; the other, Mount Abyla, lying opposite to it in Africa.

RIVERS AND LAKES.] These are the Douro, formerly Durius, which falls into the Atlantic ocean below Operto in Portugal; the Tajo, formerly celebrated by the name of the Tagus, which falls into the Atlantic ocean below Lisbon; the Guadiana falls into the same ocean near Cape Finisterre; as does the Guadalquivier, new Turio, at St. Lucar; and the Ebro, the ancient Iberus, falls into the Mediterranean sea

below Tortofa.

Several lakes in Spain, particularly that of Beneventa, abound with fishes, particularly excellent trout. The water of a lake near Antiquera is made into falt by the heat of the

fun.

BAYS.] The chief bays are those of Biscay, Ferrol, Corunna (commonly called the Groyne) Vigo, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Carthagena, Alicant, Altea, Valentia, Roser, and Majorca in that island. The harbour of Port-Mahon, in the island of Minorca, belongs to England. The strait of Gibral-

tar divides Europe from Africa.

METALS AND MINERALS.] Spain abounds in both, and in as great variety, and of the same kinds, as the other countries of Europe. Cornelian, agate, load-stones, jacinths, turquois-stones, quickfilver, copper, lead, sulphur, allum, calamine, chrystal, marbles of several kinds, with other stones; and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are sound here. The Spanish iron, next to that of Damascus, surnishes the best arms in the world; and in sormer times, brought in a vast

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vaft revenue to the crown; the art of working it being here in great perfection. Even to this day, Spanish gun-barrels, and fwords of Toledo, are highly valued. Amongst the ancients, Spain was celebrated for gold and filver mines; and filver was in fuch plenty, that Strabo, who was contemporary with Augustus Cæsar, informs us, that when the Carthaginians took possession of Spain, their domestic and agricultural utenfils were of that metal. These mines have now disappeared, but whether by their being exhausted, or through the indolence of the inhabitants in not working them, we cannot fay; though the latter cause seems to be the most probable,

ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS The Spanish horses, especially BY SEA AND LAND. I those of Andalusia, are thought to be the handlomest of any in Europe, and at the same time very fleet and ferviceable. The king does all he can to monopolize the finest breeds for his own stables and service. Spain furnishes likewise mules and black cattle; and their wild bulls have to much ferocity, that their bull-feaths were the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit, nor are they now disused. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that pefter Spain, which is well stored with all the game and wild fowl that are to be found in the neighbouring countries I have already described. The Spanish seas afford excellent fish of all kinds, especially anchovies, which are here cured in great perfection.

POPULATION, INHABITANTS, MANNERS, 7 Spain, form-CUSTOMS, DIVERSIONS, AND DRESS. | erly the most populous kingdom in Europe, is now but thinly inhabited. This is owing partly to the great drains of people fent to America, and partly to the indolence of the natives, who are at no pains to raise food for their families. Another cause may be affigned, and that is, the valt numbers of eccleliaftics, of both fexes, who lead a life of celibacy. Other writers have given feveral other causes, such as their wars with the Moors and final expulsion of that people, but I apprehend that they are in a great measure removed by the regulations and checks upon the clergy that have been introduced by his prefent catholic majefty. Be that as it will, fome late writers have computed the inhabitants of Spain at 7,000,000 and a half; others fay that they do not exceed 5,000,000. This calculation, I think, is under-rated, when we reflect on the numerous armies which Spain has raised and recruited since the beginning of this century.

The perions of the Spaniards are generally tall, especially the Castilians; their hair and complexions swarthy, but their countenances are very expressive. The court of Madrid has of late been at great pains to clear their upper lips of mustachoes, and to introduce among them the French dress, instead
of their black cloaks, their short jerkin, strait breeches, and
long Toledo swords, which dress is now chiefly confined to
the lower ranks. The Spaniards, before the accession of the
house of Bourbon to their throne, affected that antiquated dress
in hatred and contempt of the French; and the government,
probably, will find some difficulty in abolishing it quite, as the
same spirit is far from being extinguished. An old Castilian,
or Spaniard, who sees none above him, thinks himself the
most important being in nature; and the same pride is commonly communicated to his descendents. This is the true reason why so many of them are so fond of removing to America,
where they can retain all their native importance, without the
danger of seeing a superior.

Ridiculous, however, as this pride is, it is productive of the most exalted qualities. It inspires the nation with generous, humane, and virtuous sentiments; it being seldom found that a Spanish nobleman, gentleman, or even trader, is guilty of a mean action. During the most embittered wars they have had with England for near 70 years past, we know of no instance of their taking advantage (as they might easily have done) of confiscating the British property on board their galleons and Plate seet, which was equally secure in time of war as peace. This is the more surprizing, as Philip V. was often needy, and his ministers were far from being scrupulous

of breaking their good faith with Great-Britain.

By the best and most credible accounts of the late war, it appears that the Spaniards in South America gave the most humane and noble relief to all British subjects who were in distress and fell into their hands, not only by supplying them with necessaries, but money; and treating them in the most

hospitable manner while they remained among them.

Having said thus much, we are carefully to distinguish between the Spanish nobility, gentry, and traders, and their government swho are to be put on the same sooting with the lower tanks of Spaniards, who are as mean and rapacious as those of any other country. The kings of Spain of the house of Bourboo, have seldom ventured to employ native Spaniards of great samilies, as their ministers. These are generally French or Italians, but most commonly the latter, who rise into power by the most infamous arts, and of late times from the most abject stations. Hence it is that the French kings of Spain, since their accession to that monarchy, have been but very indifferently served in the cabinet. Alberoni, who had the greatest genius among them, embroiled his master with all Europe,

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Europe, till he was driven into exile and disgrace; and Grimaldi, the last of their Italian ministers, hazarded a rebellion in the capital, by his oppressive and unpopular measures.

The common people who live on the coasts, partake of all the bad qualities that are to be found in other nations. They are an assemblage of Jews, French, Russians, Irish adventurers, and English smugglers; who being unable to live in their own country, mingle with the Spaniards. In time of war, they follow privateering with great success; and when peace returns, they engage in all illicit practices, and often enter into the Irish and Walloon guards in the Spanish service.

The beauty of the Spanish ladies reigns mostly in their novels and romances; for though it must be acknowledged that Spain produces as fine women as any country in the world, yet beauty is far from forming their general character. In their persons, they are commonly small and slender; but they are said to employ vast art in supplying the defects of nature. If we are to hazard a conjecture, we might reasonably suppose that those artifices rather diminish than encrease their beauty, especially when they are turned of 25. Their indiscriminate use of paint, not only upon their faces, but their necks, arms, and hands, undoubtedly disfigures their complexions, and shrivels their skin. It is at the same time universally allowed, that they have great wit and vivacity.

After all I have faid, it is more than probable that the vaft pains taken by the government of Spain, may at last eradicate those customs and habits among the Spaniards that seem for ridiculous to foreigners. They are univerfally known to have, refined notions and excellent fense; and this, if improved by fludy and travelling, which they now fland in great need of, would render them superior to the French themselves. Their low deliberate manner of proceeding, either in council or war, has of late years worn off to fuch a degree, that during the two last wars, they were found to be as quick both in refolving and executing, if not more fo, than their enemies. Their secrecy, constancy, and patience, have always been deemed exemplary; and in feveral of their provinces, particularly Galicia, Granada, and Andalufia, the common people have, for some time, assiduously applied themselves to agriculture and labour.

Among the many good qualities possessed by the Spaniards, their sobriety in eating and drinking is remarkable. They frequently breakfast, as well as sup in bed; their breakfast is usually chocolate, tea being very seldom drank. Their dinner is generally beef, mutton, veal, pork, and bacon, greens, &c. all boiled together. They live much upon garlie, chives,

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falad, and radifles; which, according to one of their proverbs, are food for a gentleman. The men drink very little wine; and the women use water or chocolate. Both sexes usually sleep after dinner, and take the air in the cool of the evenings. Dancing is fo much their favourite entertainment, that you may fee a grandmother, mother, and daughter, all in the same country dance. Their theatrical exhibitions are generally infipid and ridiculous bombaft. The prompter's head appears through a trap door above the level of the stage, and he reads the play loud enough to be heard by the audience. Gallantry is a ruling passion in Spain. Jealousy, since the accession of the house of Bourbon, has slept in peace. The nightly mulical ferenades of mistresses by their lovers are still in use. The fights of the cavaliers, or bull-feafts, are almost peculiar to this country, and make a capital figure in painting the genius and manners of the Spaniards. On these occasions, young gentlemen have an opportunity of shewing their courage and activity before their mistresses; and the valour of the cavalier is proclaimed, honoured, and rewarded, according to the number and fierceness of the bulls he has killed in these encounters. Great pains are used in settling the form and weapons of the combat, fo as to give a relief to the gallantry of the cavalier. The diversion itself is undoubtedly of Moorish original, and was adopted by the Spaniards when upon good terms with that nation, partly through complaifance, and partly through rivalship.

RELIGION.] The horrors of the Romish religion, the only one tolerated in Spain, are now almost extinguished there, by moderating the penalties of the inquisition, a tribunal disgraceful to human nature; but though disused, it is not abrogated; only the ecclesiastics and their officers can carry no sentence into execution without the royal authority: It is still in force against the Moorish and Jewish pretended converts. The Spaniards, however, embrace and practise the Roman-catholic religion with all its absurdities; and in this they have been so steady, that their king is distinguished by the epithet of

Most Catholic.

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ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS.] In Spain there are eight archbishoprics, and 46 bishoprics. The archbishop of Toledo is stilled the Primate of Spain; he is great chancellor of Castile; has a revenue of 100,000 l. sterling per annum, The riches of the Spanish churches and convents are the unvarying objects of admiration to all travellers as well as natives; but there is a sameness in them all, excepting that they differ in the degrees of treasure and jewels they contain.

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LANGUAGE.] The ground-work of the Spanish language, like that of the Italian, is Latin; and it might be called a baftard Latin, were it not for the terminations, and the exotic words introduced into it by the Moors and Goths, especially the former. It is at present a most majestic and expressive language; and it is remarkable, that foreigners who underfland it the best, prize it the most. It makes but a poor figure even in the best translators; and Cervantes speaks as awkward English, as Shakespear does French. It may, however, be confidered as a flandard tongue, having retained its purity for upwards of 200 years. Their Pater-noster runs thus; Padro nuestro, que estas en los cielos, sanctificade sea tu nombre; venga tu regno; bugafe tu voluntad, affien la tierra como en el cielo; da nos hoy nuestro pan cotidiano; y perdona nos nuestras deudas affi como nos otros, perdonamos a nuestros deudores; y no nos metas en tentacion, mas libra nos de mal, porque tao es le regno; y la potencia; y la gloria per los siglos. Amen.

LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN.] Spain has not produced learned men in proportion to the excellent capacities of its natives. This defect may, in some measure, be owing to their indolence and bigotry, which does not fuffer them to apply to the study of the polite arts. Several old fathers of the church were Spaniards; and learning owes a great deal to Isidore, bishop of Seville, and cardinal Ximenes. Spain has likewise produced some excellent physicians. Calderoni and Lopez de Vega, have by some been put in competition with our Shakespear in the drama, where it must be owned they shew great genius. Such was the gloom of the Austrian government, that took place with the emperor Charles V. that the inimitable Cervantes, the author of Don Quixote, lifted in a station little superior to that of a common soldier, and died neglected, after fighting bravely for his country at the battle of Lepanto. His fatire upon knight-errantry, in his adventures of Don Quixote, did as much service to his country, by curing them of that ridiculous spirit, as it now does honour to his own memory. He is perhaps to be placed at the head of moral and humorous fatirifts,

Tostatus, a divine, the most voluminous perhaps that ever wrote, was a Spaniard; but his works have been long diffinguished only by their bulk. Herrera, and some other historians, particularly De Solis, have shewn great abilities in history, by investigating the antiquities of America, and writing the history of its conquest by their countrymen, Spain has likewise produced many travellers and voyagers to both the Indies, who are equally amufing and instructive. If it should happen that the Spaniards could disengage themselves from

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their abstracted metaphysical turn of thinking, they certainly

would make a capital figure in literature.

Some of the Spaniards have diffinguished themselves in the polite arts, particularly Murillo, in painting; and not only the cities, but the palaces, especially the Escurial, discover many striking specimens of their abilities as sculptors and architects; but neither their names nor works are much known in other parts of Europe.

UNIVERSITIES.] In Spain are reckoned 22 universities, fome make them 24; as, Seville, Granada, Compostella, Toledo, Valladolid, Salamanca, Alcala, Siguenza, Valencia, Lerida, Huesca, Saragosa, Tortosa, Ossuna, Onata, Gandia, Barcelona, Murcia, Taragona, Baeza, Avila, Oriuela,

Oviedo, and Palencia.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES? The former of these ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL. I consist chiefly of Roman and Moorish antiquities. Near Segovia, a grand aqueduct, erected by Trajan, extends over a deep valley between two hills, and is supported by a double row of 170 arches. Other Roman aqueducts, theatres, and circi, are to be found at Terragona, Toledo, and different parts of Spain. A ruinous watch-tower near Cadiz, is vulgarly, but erroneously, thought to be one of the pillars of Hercules.

The Moorish antiquities, especially the palace of Granada, are magnificent and sich: the inside is overlaid with jasper and porphyry, and the walls contain many Arabic inscriptions; the whole is executed in what we improperly call the Gothic taste, but it is really Saracen, though the Goths of Spain adopted it. Many other noble monuments, erected in the Moorish times, remain in Spain, some of them in tolerable

preservation, and others exhibiting superb ruins.

Among the natural curiofities, the medicinal springs, and some noisy lakes, form a principal part, but we must not forget the river Guadiana, which, like the Mole in England,

runs under ground, and then is faid to emerge,

CHIEF CITIES.] Madrid, though unfortified, it being only furrounded by a mud wall, is the capital of Spain, and contains about 300,000 inhabitants. All its grandeur, which the Spaniards blazon with great pomp, does not prevent its being, according to the best accounts, a dirty uncomfortable place to live in, especially for strangers. It is surrounded with very lofty mountains, whose summits are always covered with snow. The houses in Madrid are of brick; and are laid out chiefly for shew, conveniency being little considered; thus you will pass through usually two or three large apartments of no use, in order to come at a small room at the end where the family sit. The houses in general look more like prisons, than the

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habitations of people at their liberty; the windows, befide having a balcony, being grated with iron bars, particularly the lower range; and fometimes all the rest. Separate families generally inhabit the same house, as in Paris and Edinburgh. Foreigners are very much distressed for lodgings at Madrid, as the Spaniards are not fond of taking strangers into their houses, especially if they are not catholics. Its greatest excellency is the cheapness of its provisions, but neither tavern, coffee-house, nor news paper, excepting the Madrid gazette, are to be found in the whole city. The boasted royal palaces round it are designed for hunting seats, or houses of retirement for their kings. Some of them contain fine paintings and good statues. The chief of those palaces, are the Buen Retiro, Cusa de Campo, Aranjuez, and St. Ildesonso.

The pride of Spain, however, is the Escurial, and the natives say, perhaps with justice, that the building of it cost more than that of any palace in Europe. The description of this palace forms a sizeable quarto volume, and it is said, that Philip II. who was its founder, expended upon it 3,300,060 l. sterling. The Spaniards say, that this building, besides its palace, contains a church, a mausoleum, cloisters, a convent, a college, and a library, besides large apartments for all kinds of artists and mechanics, noble walks, with extensive parks and gardens, beautished with fountains and costly ornaments. The fathers that live in the convent are 200, and they have an annual revenue of 12,000 l. The mausoleum, or burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain, is called the Pantheon, because it is built upon the plan of that temple at Rome, as the church to which it belongs is upon the model of St. Peter's.

Allowing to the Spaniards their full estimate of the incredible sums bestowed on this palace, and on its surniture, statues, paintings, columns, vases, and the like decorations, which are most amazingly rich, and beautiful, yet we hazard nothing in saying, that the sabric itself discovers a bad taste, upon the whole. The conceit of building it in the form of a gridiron, because St. Laurence, to whom it is dedicated, was broiled on such a utensil, and multiplying the same figure through its principal ornaments, could have been formed only in the brain of a tasteless bigot, such as Philip II. who erected it to commemorate the victory he obtained over the French (but by the assistance of the English forces) at St. Quintin, on St. Laurence's day, in the year 1563. It has been enriched and adorned by his successors, but its outside has a gloomy appearance, and the inside is composed of different structures, some of which are master-pieces of architecture, but forming a disa-

greeable whole. It must however be confest, that the pictures and statues that have sound admission here, are excellent in their kind, and some of them not to be equalled even in Italy itself.

Cadiz is the great emporium of Spanish commerce. It stands on an island separated from the continent of Andalusia, without the straits of Gibraltar, by a very narrow arm of the sea, over which a fortisted bridge is thrown, and joins it to the main land. The entrance into the bay is about 500 sathoms wide, and guarded by two forts called the Puntals. The entrance has never been of late years attempted by the English, in their wars with Spain, because of the vast interest our merchants have in the treasures there, which they could not reclaim from the captors.

Seville is, next to Madrid, the largest city in Spain, but is greatly decayed both in riches and population. Its manufacturers in wool and filk, which formerly amounted to 16,000, are now reduced to 400, and its great office of commerce to

Spanish America, is removed to Cadiz.

Barcelona, a large trading city containing 15,000 houses, is stuated on the Mediterranean facing Minorca, and is said to

be the handsomest place in Spain.

Notwithstanding the pride and oftentation of the Spaniards, their pengry is eafily discernible, but their wants are few, and their appetites easily fatisfied. The inferior orders even in the greated cities are miferably lodged, and those lodgings wretchedly furnished. The poorer forts, both men and women, wear neither shoes nor stockings. A traveller in Spain must carry provisions and bedding with him, and if perchance he meets with the appearance of an inn, he must even cook his victuals, it being beneath the dignity of a Spaniard, to perform these offices to strangers; but lately some tolerable inns have been opened by Iruh and Frenchmen in the cities, and upon the highways. The pride, indolence, and laziness of the Spaniards, are powerful inducements to their more industrious neighbours the French, who are to be found in all parts of the kingdom; and here a wonderful contrast distinguishes the character of two neighbouring nations. The Spaniard seldom flirs from home, or puts his hand to work of any kind. He fleeps, goes to mass, takes his evening walk. While the industrious Frenchman becomes a thorough domestic; he is butcher, cook, and taylor, all in the fame family; he powders the hair, cuts the corn, wipes the shoes, and after making himself useful in a thousand different shapes, he returns to his native country loaded with dollars, and laughs out the remainder of his days at the expence of his proud benefactor.

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COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. The Spaniards, unhappily for themselves, make gold and silver the chief branches both of their exports and imports. They import it from America, from whence they export it to other countries of Europe. Cadiz is the chief emporium for this commerce. "Hither (favs Mr. Anderson, in his History of Commerce) other European nations fend their merchandize, to be shipped off in Spanish bottoms for America, sheltered (or, as our old English phrase has it, coloured) under the names of Spanish factors. Those foreign nations have here their agents and correspondents, and the confuls of those nations make a confiderable figure. Cadiz has been faid to have the finest storehouses and magazines for commerce of any city in Europe; and to it the flota and galleons regularly import the treasures of Spanish America. The proper Spanish merchandize exported from Cadiz to America are of no great value; but the duty on the foreign merchandize sent thither would yield a great revenue, fand consequently the profits of merchants and their agents would fink) were it not for the many fraudulent practices for eluding those duties."

The manufactures of Spain are chiefly of filk, wool, copper, and hard-ware. Great efforts have been made by the government to prevent other European nations from reaping the chief advantage of the American commerce; but these never can be successful, till a spirit of industry is awakened among the natives, so as to enable them to supply their American possessions with their own commodities and merchandize.

Mean while, the good faith and facility with which the English, French, Dutch, and other nations, carry on this contraband trade, render them greater gainers by it than the Spaniards themselves are, the clear profits seldom amounting to less than 20 per cent. This evidently makes it an important soncern, that those immense riches should belong to the Spaniards rather than to any active European nation: but I shall have occasion to touch this subject in the account of America.

Constitution and government.] Spain, from being the most free, is now the most despotic kingdom in Europe. The monarchy is hereditary, and females are capable of succession. It has even been questioned, whether his eatholic majesty may not bequeath his crown upon his demise, to any branch of the royal family he pleases. It is at least certain, that the house of Bourbon mounted the throne of Spain, in virtue of the last will of Charles II.

The courts or parliaments of the kingdom, which formerly, especially in Castile, had greater power and privileges than

that of England, are now abolished, but some faint remains of their constitution, are still discernible in the government, though all of them are ineffectual, and under the controul of

the king cite to expert it to other countrisgnish adt The privy-council, which is composed of a number of noblemen or grandees, nominated by the king, fits only to prepare matters, and to digeft papers for the cabinet-council or junta, which confifts of the first secretary of state, and three or four more named by the king, and in them refides the direction of all the executive part of government. The council of war takes cognizance of military affairs only. The council of Castile is the highest law tribunal of the kingdom. The feveral courts of the royal audiences, are those of Galicia, Seville, Majorca, the Canaries, Saragossa, Valentia and Barcelong. These judge primarily in all causes within 15 miles of their respective cities or capitals, and receive appeals from inferior jurisdictions. Besides these there are many subordinate tribunals, for the police, the finances, and other branches of business, the result pool your and the sea se

The government of Spanish America forms a system of itself, and is delegated to viceroys, and other magistrates, who are in their respective districts almost absolute. A council for the Indies is established in Old Spain, and consists of a governor, four secretaries, 22 councellors, besides officers. Their decision is final in matters relating to America. The members are generally chosen from the viceroys and magifirates, who have served in that country. The two great, viceroyalties of Peru and Mexico are fo confiderable, that they are feldom trusted to one person for more than three years, but they are thought sufficient to make his fortune in that

The foreign possessions of the crown of Spain, besides those in America, are the towns of Ceuta, Oran, and Masulquivir, on the coast of Barbary in Africa; and the islands of St. Laza-

ro, the Philippines and Ladrones, in Afia.

The chief islands belonging to Spain in Europe, are those of Majorca, and Yvica, of which we have nothing particular to fay. Minorca is indeed a Spanish island, but it was taken by the English in 1708. The Spanish inhabitants enjoy their religion, and particular privileges, to which they are entitled by treaties, and they are faid to amount to 27,000.

REVENUES.] The revenues arising to the king from Old Spain, yearly amount to 5,000,000 sterling, though some say eight; and they form the furest support of his government. His American income, it is true, is immense, but it is generally in a manner embezzled or anticipated before it arrives in remains nment, troul of

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n Old ne fay ment. geneves in Old Old Spain. The king has a fifth of all the filver mines that are worked, but little of it comes into his coffers. He falls upon means, however, in case of a war, or any public emergency, to sequester into his own hands great part of the American treasures belonging to his subjects, who never complain, because they are always punctually repaid with interest. The finances of his present catholic majesty are in excellent order, and on a better footing, both for himself and his people, than those of any of his predecessors.

As to the taxes from whence the internal revenues arife, they are various, arbitrary, and so much suited to conveniency, that we cannot fix them at any certainty. They fall upon all kinds of goods, houses, lands, timber, and provisions; the

clergy and military orders are likewife taxed.

MILITARY AND MARINE STRENGTH.] The land forces of the crown of Spain, in time of peace, are never fewer than 40,000; but in case of a war, they amount, without prejudice to the kingdom, to 96,000. The great dependence of the king, however, is upon his Walloon or foreign guards. His present catholic majesty has been at great care and expence to raise a powerful marine; and his sleet in Europe and America at present exceeds 50 ships of the line.

ROYAL ARMS, TITLES, NO- | Spain formerly compre-

BILITY AND ORDERS. Included twelve kingdoms, all which, with several others, were by name entered into the royal titles, so that they amounted in all to about 32. This absurd custom is still occasionally continued, but the king is now generally contented with the title of his Catholic majesty. The kings of Spain are inaugurated by the delivery of a sword without being crowned. Their signature never mentions their name, but I THE KING. Their eldest son is called prince of Assurias, and their younger children of both sexes, are by way of distinction called infants or infantas, that is children.

The armorial bearing of the kings of Spain, like their title, is loaded with the arms of all their kingdoms. It is now a shield, divided into four quarters, of which the uppermost on the right hand, and the lowest on the left contain a castle, or, with three towers, for Castile; and in the uppermost on the left, and the lowest on the right, are three lions gules for Leon; with three lillies in the center for Anjou.

The general name for those Spanish nobility and gentry, unmixed with the Moorish blood, is Hidalgo. They are divided into princes, dukes, marquilles, counts, viscounts, and other inserior titles. Such as are created grandees, may stand covered before the king, and are treated with princely

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distinctions. A grandee cannot be apprehended without the king's order; and cardinals, archbishops, embassadors, knights of the golden fleece, and certain other great dignitaries, both in church and state, have the privilege, as well as the grandees, to appear covered before the king. The knights of the three military orders of St. James, Calatrava, and Alcantara, are esteemed noblemen; they were instituted in the long wars between the Christians and the Moors, as an encouragement to valour; and have large estates annexed to their respective orders, confisting chiefly of towers or territories recovered from the Moors. The order of the golden fleece is generally conferred on princes and fovereign dukes; but there are no commanderies or revenues annexed to it, and palace to sebuil

HISTORY.] See Portugal; the two kingdoms being for-

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this prefert cathelic Length 300 } between } 37 and 42 north latitude. Breadth 100 7 and 10 west longitude.

BOUNDARIES.] T is bounded by Spain on the north and east, and on the fouth and west by the Atlantic ocean, being the most westerly kingdom on the continent of Europe.

This kingdom was, in the time ANTIENT NAMES AND The etymology of the modern name is uncertain. It most probably is derived from some noted harbour or port, to which Gauls (for so strangers are called in the Celtic) resorted. By the form of the country it is naturally divided into three parts; the north, middle, and fouth provinces.

^{*} Charles III. king of Spain, was born in 1716, succeeded to the throne in 1759; and has iffue by his late queen,

1. Maria-Josepha, born 1744.

2. Maria-Lousia, born 1745, married 1765, to the archduke Leopold of Austria, great duke of Tuscany, and brother to the present emperor of Germany.

3. Philip-Anthony, duke of Calabria, born 1747, declared uncapable of succeeding to the throne, on account of an invincible weakness of understanding.

4. Charles-Anthony, prince of Asturias, born in 1748, married 1765 to Louisa-Maria-Theresa, princess of Parma.

5. Ferdinand-Anthony, king of Naples, born in 1751, married 1768, to the strenduchess Mary-Cardire-Louisa, fifter to the emperor of Germany.

6. Gabriel-Anthony, born in 1752, grand prior of the kingdom of Spain.

^{6.} Gabriel Anthony, born in 1752, grand prior of the kingdom of Spain.
7. Anthony-Pefcal, born 1755.
8. Francis-Kavier, born 1757.

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The South Division Guadiana Alentejo Algarva

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Braga Oporto and Visina Miranda and Villa Real.

Coimbra Guarda Castel Rodrigo St. Ubes and Leina.

Entre Tajo Guadiana Portalegre, Elvas, Beis Lagos Faro, Tavira, and Silves.

Soil, AIR, AND PRODUCTIONS. The foil of Portugal is not in general equal to that of Spain for fertility, especially in corn, which they import from other countries. Their fruits are the same as in Spain, but not so high slavoured. The Portugueze wines, when old and genuine, are esteemed to be friendly to the human constitution, and safe to drink. Portugal contains mines, but they are not worked; variety of gems, marbles and millstones, and a fine mine of salt-petre, near Lisbon. Their cattle and poultry are but indifferent eating. The air, especially about Lisbon, is reckoned soft and beneficial to consumptive patients; it is not so searching as that of Spain, being refreshed from the sea breezes.

MOUNTAINS.] The face of Portugal is mountainous, or rather rocky, for their mountains are generally barren: the chief are those which divide Algarve from Alentejo; those of Tralos Montes, and the rock of Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tajo.

WATER AND RIVERS.] Though every brook in Portugal is reckoned a river, yet the chief Portugueze rivers are mentioned in Spain, all of them falling into the Atlantic ocean. The Tagus, or Tajo, was celebrated for its golden fand. Portugal contains feveral roaring lakes and springs, some of them are absorbent even of the lightest substances, such as wood, cork, and feathers; some, particularly one about 45 miles from Lisbon, are medicinal and sanative; and some hot baths are found in the little kingdom, or rather province of Algarve.

PROMONTORIES AND BAYS.] The promontories or capes of Portugal, are Cape Mondego, near the mouth of the river Mondego; Cape Roca, at the north entrance of the river Tajo; Cape Espithel, at the south entrance of the river Tajo; and Cape St. Vincent, on the south-west point of Algarve. The bays are those of Cadoan, or St. Ubes, south of Lisbon, and Lagos Bay in Algarve.

ANIMALS.] The fea-fish, on the coast of Portugal, are reckoned excellent; on the land, the hogs and kids are tolerable eating. Their mules are sure and serviceable, both for draught and carriage; and their horses, though slight, are lively.

POPULATION, INHABITANTS, According to the best AND customs. Scalculation, Portugal contains near two million of inhabitants. By a survey made in the year 1732, there were in that kingdom, 3,344 parishes, and 1,742,230 lay persons (which is but 522 laity to each parish on a medium) besides about 300,000 ecclesiastics of both sexes.

The modern Portugueze retain nothing of that adventurous enterprizing spirit that rendered their forefathers so illustrious 200 years ago. They have, ever fince the house of Braganza mounted the throne, degenerated in all their virtues, though some noble exceptions are still remaining among them, and no people are so little obliged as the Portugueze are to the reports of historians and travellers. Their degeneracy is evidently owing to the weakness of their monarchy, which renders them mactive, for fear of disobliging their powerful neighbours, and that inactivity has proved the fource of pride, and other unmanly vices. Treachery has been laid to their charge, as well as ingratitude, and above all, an intemperate paffion for revenge. They are, if possible, more superstitious, and, both in high and common life, affect more state than the Spaniards themselves. Among the lower people, thieving is commonly practifed, and all ranks are accused of being unfair in their dealings, especially with strangers. It is hard, however, to fay what alteration may be made in the character of the Portugueze, by the expulsion of the jefuits, and the diminution of the papal influence among them, but above all, by that spirit of independency, with regard to commercial affairs, upon Great Britain, which, not much to the honour of their gratitude, is now fo much encouraged by their court and ministry.

The Portugueze are neither so tall, nor so well made as the Spaniards, whose habits and customs they imitate, only the Portugueze quality affect to be more gayly and richly dressed. The Portugueze ladies are thin and small of stature. Their complexion is olive, their eyes black and expressive, and their seatures generally regular. They are esteemed to be generous, moderate, and witty. They dress like the Spanish ladies, with much awkwardness and affected gravity, but in general more magnificent, and they are taught by their husbands to exact from their servants an homage, that in other countries is

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paid only to royal personages. The furniture of the houses, especially of their grandees, is rich and superb to excess; and they maintain an incredible number of domeffics, as they never discharge any who survive, after serving their ancestors.

RELIGION.] The established religion of Portugal is popery in the strictest sense. The Portugueze have a patriarch, but formerly he depended entirely upon the pope, unless when a quarrel sublisted between the courts of Rome and Lisbon, The power of his holiness in Portugal has been of late so much curtailed, that it is difficult to describe the religious state of that country; all we know is, that the royal revenues are greatly encreased at the expence of the religious institutions in the kingdom. The power of the inquisition is now taken out of the hands of ecclefiaftics, and converted to a state-trap for the benefit of the crown.

ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS. The archbishoprics are those of Braga, Evora, and Lisbon. The first of these has ten suffragan bishops; the second two; and the last ten, including those of the Portugueze settlements abroad. The patriarch of Lifbon is generally a cardinal, and a person of the highest birth.

LANGUAGE. The Portugueze language differs but little from that of Spain, and that provincially. Their Paternofter runs thus: Padre noffo que eftas nos Ceos, fanctificado feie e tu nome; venba a nos ten reyno, seia feita a tua votade, asse nos ceos, commo na terra. O paonossa de cadatia, dano lo oie n'estodia. E perdoa nos seubor, as nossas dividas, asse como nos perdoamos a os nossos devedores. E nao nos dexes cabir om tentatio, mas libra nos do mal. Amen.

LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN. | Thefe are fo few, that they are mentioned with indignation, even by those of the Portugueze themselves, who have the smallest tincture of Some efforts, though very weak, have of late literature. been made by the Portugueze, to draw their countrymen from this deplorable state of ignorance; but what their fuccess may be, I shall not pretend to say. It is universally allowed that the defect is not owing to the want of genius, but of a proper education. The ancestors of the present Portugueze; were certainly poffeffed of more true knowledge, with regard to aftronomy, geography, and navigation, than all the world belides, about the middle of the 16th century, and for some time after. Camoens, who himself was a great adventurer and voyager, was possessed of a true, but neglected poetical

UNIVERSITIES.] These are Lisbon, Evora and Combra; but that of Lifbon scarcely deserves the name of an university.

CURIOSITIES.] The lakes and fountains which have been already mentioned form the chief of these. The remains of some castles in the Moorish taste are still standing. The Roman bridge and aqueduct at Coimbra are almost entire and deservedly admired. The walls of Santareen are said to be of Roman work likewise. The church and monastery near Lisbon, where the kings of Portugal are buried, are inexpressibly magnificent, and several monasteries in Portugal are dug out of the hard rock. To these curiosities we may add, that his present most saithful majesty is possessed of the largest diamond, which was found in Brasil, that ever was perhaps

feen in the world.

CHIEF CITIES.] The city of Oporto, consisting of about 50,000 inhabitants, carries on a great trade with England, especially for wines. Lisbon is the capital of Portugal, and is thought to contain 200,000 inhabitants. Great part of it was ruined by an earthquake, which also set the remainder on fire, upon All-Saints-day, 1755. It still contains many magnificent palaces, churches, and public buildings. Its situation (rising from the Tagus in the form of a crescent) renders its appearance at once delightful and superb, and it is deservedly accounted the greatest port in Europe, next to London and Amsterdam. The harbour is spacious and secure, and the city itself is guarded from any sudden attack towards the sea by forts, though they would make but a poor desence against ships of war.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.] These, within these seven or eight years, have taken a surprizing turn in Portugal. The enterprizing minister there, has projected many new companies and regulations, which have been again and again complained of, as unjust and oppressive to the privileges which the British merchants formerly enjoyed by the most so-

lemn treaties.

The Portugueze exchange their wine, salt, and fruits, and most of their own materials for foreign manufactures. They make a little linen, and some coarse filk, and woollen, with a variety of straw work, and are excellent in preserving and candying fruit. The commerce of Portugal, though scemingly extensive, proves of little solid benefit to her, as the European nations, trading with her, engross all the productions of her colonies, as well as her own native commodities, as her gold, diamonds, pearls, sugars, cocoa-nuts, sine red wood, tobacco, hides, and the drugs of Brasil; her ivory, ebony, spices, and drugs of Africa and East-India; in exchange for the almost numberless manufactures, and the vast quantity of corn and salt-fish, supplied by those European nations, and by the English North American colonies.

The Portugueze foreign settlements are, however, not only of immense value, but vastly improvable. They bring gold from their plantations on the east and west coasts of Africa, and likewise slaves for manufacturing their sugars and tobacco in Brasil, and their south American settlements.

What the value of these may be, is unknown perhaps to the Portugueze themselves, but they certainly abound in all the precious stones, and rich mines of gold and silver, and other commodities that are produced in the Spanish dominions there. It is computed that the king's fifth of gold, sent from Brasil, amounts annually to 300,000 l. sterling, not-withstanding the vast contraband trade. The little shipping the Portugueze have, is chiefly employed in carrying on the slave trade, and a correspondence with Goa, their chief settlement in the East-Indies, and their other possessions there.

Constitution and Government.] The crown of Portugal is absolute, but the nation still preserves an appearance of its ancient free constitution, in the meeting of the cortes or states, consisting, like our parliaments, of clergy, nobility and commons. They pretend to a right of being consulted upon the imposition of new taxes, but the only real power they have is that their assent is necessary in every new regulation, with regard to the succession. In this they are indulged, to prevent all future disputes on that account. The succession in Portugal may devolve to the semale line.

All great preferments, both spiritual and temporal, are disposed of in the council of state, which is composed of an equal number of the clergy and nobility, with the secretary of state. A council of war regulates all military affairs, as the treasury courts do the sinances. The council of the palace is the highest tribunal that can receive appeals, but the Casa da Supplicação is a tribunal, from which no appeal can be brought. The laws of Portugal are contained in three duodecimo yolumes, and have the civil law for their soundation.

REVENUES AND TAXES.] The revenues of the crown amount to above 3,000,000 and a half sterling, annually. The customs and duties on goods exported, and imported, are excessive, and farmed out, but if the Portugueze ministry should succeed in all their ambitious projects, and in establishing exclusive companies, to the prejudice of the British trade, the inhabitants will be able to bear these taxes without murmuring. Foreign merchandize pays 23 per cent. on importation, and fish from Newsoundland 25 per cent. Fish taken in the neighbouring seas and rivers pay 27 per cent. and the tax upon lands and cattle that are sold is 10 per cent. The

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king draws a considerable revenue from the several orders of knighthood, of which he is grand master. The pope, in consideration of the large sums he draws out of Portugal, gives the king the money arising from indulgencies and licences to eat flesh at times prohibited, &c. The king's revenue is now increased by the suppression of religious orders and institutions.

MILITARY AND MARINE STRENGTH.] The Portugueze government depends chiefly for protection on England, and therefore they have for many years shamefully neglected both their army and sleet. Their troops in time of peace ought to amount to 14,000, but they are without discipline or courage, and their regiments are thin. The present king, however, since the late invasion of his dominions by the French and Spaniards, has employed English and foreign officers, for disciplining his troops, and repairing his fortifications. The marine of Portugal in 1754, consisted only of 12 ships of war, who were employed as convoys and carriers, but were quite unprovided for action. The present king is preparing to put his sleet upon a more respectable sooting.

ROYAL TITLES AND ARMS.] The king's titles are, king of Portugal, and the Algarves, lord of Guinea, and of the navigation conqueft and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Perfia, and Brafil. The laft king was complimented by the pope, with the title of his most Faithful majesty. That of his eldest

fon is prince of Brafil.

The arms of Portugal are, argent, five escutcheons, azure, placed cross-wise, each charged with as many besants as the first, placed, salter-wise, and pointed sable, for Portugal. The shield bordered, gules, charged with seven towers, or, three in chief, and two in each flanch. The crest is a crown, or, under the two flanches, and the base of the shield appears at the end of it; two crosses, the first flower-de-luce, vert, which is for the order of Avis, and the second petee, gules, for the order of Christ; the motto is changeable, each king assuming a new one; but it is frequently these words, Pro Rege et Grege, viz. For the King and the People.

Nobility and orders.] The title and distinctions of their nobility are pretty much the same with those of Spain. Their orders of knighthood are sour; 1. That of Christ; 2. The order of James; 3. The order of Avis. All those orders have large commanderies, and revenues annexed to them. The order of Malta has likewise 23 commanderies in

Portugal.

HISTORY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.] Spain was probably first peopled from Gaul, to which it lies contiguous, or from

with Montoundinant was perfect

from Africa, from which it is only separated by the narrow ftrait of Gibraltar. The Phenicians sent colonies thither, and built Cadiz and Malaga. Afterwards, upon the rife of Rome and Carthage, the possession of this kingdom became an object of contention between those powerful republics; but at length the Roman arms prevailed, and Spain remained in their poffession until the fall of that empire, when it became a prey to the Goths.

Thefe, in their turn, were invaded by the Saracens, who, about the end of the 7th century, had possessed themselves of the finest kingdoms of Asia and Africa; and not content with the immense regions that formerly composed great part of the Affyrian, Greek, and Roman empires, they cross the Mediterranean, ravage Spain, and establish themselves in the southerly provinces of that kingdom.

Don Pelago is mentioned as the first Old Spanish prince who diftinguished himself against these insidels, (who were afterwards known by the name of Moors) and he took the title

of king of Afturia about the year 720.

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His fuccesses animated other Christian princes to take arms likewife, and the two kingdoms of Spain and Portugal for many ages were perpetually embroiled in bloody wars. In the mean while, every adventurer was entitled to the conquests he made upon the Moors, till Spain at last was divided into 12 or 14 kingdoms; and about the year 1095, Henry of Burgundy was declared, by the king of Leon, count of Portugal; but his fon, Alphonfo, threw off his dependence on Leon, and declared himself king. A series of brave princes gave the Moors repeated overthrows in Spain, till about the year 1475, when all the kingdoms in Spain, Portugal excepted, were united by the marriage of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, and Isabella, the heiress, and afterwards queen, of Castile, who took Granada, and expelled the Moors and Jews, to the number of 170,000 families, out of Spain. I shall, in their proper places, mention the vaft acquisitions made at this time to Spain by the discovery of America, and the first expeditions of the Portuguese to the East-Indies, by the discovery of the Cape of Good-Hope; but the fuccesses of both nations were attended with disagreeable consequences.

The expulsion of the Moors and Jews, in a manner depopulated Spain of artifts, labourers, and manufacturers; and the discovery of America not only added to that calamity, but rendered the remaining Spaniards most deplorably indolent. To complete their misfortunes, Ferdinand and Isabella introduced the popish inquisition, with all its horrors, into their K 3 domintions,

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dominions, as a fafeguard against the return of the Moors and

lews.

Charles V. of the house of Austria, and emperor of Germany, succeeded to the throne of Spain, in right of his mother, who was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. The extensive possessions of the house of Austria in Europe, Africa, and, above all, America, from whence he drew immense treasures, began to alarm the jealousy of neighbouring princes, but could not satisfy the ambition of Charles; and we find him constantly engaged in foreign wars, or with his own protestant subjects, whom he in vain attempted to bring back to the catholic church. At last, after a long and turbulent reign, he came to a resolution that filled all Europe with astonishment, the withdrawing himself entirely from any concern in the affairs of this world, in order that he might spend the remainder of his days in retirement and solitude.

Agreeable

Charles, of all his vast possessions, reserved nothing for himself but an annual pension of 100,000 crowns; and chose for the place of his retreat, a vale in Spain, of he great extent, watered by a small brook, and surrounded by rising grounds, covered with lofty trees. He gave strict orders, that the sile of the building which he erected there, should be such as suited his present situation, rather than his former dignity. It consisted only of fix rooms, foot of them in the form of striars cells, with naked walls; and the other two, each twenty feet square, were hung with brown cloth, and surnished in the most simple manner: they were all level with the ground, with a door on one side into a garden, of which Charles himself had given the plan, and has filled it with vatious plants, which he proposed to cultivate with his own hands. After spending some time in the city of Ghent in Flanders, the place of his nativity, he set out for Zealand in Holland, where he prepared to embark for Spain, accompanied by his son, and a numerous retinue of princes and noblity; and taking an affectionate and last sarewel of Philip and his attendants, he sat out, on the 17th of Sept. 1536, under convoy of a large seet of Spanish, Flemish, and English ships. As soon as he landed in Spain, he sell prostrate on the ground; and considering himself now as dead to the world, he kissed the earth, and said. "Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked I now return to these, thou common mother of mahkind." Some of the Spanish nobility paid their court to him as he passed along to the place of his retreat; but they were so sew in number, and their attendance was so negligent, that Charles onlived it, and self for the first time; that he was no longer a monarch. But he was more deeply affected with his son's ingratitude, who, forgetting already how much be oved to his father's bounty, obliged him to remain some weeks upon the road, before he paid him the first movery of that small portion, which was sill that he had referred of so many k

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Agreeable to this resolution, he resigned Spain and the Netherlands, with great formality, in the presence of his principal nobility, to his son Philip II. but could not prevail on the princes of Germany to elect him emperor, which they conferred on Ferdinand, Charles's brother, thereby dividing the dangerous power of the house of Austria into two branches; Spain, with all its possessions in Africa and the new world, also the Netherlands, and some Italian states, remained with the elder branch, whilst the empire, Hungary, and Bohemia fell to the lot of the younger, which they still possess.

Philip II. inherited all his father's vices, with few of his good qualities. He was auftere, haughty, immoderately ambitious, and through his whole life a cruel bigot in the cause of popery. His marriage with queen Mary of England, an unfeeling bigot like himself, his unsuccessful addresses to her sister Elizabeth, his resentment and unsuccessful wars with that princess, his tyranny in the Low-Countries, the revolt and loss of the United Provinces, with other particulars of his reign, have been already mentioned.

In Portugal he was more successful. That kingdom, afterbeing governed by a race of wise and brave princes, sell to Sebastian about the year 1557. Sebastian lost his life and a fine army, in a headstrong, unjust, and ill-concerted expedition against the Moors in Africa; and soon after, Philip united Portugal to his own dominions, though the Braganza family of Portugal pretended to a prior right. By this acquisition Spain became possessed of the Portugueze settlements in India, some of which she still holds.

The descendents of Philip proved to be very weak princes; but Philip and his father had so totally ruined the antient liberties of Spain, that they reigned almost unmolested in their own K A dominions.

from his thorough experience of its vanity, as well as from the pleafing reflection

of having difengaged himself from its cares.

New amusements and new objects now occupied his mind; sometimes he cultivated the plants in his garden with his own hands; sometimes he rode out to the neighbouring wood on a little horse, the only one that he kept, attended by a fingle servant on foot. When his infirmities confined him to his apartment, he either admitted a sew gentlemen who resided in the neighbourhood, and entertained them familiarly at his table; or he employed himself in studying the principles and in forming curious works of mechanism, of which he had always been remarkably fond. He was particularly curious with regard to the construction of clocks and watches; and having sound, after repeated trials, that he could not bring any two of them to go exactly alike, he reflected, it is said, with a mixture of surprize and regret on his own folly, in having bestowed so much time and labour on the more vain attempt of bringing mankind to a precise uniformity of sentiment concerning the intricate and mysterious doctrines of religion. And here, after two years retirement, he was seized with a sever, which carried him off in the 59th year of his age.

dominions. Their viceroys, however, were at once so tyrannical and insolent over the Portuguese, that in the year 1640, the nobility of that nation, by a well-conducted conspiracy, expelled their tyrants, and placed the duke of Braganza, by the title of John IV. upon their throne; and ever since,

Portugal has been a distinct kingdom from Spain.

The kings of Spain, of the Austrian line, failing in the perfon of Charles II. who left no iffue, Philip, duke of Anjou, fecond fon to the Dauphin of France, and grandfon to Lewis XIV. mounted that throne, by virtue of his predecessor's will, in the name of Philip V. anro 1701. After a long and bloody struggle with the German branch of the house of Austria, supported by England, he was confirmed in his dignity, at the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, 1713. And thus Lewis XIV. thro' a mafferly train of politics, (for in his wars to support his grandson, as we have already observed, he was almost ruined) accomplished his favourite project of transferring the kingdom of Spain, with all its rich possessions in America and the East-Indies, from the house of Austria to that of his own family of Bourbon; an event which proved fatal to the commerce of Great Britain, especially in the American seas, where a glaring partiality has been shewn to the French nation ever fince, and renders our being possessed of a port in the South-Seas of equal importance to that of Gibraltar, at the entrance of the Mediterranean, which serves as a curb on the united strength of France and Spain in Europe.

After a long and turbulent reign, which was disturbed by the ambition of his wife, Elizabeth of Parma, Philip died in 1746, and was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand VI. who, in 1759, died without issue, through melancholy for the loss of his wife. Ferdinand was succeeded by his brother, Charles III. the present king of Spain, son to Philip V. by his wife, the

princess of Parma.

The Portuguese could not have supported themselves under their revolt from Spain, had not the latter power been engaged in wars with England and Holland; and upon the restoration of Charles II. of England, that prince having married a princess of Portugal, prevailed with the crown of Spain, in 1668, to give up all pretensions to that kingdom. Alphonso, son to John IV. was then king of Portugal. He had the misfortune to disagree at once with his wife and his brother, Peter, and they uniting their interests, not only forced Alphonso to resign his crown, but obtained a dispensation from the pope for their marriage, which was actually consummated. They had a daughter; but Peter, by a second marriage, had sons, the eldest of whom was John, his successor, and father to his present Portuguese maje ty. John, like his father, joined the grand

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grand confederacy formed by king William; but neither of them were of much fervice in humbling the power of France. On the contrary, they had almost ruined the allies, by occafioning the loss of the great battle of Almanza in 1707. John died in 1750, and was fucceeded by his fon, his prefent majesty. In 1760, the king was attacked by assassins, and narrowly escaped with his life in a solitary place near his country palace of Belim. The executions of nobility and others which followed, are shocking to humanity, especially as we know of no clear proof against the parties. From this conspiracy is dated the expulsion of the jefuits (who are supposed to have been at the bottom of the treason) from all parts of his most faithful majesty's dominions. The present king having no son, his eldest daughter was married, by dispensation from the pope, to don Pedro, her own uncle, to prevent the crown falling into a foreign family, and the next year, 1761, the was brought to bed of a fon, called the prince of Beira.

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In 1762, when war broke out between Spain and England, the Spaniards, and their allies the French, pretended to force his faithful majesty into their alliance, and to garrison his seatowns against the English with their troops. The king of Portugal rejected this propofal, and declared war against the Spaniards, who, without relistance, entered Portugal with a considerable army, while a body of French threatened it from another quarter. Some have doubted whether any of those courts were in earnest upon this occasion, and whether the whole of the pretended war was not concerted to force England into a peace with France and Spain, in confideration of Portugal's apparent danger. It is certain that both the French and Spaniards carried on the war in a very dilatory manner, and that had they been in earnest, they might have been mafters of Lisbon long before the arrival of the English troops

to the affiftance of the Portuguese. Be that as it will, a few English battalions put an effectual stop, by their courage and in anceuvres, to the progress of the invasion. Portugal was faved, and a peace was concluded at Fontainbleau in 1763. Notwithstanding this eminent service performed by the English to the Portuguese, who had been often faved before in the like manner, the latter, ever fince that period, cannot be faid to have beheld their deliverers with a friendly eye. The most captious distinctions and frivolous pretences have been invented by the Portuguese ministers for cramping the English trade, and depriving them of their unquestionable privileges; not to mention that his most faithful majesty is said now to have become a party in the famous

family compact of the house of Bourbon.

As to Spain, her king is so warmly attached to that compact, that he even hazarded his American dominions to funport it. War being declared between him and England, the latter took from him the Havannah, in the island of Cuba, and thereby rendered herfelf entirely miftress of the navigation of the Spanish plate fleets. Many circumstances concurred to make a peace necessary to England, and upon its conclusion, the Havannah was restored to Spain.

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His present catholic majesty does all he can to oblige his subjects to defift from their antient dress and manners, and carried his endeavours fo far, that it occasioned so dangerous an infurrection at Madrid, as obliged him to part with his

minister and on initial part instead of I continued a glorien

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HE form of Italy, however, renders it very difficult to ascertain its extent and dimensions; for some say, that according to the best accounts it is, from the frontiers of Switzerland to the extremity of the kingdom of Naples, about 750 miles in length; and from the frontiers of the duchy of Savoy, to those of the dominions of the states of Venice, which is its greatest breadth, about 400 miles, though in some parts it is fcarce 100. Matter that there are more years but and the

BOUNDARIES. Nature has fixed the boundaries of Italy; for towards the east it is bounded by the gulph of Venice, or Adriatic fer; on the fouth and west by the Mediterranean fea; and on the north, by the lofty mountains of the Alps, which divide it from France and Switzerland.

The whole of the Italian dominions, comprehending Corfica, Sardinia, the Venetian and other islands, are divided and exhibited in the following table.

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2. John-Maria-Josepha Manual To stand and to the total

^{*} Joseph, king of Portugal, was born in 1714; his quoen, Mary-Anne-Victoria, infanta of Spain, in 1716, and have iffue, besides three more daughters, Maria-Frances-Isabella, princess of Brazil, bern in 1734, married, 1760, to her uncle, Don Pedro, by whom she has issue,

1. Joseph-Frances Xavier, prince of Beira, born in 1761.

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Ttaly.	Countries Names,	Square Miles.	Length.	Breadth.	Chief Cities, 177
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Pledmont	6619	146	08	Turin
Til Divide the babil	Savov	3572	87		Chambery
To the king	Montferrat	446	40	22	Cafal
of Sardinia	Alleffandrine	204	27		Alexandria
Land Str. Str.	Oneglia	112	24		Oneglia
all to the	Sardinia I.	6600	135	57	Cagliara
To the king	Naples	22,000	275	120	Naples
of Naples	Sicily I.	9400	180	92	Palermo
THE SELLOS	Milan	5431	155	70	Milan
To the em-	Mantua	700	47	27	Mantua
peror	Mirandola	120	19	10	Mirandola
	Pope's dominions	14,348	*235	143	ROME & N. Lat. 41-54
	Tufcany	6640	115	04	Florence
	Maffa	82	16		Maffa
To their	Parma	1225	48		Parma
respective	Modena	1560	48 65	30	Modena
princes	Piombino	100	22	18	Piombino
1.025-6.4	Monaco	24	12		Monaco
The section is a	Lucca	286	28	15	Lucca
Republics .	St. Marino	8	0.000	100	St. Marino
Service Street	Genoa	2400	160	25	Genoa .
To France	Corfica I.	2420	100 000 000		Baftia
Water Control	Venice	8434	175		Venice
MODEL ALONG	Ifria P.	1245	62	72	Capo d'Istria
To Venice	Dalmatia P.	1400	1135		Zara
and the second	Ifles of Dalmatia	1364			the second of an autom
the Attack	Cephalonia	428	40	18	Cephalonica
Mands in the	Corfu, or Corcyra	194	31		Corfu
Venetian	Zant, or Zacynthus		23	12	Zant
dominions	St. Maura	56	12		St. Maura
Enginimons of	Little Cephalonia	14	7	3	We adjusted (destroit

Soil AND AIR.] The happy foil of Italy produces the comforts and luxuries of life in great abundance; each district has its peculiar excellency and commodity; wines, the most delicious fruits, and oil, are the most general productions. As much corn grows here as ferves the inhabitants; and was the ground duly cultivated, the Italians might export it to their neighbours. The Italian cheefes, particularly those called Parmefans, and their native filk, form a principal part of their commerce. There is here a great variety of air; and fome parts of Italy hear melancholy proofs of the alterations that accidental causes make on the face of nature; for the Campagna di Roma, where the antient Romans enjoyed the most falubrious air of any place perhaps on the globe, is now almost pestilential through the decrease of inhabitants, which has occasioned a stagnation of waters, and putrid exhalations. The air of the northern parts, which lie among the Alps, or

in their neighbourhood, is keen and piercing, the ground being, in many places, covered with snow in winter. The Appennines, which are a ridge of mountains that longitudinally almost divide Italy, have great effects on its climate; the countries on the fouth being warm, those on the north mild and temperate. The sea-breezes refresh the kingdom of Naples so much, that no remarkable inconveniency of air is sound there, notwithstanding its southern situation. In general, the air of Italy may be said to be dry and pure.

MOUNTAINS.] We have already mentioned the Alps and Appennines, which form the chief mountains of Italy. The famous volcano of Mount Vefuvius lies in the neighbourhood

of Naples. Same at the Strain that in the Square

RIVERS AND LAKES.] The rivers of Italy are the Po, the Var, the Adige, the Trebia, the Arno, the Tiber, which runs through the city of Rome. The famous Rubicon forms the southern boundary between Italy and the antient Cisalpine Gaul.

The lakes of Italy are, the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Isco, and Garda, in the north; the Perugia or Thrasimene, Brac-

ciana, Terni, and Celano, in the middle.

SEAS, GULPHS OR BAYS, CAPES, Without a knowledge PROMONTORIES, AND STRAITS. Of these, neither the antient Roman authors, nor the history, nor geography of Italy, can be understood. The seas of Italy are, the gulphs of Venice, or the Adriatic sea. The seas of Naples, Tuscany, and Genoa. The bays or harbours of Nice, Villa Franca, Oneglia, Final, Savona, Vado, Spezzia, Lucca, Pisa, Leghorn, Piombino, Civita Vecchia, Gaeta, Naples, Salerno, Policastro, Rhegio, Quilace, Tarento, Mansredonia, Ravenna, Venice, Trieste, Istria, and Fiume; Cape Spartavento del Alice, Otranto, and Ancona; and the strait of Massina, between Italy and Sicily.

The gulphs and bays in the Italian islands, are those of Fiorenzo, Bastia, Talada, Porto Novo, Cape Corso, Bonifacio, and Ferro, in Corsica; and the strait of Bonisacio, between Corsica and Sardinia. The bays of Cagliari and Oristagni; Cape de Sardis, Cavello, Monte Santo, and Polo, in Sardinia. The gulphs of Messina, Melazzo, Palermo, Mazara, Syracuse, and Catania; cape Faro, Melazzo, Orlando, Gallo, Trapano, Passaro, and Alessa, in Sicily; and the bays of Porto Feraio, and Porto Longone, in the

island of Ebba.

METALS AND MINERALS.] Many places of Italy abound in mineral springs, some hot, some warm, and many of sulphureous, chalybeat, and medicinal qualities. Many of its mountains

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mountains abound in mines that produce great quantities of emeralds, jasper, agate, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and other valuable stones. Iron and copper mines are found in a few places; and a mill for forging and fabricating these metals is erected near Tivoli, in Naples. Sardinia is said to contain mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, sulphur, and allum, tho they are now neglected; and curious chrystals and coral are found on the coast of Corsica. Beautiful marble of all kinds is one of the chief productions of Italy.

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL

PRODUCTIONS, BY SEA

AND LAND.

duces citrons, and fuch quantities of chefnuts, cherries, plums, and other fruits, that they are of little value to the proprietors.

There is little difference between the animal productions of Italy, either by land or fea, and those of France and Germany

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POPULATION, INHABITANTS, Authors are greatly di-MANNERS, CUSTOMS, AND vided on the head of Ita-DIVERSIONS. J lian population. This may be owing, in a great measure, to the partiality which every Italian has for the honour of his own province. The number of the king of Sardinia's subjects in Italy is about 2,300,000. The city of Milan itself, by the best accounts, contains 300,000, and the duchy is proportionably populous. As to the other provinces of Italy, geographers and travellers have paid very little attention to the numbers of natives that live in the country, and inform us by conjecture only of those who inhabit the great cities. Some doubts have arisen whether Italy is as populous now as it was in the time of Pliny, when it contained 14,000,000 of inhabitants. I am apt to believe that the present inhabitants exceed that number. The Campagna di Roma, and some other of the most beautiful parts of Italy, are at prefent in a manner desolate; but we are to confider that the modern Italians are in a great measure free from the unintermitting wars, not to mention the transmigration of colonies, which formerly, even down to the 16th century, depopulated their country. Add to this, that the princes and flates of Italy now encourage agriculture and manufactures of all kinds, which undoubtedly promotes population; fo that it may not perhaps be extravagant, if we affign to Italy 20,000,000 of inhabitants; but some calculations greatly exceed that number. The Italians are generally well proportioned, and have fuch meaning in their looks, that they have greatly affished the ideas of their painters. Their women are well shaped, and very amorous. The marriage ties, especially

of the better fort, are of very little value in Italy. Every wife has her gallant or cicifbeo, with whom she keeps company, and fometimes cohabits, with very little ceremony, and no offence on either fide. This practice is chiefly remarkable A Venice. With regard to the modes of life, the best quality of a modern Italian is fobriety, and contentment under the public government. With great taciturnity they discover but little reflection. They are rather vindictive than brave, and more fuperstitious than devout. The middling ranks are attached to their native customs, and feem to have no ideas of improvement. Their fondness for greens, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, contributes to their contentment and fatisfaction; and an Italian gentleman or peafant can be luxurious at a very small expence. Though perhaps all Italy does not contain five descendents of the antient Romans, yet the present inhabitants speak of themselves as successors to the conquerors of the world, and look upon the rest of mankind with contemptang on andual Carrie and the mornistic.

The dress of the Italians is little different from that of the neighbouring countries, and they affect a medium between the French volatility and the solemnity of the Spaniards. The Neapolitans are commonly dress in black, in compliment to the Spaniards. It cannot be denied that the Italians excel in the fine arts: though they are as yet but despicable proficients in the sciences. They cultivate and enjoy vocal music at a very dear rate, by emasculating their males when young, to which their mercenary parents agree without remorle.

The Italians, the Venetians especially, have very little or no notion of the impropriety of many customs that are confidered as criminal in other countries. Parents, rather than their sons should throw themselves away by unsuitable marriage, or contract diseases by promiseuous amours, hire mistresses for them for a month or a year, or some determined time; and concubinage, in many places of Italy, is an avowed licensed trade. The Italian courtezans or bona robas, as they are called, make a kind of profession in all their cities. Masquerading and gaming, horse-races without riders, and conversations or assemblies, are the chief diversions of the Italians, excepting religious exhibitions, in which they are pompous beyond all other nations.

A modern writer, describing his journey through Italy, gives us a very unfavourable picture of the Italians and their manner of living. Give what scope you please to your fancy, says he, you will never imagine half the disagreeableness that Italian beds, Italian cooks, and Italian nastiness, offer to an Englishman. At Turin, Milan, Venice, Rome, and perhaps

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two or three other towns, you meet with good accommodations; but no words can express the wretchedness of the other inns. No other beds than those of straw, with a matrais of firaw, and next to that a dirty theet, sprinkled with water, and confequently damp; for a covering, you have another fleet as coarle as the first, like one of our kitchen jack-towels. with a dirty coverlit. The bedflead confifts of four wooden forms or benches; an English peer and peeres must lye in this manner, unless they carry an apholsterer's shop with There are, by the bye, no fuch things as curtains; and in all their inns, the walls are bare, and the floor has never once been washed since it was first laid, One of the most indelicate customs here is, that men, and not women, make the ladies beds, and would do every office of a maid fervant, if fuffered. They never foour their pewter; their knives are of the fame colour. In these inns they make you pay largely, and fend up ten times as much as you can eat. The foop, like wash, with pieces of liver swimming in it; a plate full of brains, fried in the shape of fritters; a dish of livers and gizzards; a couple of fowls (always killed after your arrival) boiled to rags, without any the least kind of fauce or herbage; another fowl, just killed, stewed as they call it; then two more fowls, or a turkey roafted to rags. All over Italy, on the roads, the chickens and fowls are fo ftringy, you may divide the breaft into as many filaments as you can a halfpenny-worth of thread. Now and then we get a little piece of mutton or veal, and, generally speaking, it is the only eatable morfel that falls in our way. The bread all the way is exceeding bad, and the butter so rancid, that it cannot be touched, or even borne within the reach of our smell. But what is a greater evil to travellers than any of the above recited, are the infinite numbers of gnats, bugs, fleas, and lice, which infest us by day and night.

RELIGION.] The religion of the Italians is Roman-catholic. The inquisition here is little more than a sound; and
persons of all religions live unmolested in Italy, provided no
gross insult is offered to their worship. In the introduction,
we have given an account of the rise and establishment of
popery in Italy, from whence it spread over all Europe; likewise of the causes and symptoms of its decline. The eccleshaftical government of the papacy has employed many volumes
in describing it. The cardinals, who are next in dignity to
his holiness, are seventy, but that number is seldom or never
complete: they are appointed by the pope, who takes care to
have a majority of Italian cardinals, that the chair may not be
removed from Rome, as it was once to Avignon in France,

the then pope being a Frenchman. In promoting foreign prelates to the cardinalship, the pope regulates himself according to the nomination of the princes who profess that religion, His chief minister is the cardinal patron, generally his nephew, or near relation, who improves the time of the pope's reign by amaffing what he can. When met in a confiftory, the cardinals pretend to controul the pope, in matters both spiritual and temporal, and have been fometimes known to prevail. The reign of a pope is feldom of long duration, being generally old men at the time of their election. The conclave is a scene where the cardinals principally endeavour to display their parts, and where many transactions pass which hardly shew their inspiration from the Holy Ghost. During the election of a pope in 1721, the animolities ran fo high, that they came to blows with both their hands and feet, and threw the inkstandishes at each other. We shall here give an extract from the creed of pope Pius IV. 1560, before his elevation to the chair, which contains the principal points wherein the church of Rome differs from the protestant churches. After declaring his belief in one God, and other heads wherein Christians in general are agreed, he proceeds as follows.

"I most firmly admit and embrace the apostolical and ecclefiaffical traditions, and all other constitutions of the same

church; tot has an tride add, the a diff to that

"I do admit the holy feriptures in the fame fense that holy mother church doth, whose business it is to judge of the true sense and interpretation of them; and I will interpret them according to the unanimous confent of the fathers.

4 I do profess and believe that there are seven facraments of the law, truly and properly fo called, inflittuted by Jesus Christ our Lord, and necessary to the salvation of mankind, though not all of them to every one; namely, baptism, confirmation, eucharift, penance, extreme unction, orders, and marriage, and that they do confer grace; and that of these, baptism, confirmation, and orders, may not be repeated without facrilege. I do also receive and admit the received and approved rites of the catholic church in her folemn adminifiration of the abovefaid facraments.

I do embrace and receive all and every thing that hath been defined and declared by the holy council of Trent * concerning original fin and juffification.

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A convocation of Roman-eatholic divines, who assembled at Trent, by virtue of a bull from the pope, anno 1546, to determine upon certain points of faith, and to suppress what they were pleased to term the Rising Herefies in the church.

a I do also profess that in the mass there is offered unto God a true, proper, and propitiatory facrifice for the quick and the dead, and that in the most holy facrament of the eucharist there is truly, really, and substantially, the body and blood, together with the foul and divinity of our Lord lefus Chrift; and that there is a conversion made of the whole fubstance of the bread into the body, and of the whole fubfrance of the wine into the blood; which conversion the catholie church calls Transubstantiation.

"I confess that under one kind only, whole and intire,

Christ and a true facrament is taken and received.

"I do firmly believe that there is a purgatory; and that the fouls kept prisoners there do receive help by the suffrages of the faithful.

" I do likewife believe that the faints reigning together with Christ are to be worshipped and prayed unto; and that they do offer prayers unto God for us, and that their relies are to be had in veneration.

" I do most firmly affert, that the images of Christ, of the bleffed Virgin the mother of God, and of other faints, ought to be had and retained, and that due honour and veneration

ought to be given unto them *.

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. " I do likewise affirm, that the power of indulgence was left by Christ to the church, and that the use of them is very beneficial to christian people +.

In this char journ with his soundard har, of fection of 7 to 6 d.

† A long list of indulgences, or fees of the pope's chancery, may be seen in a book printed 150 years ago, by authority of the then pope. It has been translated into English, under the title of Rome a great Custom-bouse for Sia; from which we

shall give a few extracts.

ABSOLUTIONS.

For him that flole holy or confecrated things out of a holy place, 103. 6 d. For him who lies with a woman in the church, 9 s. For a layman for murdering a layman, 7 s. 6 d.
For him that killeth his father, mother, wife, or fifter, 10s. 6 d.

An English Traveller speaking of a religious protession some years ago at Florence, in Italy, describes it as follows. I had occasion, says he, to see a procession, where all the nobless of the city attended in their coaches. It was the anniversary of a charitable infittution in favour of poor maidens, a certain number of whom are portioned every year. About two hundred of these virgins walked in procession, two and two together. They were preceded and followed by an irregular mob of penitents, in fack-cloth, with lighted tapers, and monks carrying crucifixes, bawling and bellowing the litanies: but the greatest object was the figure of the Virgin Mary, as big as the life, standing within a gilt frame, dressed in a gold stuff, with a large hoop, a great quantity of sale jewels, her sace painted and patched, and her hair frizzled and curled in the very extremity of the salino. Very little regard had been paid to the image of our Saviour on the cross; but when the Lady Mother appeared on the shoulders of three or four lusty friars, the whole populace sell upon their knees in the dirt.

For laying violent hands on a clergyman, so it be without effusion of blood, so s. 6d.

"I do acknowledge the holy, catholic, and apostolical Roman church, to be the mother and mistress of all churches; and I do promise and swear true obedience to the bishop of Rome, the fuccessor of St. Peter, the prince of the apostles,

and vicar of Jesus Christ.

"I do undoubtedly receive and profess all other things which have been delivered, defined, and declared by the facred canons and occumenical councils, and especially by the holy fynod of Trent. And all other things contrary thereto, and all herefies condemned, rejected, and anathematized by the church, I do likewise condemn, reject, and anathematize."

ARCHBISHOPRICS. There are thirty-eight archbishoprics in Italy, but the fuffragans annexed to them are too indefinite and arbitrary for the reader to depend upon, the pope creating

or suppressing them as he pleases.

LANOUAGE. The Italian language is remarkable for its fmoothness, and the facility with which it enters into musical compositions. The ground-work of it is Latin, and it is eafily maftered by a good classical scholar. Almost every state in Italy has a different dialect; and the prodigious pains taken by the literary societies there, may at last fix the Italian into a **standard**

For a priest that keeps a concubine; as also his dispensation for being irregular, For him that lyeth with his own mother, fifter, or godmother, 7 s. 6 d.

For him that burns his neighbour's house, 12 s.

For him that forgeth the pope's hand, 1 l. 7 s.

For him that forgeth letters apostolical, 71. 7 s.

For him that takes two holy orders in one day, 21. 6 s.

For a king for going to the holy sepulchre without licence, 71. 10 s.

DISPENSATIONS.

For a baftard to enter all holy orders, 18 s. For a man or woman that is found hanged, that they may have christian burial, 11. 7s. 6d.

LICENCES

For a layman to change his vow of going to Rome to visit the apostolic

churches, 18 s.

To eat flesh and white meats in Lent, and other fasting days, 10 s. 6 d.

That a king or queen shall enjoy such indulgences, is if they went to Rome, 15 l.

For a queen to adopt a child, 300 l.

To marry in times prohibited, 2 l. 5 s.

To eat slesh in times prohibited, 1 l. 4 s.

Not to be tied to sasting days, 1 l. 4 s.

For a town to take out of a church them (murderers) that have taken sanctuary therein, 4 l. 10 s.

FACULTIES.

A COMMENT OF STREET WAS DESCRIBED AS

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To absolve all delinquents, 31. To dispense with irregularities, 31.

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flandard language. At present, the Tuscan stile and writing 北流的公

is most in request.

The Lord's Prayer runs thus: Padro noftro, che fei ne cieli, ha fanctificato il tuo nome; il tuo regno venga; la tua volunta fia fatta, si come in cielo cosi anche in terra; daeci boggi il nostro pane cotidiano; cremitticii nostri debiti, si come noi anchora remittiamo a nostri debitori; e non indurci in tentatione, ma liberaci dal moligno; perchioche tuo è il regno, e la potenza, e la gloria in Sempiterno. Amen.

LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN, PAINTERS, In the in-STATUARIES, ARCHITECTS, AND ARTISTS. I troduction, we have particularized fome of the great men which ancient Italy has produced. In modern times, that is, fince the revival of learning, some Italians have shone in controversial learning, but they are chiefly celebrated by bigots of their own persuasion. The mathematics and natural philosophy owe much to Galileo, Torricelli, Malpighi, Borelli, and several other Italians. Strada is an excellent historian; and the Hiftery of the Council of Trent, by Fra. Paoli, is a flandard work. Guicciardin, Bentivolio, and Davila, have been much commended as historians by their several admirers. Machiavel is equally famous as an historian, and as a political writer. His comedies are excellent; and the liberality of his fentiments, for the age in which he lived, is amazing. The greatest modern genius of Italy in poetry is Tasso; though fome have prefumed to put Ariosto in competition with him. Sannazarius, Fracastorius, Bembo, Vida, and other natives of Italy, have distinguished themselves by the elegance, correctness, and spirit of their Latin poetry, many of their compolitions not yielding to the Classics themselves. Socious, who has puzzled fo many orthodox divines, was a native of Italy.

The Italian painters, sculptors, architects, and musicians, are unrivalled not only in their numbers, but their excellencies. The revival of learning, after the fack of Constantinople by the Turks, revived tafte likewife, and gave mankind a relish for truth and beauty in defign and colouring. Raphael, from his own ideas, affilted by the ancients, struck out a new creation with his pencil, and still stands at the head of the painting art. Michael Angelo Buonaroti, united in his own person, painting, sculpture, and architecture. The colouring of Titian has perhaps never yet been equalled. Bramante, Bernini, and many other Italians, earried sculpture and architecture to an amazing height. Julio Romano, Coreggio, Caraccio, Veronese, and others, are, as painters, unequalled in their feveral manners. The same may be said of Corelli, and other Italians, in music. At present, Italy cannot justly boast of any paramount genius in the fine arts.

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Universities | Those of Italy are, Rome, Venice, Flo-Pence, Mantua, Padua, Parma, Verona, Milan, Pavia, Bologna, Ferrara, Pifa, Naples, Salerno, and Perufia.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES, 7 Italy is the native. NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. | country of all that is flupendous, great, or beautiful, either in antient or modern times. A library might be filled by descriptions and delineations of all that is rare and ourious in the arts; nor does the bounds of this work admit of mentioning even their general heads. All I can do is to give the reader the names of those objects that are most distinguished either for antiquity or ex-

The amphitheatres claim the first rank, as a species of the most striking magnificence; that which was erected by Vespafian, and finished by Domitian, called the Coloseo, now stands at Rome. The amphitheatre of Verona, erected by the conful Flaminius, is thought to be the most entire of any in Italy. The ruins of other theatres and amphitheatres are wisible in other places. The triumphal arches of Vespasian, Septimius Severus, and Constantine the Great, are still standing, though decayed. The ruins of the baths, palaces, and temples, particularly that of the Pantheon, answer all the ideas we can form of the Roman grandeur. The pillars of Trajan and Antonine, the former 175 feet high, and the latter covered with instructive sculptures, are still remaining. A traveller forgets the devastations of the northern barbarians, when he fees the rostrated column erected by Duillius; in commemoration of the first naval victory the Romans gained over the Carthaginians. The statue of the wolf giving suck to Romulus and Remus, with visible marks of the stroke of lightning, mentioned by Cicero; the very original brass plates containing the laws of the twelve tables; and a thousand other identical antiquities, some of them transmitted unhurt to the present times; not to mention medals and the infinite variety of feals and engraved fromes which abound in the cabinets of the curious. Many palaces, all over Italy, are furnished with bufts and statues fabricated in the times of the republic and the higher empire. Hall ones, choras and other notices where the

The Appian, Flaminian, and Æmilian roads, the first 200 miles, the fecond 130, and the third 50 miles in length, are in many places still entire; nor is the reader to expect any description of the magnificent ruins of villas, refervoirs, bridges, and the like, that present themselves all over the country of Italy. America bine service (All Country)

The fubterraneous constructions of Italy are as stupendous as those above ground, witness the cloacæ and catacombs, or Hi Zeiting 20000000000

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repositories for dead bodies, in the neighbourhood of Rome and Naples. It is not above 20 years since a painter's apprentice discovered the ancient city of Pæstum or Posidonia, in the kingdom of Naples, still standing; for so indifferent are the country people of Italy about objects of antiquity, that it was a new discovery to the learned. An inexhaustible mine of curiosities are daily dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum, a city lying between Naples and Vesuvius, and sunk in an earthquake 1700 years ago.

With regard to modern curiofities, they are as bewildering as the remains of antiquity. Rome itself contains 300 churches filled with all that is rare in architecture, painting, and sculpture. Each city and town of Italy contains a proportionable number. The church of St. Peter, at Rome, is the most association, bold, and regular fabric, that ever perhaps existed; and when examined by the rules of art, it may be termed faultless. The house and chapel of Loretto is rich beyond imagination, notwithstanding the ridiculous romance

that composes its history.

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The natural curiofities of Italy, though remarkable, are not so numerous as its artificial. Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, and Mount Ætna, in Sicily, are remarkable for emitting fire from their tops. Mount Ætna is 60 miles in circumference, and at the top there is a bason of sulphur six miles round, from whence fometimes iffue rivers of melted minerals that run down into the fea. There is generally an earthquake before any great eruption. In 1693, the port town of Catania was overturned, and 18,000 people perished. Between the lakes Agnano and Puzzeli there is a valley called Solfatara, because vast quantities of fulphur are continually forced out of the clifts by subterranean fires. The grotto del Canze is remarkable for its poisonous steams, and is so called from their killing dogs that enter it, if forced to remain there. The poison of the tarantula, an insect or spider, is well known to be removed only by music and dancing; and scorpions, vipers, and ferpents, are common in Apulia.

ARMS.] The chief armorial bearings in Italy, are as follow. The pope, as fovereign prince over the land of the church, bears for his escutcheon, gules, consisting of a long headcape, or, surmounted with a cross, pearled and garnished with three royal crowns, together with the two keys of St. Peter, placed in saltier. The arms of Tuscany, or, sive roundles, gules, two, two, and one, and one in chief, azure, charged with three slower-de-luces, or. Those of Venice, azure, a lion winged, sejant, or, holding under one of his paws, a book L3 covered,

alogue

covered, argent. Lastly, those of Genoa, argent, a cross, gules, with a crown closed for the island of Corfica; and for

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Supporters, two griffins, or.

STATES OF ITALY, CONSTITU- Thus far I have been TION, AND CHIEF CITIES. I enabled to treat of Italy in general, but I am here conftrained to deviate from my usual method. The Italian states are not like the republics of Holland, or Switzerland, or the empire of Germany, cemented by a political confederacy, to which every member is accountable; for every Italian state has distinct forms of government, trade, and interests. I shall be therefore obliged to take a separate view of each, to affish the reader in forming an idea of the whole.

The duke of Savoy, or as he is usually stilled, king of Sardinia, taking his royal title from that island, is now a powerful prince in Italy, of which he is called the Janus, or keeper, against the French. He has an order of knighthood which is called the Annunciade, instituted by the first duke of Savoy, to commemorate his brave defence of Rhodes against

the infidels.

His Sardinian majesty's capital, Turin, is strongly fortified, and one of the finest cities in Europe; but the country of Savoy is mountainous and barren, and its natives are forced to seek their bread all over the world. They are esteemed a simble but very honest people. The king is so absolute, that his revenues consist of what he pleases to raise upon his subjects. His ordinary income, besides his own family provinces, cannot be less than 500,000 l, sterling, out of which he maintains 15,000 men in time of peace, During a war, when affished by foreign subsidies, he can bring to the field 40,000 men. The aggrandizement of his present Sardinian majesty is chiefly owing to England, to whom, by his situation and neighbourhood, he is a natural ally, for the preservation of the balance of power in Europe.

The MILANESE, belonging to the house of Austria, is a most formidable state, and formerly gave law to all Italy, when under the government of its own dukes. The fertility and beauty of the country is almost incredible. Milan, the capital, and its citadel, is very strong, and surnished with a magnificent cathedral in the Gothic taste, which contains a very rich treasury, consisting chiesly of ecclesiastical surniture, composed of gold, silver, and precious stones. The revenue of the duchy is above 300,000 l. annually, which is supposed to maintain an army of 30,000 men. The natives are fond of literary and political assemblies, where they hold forth almost

almost on all subjects. With all its natural and acquired advantages, the natives of Milan make but few exports, so that its revenue, unless the court of Vienna should pursue some other system of improvement, cannot be much bettered.

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The republic of GENOA is vastly degenerated from its antient power and opulence, though the spirit of trade still continues among its nobility and citizens. Genoa is a most superb city. The inhabitants of distinction dress in black, in a plain, if not an uncouth manner, perhaps, to fave expences. Their chief manufactures are velvets, damasks, gold and filver tissues, and paper. The city of Genoa contains about 150,000 inhabitants (but some writers greatly diminish that number) among whom are many rich trading individuals. Its maritime power is dwindled down to fix gallies, and about 600 foldiers. chief fafety of this republic confifts in the jealoufy of other European powers, because to any one of them it would be a most valuable acquisition. The common people are wretched beyond expression, as is the soil of its territory. Near the sea fome parts are tolerably well cultivated. The government of Genoa is purely aristocratical, being entirely vested in the pobility.

VENICE is one of the most celebrated republics in the world, on account both of its constitution and former power. It is composed of several fine provinces on the continent of Italy, some islands in the Adriatic and part of Dalmatia. The city of Venice is feated on 72 islands at the bottom of the north end of the Adriatic sea, and is separated from the continent by a marshy lake of five Italian miles in breadth, too shallow for large fhips to navigate, which forms its principal strength. Venice preferves the vestiges of its antient magnificence, but is in every respect degenerated except in the passion which its inhabitants still retain for music and mummery during their carnivals. They feem to have lost their antient taste for painting and architecture, and to be returning to Gothicism. They have however lately had some spirited differences with the court of Rome, and feem to be disposed to throw off their obedience to its head. As to the constitution of the republic, to which it is faid they owe their independency, we can write little with any precision, because it is kept a mystery to all but the members, and even of them (fuch are its intricacies and checks) few or none know it perfectly. All we know for certain is, that like Genoa, the government is aristocratic, and that the nobility are divided into fix classes, amounting in the whole to 2,500, each of whom, when twenty-five years of age, has a right to be a member of the council. L4 elect

elect a doge or chief magistrate, in a peculiar manner by ballot, which is managed by gold and silver balls. The doge is invested with great state, and with emblems of supreme authority, but has very little power, and is shut up in the city as a prisoner. The government and laws are managed by

five different councils of the nobles.

As every Venetian of a noble family is himself noble, great numbers of them go about the streets begging, and generally present a silver or tin box, to strangers, to receive their alms. All the orders are drest in black gowns, large wigs and caps, which they hold in their hands. The ceremony of the doge's marrying the Adriatic once a year, by dropping into it a ring, from his bucentaur or state-barge, attended by those of all the nobility, is the most superb exhibition in Venice, but not comparable for magnificence to a lord mayor's shew. The inhabitants of Venice are faid to amount to 200,000. The grandeur and convenience of the city, particularly the public palaces, the treasury, and the arsenal, are beyond expression. Over the feveral canals of Venice, are laid near 500 bridges, the greatest part of which are stone. The Venetians still have some manufactures in scarlet cloth, gold and filver stuffs, and above all, fine looking-glasses, all which bring in a confiderable revenue to the owners; that of the state annually is faid to amount to 8,000,000 of Italian ducats, each valued at twenty pence of our money. Out of this are defrayed the expences of the state and the pay of the army, which in time of peace confifts of 16,000 regular troops, (always commanded by a foreign general,) and 10,000 militia. They keep up a small fleet for curbing the infolencies of the piratical states of Barbary, and they have among them several orders of knighthood, the chief of which are those of the Golden Star, so called from its badge, which is conferred only on the first quality, and the military order of St. Marc, the badge of which is a medal of that apostle.

In ecclefiastical matters the Venetians have two patriarchs; the authority of one reaches over all the provinces, but neither of them have much power; and both of them are chosen by the senate; and all religions, even the Mahometan and Pagan, excepting protestants, are here tolerated in the free exercise of

their religion.

The Venetians live in the perpetual extremes of the most infamous debaucheries, or the most ridiculous devotion. Priests and nuns abandon themselves to the former, during the carnival, which is chiefly held in St. Marc's place, where sometimes 15,000 people assemble.

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The principal city of Tuscany is Florence, which is now possessed by a younger branch of the house of Austria, after being long held by the illustrious house of Medicis, who made their capital the cabinet of all that is valuable, rich, and maflerly in architecture, literature and the arts, especially those of painting and sculpture. It is thought to contain above 70,000 inhabitants. The beauties and riches of the grand duke's palaces, have been often described, but all description falls short of their contents, so that in every respect it is reckoned, after Rome, the second city in Italy. The celebrated Venus of Medici, which, take it all in all, is thought to be the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, stands in a room called the Tribunal. The inscription on its base mentions its being made by Cleomenes, an Athenian, the son of Apollodorus. It is of white marble, and furrounded by other mafter-pieces of sculpture, some of which are said to be the works of Praxiteles, and other Greek masters. Every corner of this beautiful city, which stands between mountains covered with olive trees, vineyards, and delightful villas, and divided by the Arno, is full of wonders in the arts of painting, statuary, and architecture. It is a place of fome strength, and contains an archbishop's see, and a university. The inhabitants boast of the improvements they have made in the Italian tongue, by means of their Academia della Crusca, and several other academies are now established at Florence. Though the Florentines affect great state, yet their nobility and gentry drive a retail trade in wine, which they fell from their cellar windows, and fometimes they even hang out a broken flask, as a fign where it may be bought. They deal, befides wine and fruits, in gold and filver stuffs. Since the accession of the archduke Peter Leopald, brother to the present emperor, to this duchy, a great reformation has been introduced, both into the government, and manufactures, to the great benefit of the finances. It is thought that the great duchy of Tuscany could bring to the field, upon occasion, 30,000 fighting men, and that its present revenues are above 500,000 l. a year. The other principal towns of Tufcany, are Pifa, Leghorn, and Sienna; the first and last are much decayed.

The inhabitants of Lucca, which is a small free commonwealth, lying on the Tuscan sea, in a most delightful plain, are the most industrious of all the Italians. They have improved their country into a beautiful garden, so that though they do not exceed 120,000, their annual revenue amounts to 80,000 l. sterling. Their capital is Lucca, which contains about 40,000 inhabitants, who deal in mercery goods, wines,

and

and fruits, especially olives. This republic is under the protection of the house of Austria.

The republic of St. MARINO is here mentioned as a geographical curiofity. Its territories confift of a high, craggy mountain, with a few eminences at the bottom, and the inhabitants boaft of having preserved their liberties, as a republic, for 1300 years. It is under the protection of the pope, and the inoffensive manners of the inhabitants, who are not above 5000 in all, with the small value of their territory, have preferved its constitution.

The duchy and city of PARMA, together with the duchies of Placentia and Guastalla, now form one of the most flourishing flates in Italy of its extent. The foil of Parma and Placentia are fertile, and produce the richest fruits and pasturages, and contain confiderable manufactures of filk. It is the feat of a bishop's fee, and an university; and some of its magnificent churches are painted by the famous Coreggio. The present duke of Parma, is a prince of the house of Bourbon, and son to Don Philip the king of Spain's younger brother. This country was lately the feat of a bloody war between the Auffrians, Spaniards, and Neapolitans. The cities of Parma and Placentia are enriched with magnificent buildings, but his catholic majesty, on his accession to the throne of Naples, is faid to have carried with him thither, the most remarkable pictures, and moveable curiofities. The duke's court is thought to be the politest of any in Italy, and it is said that his revenues exceed 100,000 l. fterling a year, a fum which I am apt to think is exaggerated. The city of Parma is faid to contain 50,000 inhabitants.

Mantua, formerly a rich duchy, bringing to its own dukes 500,000 crowns a year, is now much decayed. The government of it is annexed to that of the Milanese, in possession of the house of Austria. The capital is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and contains about 16,000 inhabitants, who boast that Virgil was a native of their country.

The duchy of Modena (formerly Mutina) is still governed by its own duke, the head of the house of Este, from whom the family of Brunswick descended. The duke is absolute within his own dominions, which are fruitful. The duke is under the protection of the house of Austria, and is a vassal of the empire. His dominions, however, are far from being sourishing, though very improveable, they having been alternately wasted by the late belligerent powers in Italy.

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The Ecclesiastical State, which contains Rome, formerly the capital of the world, lies about the middle of Italy. The bad effects of Popish tyranny, superstition, and oppression, are here feen in the highest perfection. Those spots, which, under the mafters of the world, were formed into fo many terrestrial paradises, surrounding their magnificent villas, and enriched with all the luxuries that art and nature could produce. are now converted into noxious pestilential marshes and quagmires; and the Campagna di Roma, that formerly contained a million of inhabitants, affords at present a miserable subsistence to about five hundred. Notwithstanding this, the pope is a confiderable temporal prince, and fome suppose that his annual revenue amounts to above a million fterling, tho' fome authors calculate them to be much higher. When we speak comparatively, the fum of a million sterling is too high a revenue to arife from his territorial possessions; his accidental income, which formerly far exceeded that fum, is now diminished by the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, from whom he drew vaft supplies, and the measures taken by the popish powers, for preventing the great ecclefiaftical iffues of money According to the best and latest accounts, the taxes upon the provisions and lodgings, furnished to foreigners, who fpend immense sums in visiting his dominions, form now the greatest part of his accidental revenues. From what has happened, within these 20 years past, there is reason to believe that the pope's territories will be reduced to the limits, which the houses of Austria, and Bourbon, shall please to describe. Some late popes have aimed at the improvement of their territories, but their labours have had no great effect. discouragement of industry and agriculture, seems to be interwoven in the constitution of the papal government, which is vested in proud lazy ecclesiastics. Their indolence, and the fanaticism of their worship, infect their inferiors, who prefer begging, and imposing upon strangers, to industry and agriculture, especially as they must hold their properties, by the precarious tenure of the will of their fuperiors. In fhort, the inhabitants of many parts of the ecclefiaftical state must perish through their floth, did not the fertility of their foil fpontaneously afford them subsistence. I am here, however, to make one general remark on Italy, which is, that the poverty and floth of the lower ranks, do not take their rife from their natural dispositions.

This observation is not confined to the papal dominions. The Italian princes affected to be the patrons of all the curious and costly arts, and each vied with the other to make his court the repository of taste and magnificence. This passion

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disabled them from laying out money upon works of public utility, or from encouraging the industry, or relieving the wants of their subjects, and its miserable effects are seen in many parts of Italy. The splendour and surniture of churches in the papal dominions, are inexpressible, and partly account for the misery of the subjects. This censure, however, admits of exceptions, even in a manner at the gates of Rome.

Modern Rome contains, within its circuit, a vast number of gardens and vineyards. I have already touched upon its curiofities and antiquities. It stands upon the Tyber, an inconsiderable river, when compared to the Thames, and navigated by small boats, barges and lighters. The castle of St. Angelo, though its chief fortress, would be found to be a place of small strength, were it regularly belieged. The city standing upon the ruins of antient Rome lies much higher, so that it is difficult to diffinguish the seven hills on which it was originally built. When we confider Rome, as it now stands, there is the strongest reason to believe that it exceeds antient Rome itself, in the magnificence of its structures; nothing in the old city, when miftrefs of the would, could come in competition with St. Peter's church, and perhaps many other churches in Rome, exceed in beauty of architecture, and value of materials, utenfils and furniture, her antient temples, though it must be acknowledged that the Pantheon must have been an amazing structure. The inhabitants of Rome in 1714, amounted to 143,000. If we consider that the spirit of travelling is much encreased since that time, we cannot reasonably suppose them to be diminished at present.

There is nothing very particular in the pope's temporal government at Rome. Like other princes, he has his guards, or sbirri, who take care of the peace of the city, under proper magistrates, both ecclesiastical and civil. The Campagna di Roma, which contains Rome, is under the inspection of his holiness. In the other provinces he governs by legates and vice legates. He monopolizes all the corn in his territories, and has always a sufficient number of troops on foot, under proper officers, to keep the provinces in awe. The present pope, who has taken the name of Clement XIV. has wisely disclaimed all intention of opposing any arms to the neighbour-

ing princes, but those of prayers and supplications.

I have under the head of religion mentioned the ecclefiastical

government of the papacy,

As to the rota, and other subordinate chambers of this complicated jurisdiction, they are too numerous to be even named, and do not fall properly under my plan. Under a government so constituted, it cannot be supposed that the

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commercial exports of the ecclefiaftical flate are of much value.

Next to Rome, Bologna, the capital of the Bolognese, is the most considerable city in the ecclesiastical state, and an exception to the indolence of its other inhabitants. The government is under a legate a latere, who is always a cardinal, and changed every three years. The people here live more fociably and comfortably, than the other fubjects of the pope and perhaps their distance from Rome, which is 165 miles north-west, has contributed to their ease. The rest of the ecclesiastical state contains many towns celebrated in antient history, and even now exhibiting the most striking vestiges of their flourishing state about the beginning of the 16th century; but they are at present little better than defolate, though here and there, a luxurious magnificent church and convent may be found, which is supported by the toil and sweat of the neighbouring peafants. sat le abrief with souds after I

The grandeur of FERRARA, RAVENNA, RIMINI, URBINO, (the native city of the celebrated painter Raphael) ANCONA, and many other states, and cities, illustrious in former times, are now to be feen only in their ruins, and antient history. Lo-RETTO, on the other hand, an obscure spot never thought or heard of, in times of antiquity, is now the admiration of the world, for the riches it contains, and the prodigious refort to it of pilgrims, and other devotees, from a notion industriously propagated by the Romish clergy, that the house, in which the Virgin Mary is faid to have dwelt at Nazareth, was carried thither through the air by angels, attended with many other miraculous circumstances, such as that all the trees, on the arrival of the facred manfion, bowed with the profoundest reverence; and great care is taken to prevent any bits of the materials of this house, from being carried to other places, and exposed as relicks to the prejudice of Loretto. The image of the Virgin Mary, and of the divine infant, are of cedar, placed in a small apartment, separated from the others by a filver ballustrade, which has a gate of the same metal. It is impossible to describe the gold chains, the rings, and jewels, emeralds, pearls, and rubies, wherewith this image is loaded, and the angels of folid gold, who are here placed on every fide, are equally enriched with the most precious dia-To the superstition of Roman-catholic princes, Loretto is indebted for this mass of treasure. It has been matter of surprize, that no attempt has yet been made by the Turks upon Loretto, especially as it is badly fortified, and stands near the fea,

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The king of NAPLES and SICILY, or, as he is more properly called, the King of the Two Sicilies, (the name of Sicily being common to both) is possessed of the largest dominions of any prince in Italy, as they comprehend the ancient countries of Samnium Campania, Apulia, Magna Grecia, and the island of Sicily. They are bounded on all fides by the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, except on the north east, where Naples terminates on the ecclefiaffical state. The air is hot, and its foil fruitful of every thing produced in Italy. The wines called Vino Greco, and Lachrymæ Christi, are excellent. The city of Naples its capital, which is extremely superb, and adorned with all the profusion of art and riches, and its neighbourhood, would be one of the most delightful places in Europe to live in, were it not for their vicinity to the volcano of Vesuvius, which sometimes threaten the city with destruction, and the foil being peftered with infects and reptiles, some of which are venomous.

Though above two-thirds of the property of the kingdom are in the hands of the ecclefiaftics, the protestants live here with great freedom; and though his Neapolitan majesty prefents to his holiness every year, a palfrey, as an acknowledgment that his kingdom is a fief of the pontificate, yet no inquisition is established in Naples. The present revenues of that king, amount to above 750,000 l. sterling a year, but it is more than probable that, by the new established police purfued by the princes of the house of Bourbon, of abridging the influence and revenues of the clergy, his Neapolitan majesty's annual income will confiderably exceed a million fletling. He has a numerous but poor nobility, confifting of princes, dukes, marquistes, and other high-founding titles; and his capital, by far the most populous in Italy, contains, at least, 200,000 inhabitants. Through every spot of this kingdom the traveller may be faid to tread on Classic ground, and no country prefents the eye with more beautiful prospects.

The island of Sicily, once the granary of the world for corn, still continues to supply Naples, and other parts, with that commodity, but its cultivation, and confequently fertility, is greatly diminished. Its vegetable, mineral, and animal productions, are pretty much the same with those of Italy. Palermo, its capital, is said to contain 120,000 inhabitants, and both that city and Messina, carry on a brisk

trade.

The island of SARDINIA, which gives a royal title to the duke of Savoy, lies about 150 miles west of Leghorn. Its capital, Cagliari, is an university, an archbishopric, and the seat of the viceroy.

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viceroy. It is thought that his Sardinian majesty's revenues, from this island, does not exceed 5000 l. sterling a year, though it yields plenty of corn and wine, and has a coral fishery. Its air is bad from its marshes and morasses. It was formerly annexed to the crown of Spain, but at the peace of Utrecht it was given to the emperor, and in 1719 to the house of Savoy.

The island of Corsica lies opposite the Genoese continent, between the gulph of Genoa and the island of Sardinia, and is best known by the noble stand which the inhabitants have made of late under general Paoli, for their liberty, against their Genoese tyrants, and afterwards the French arms, than from any advantages they enjoy, from nature or situation. Though mountainous and woody, it produces corn, wine, sigs, almonds, chesnuts, olives, and other fruits. It has also some cattle and horses, and is plentifully supplied, both by the sea and rivers, with sish. The inhabitants are said to amount to 120,000. Bastia, the capital, is a place of some strength, but other towns of the island, that were in possession of the malecontents, appear to have been but poorly fortisted.

CAPEA, ISCHIA, and other islands, on the coasts of Naples and Italy, have nothing to distinguish them, but the ruins of their antiquities, and their being now beautiful summer retreats for their owners.

I shall here mention the isle of MALTA, though it is not properly ranked with the Italian islands. It was formerly called Melita, and is fituated in 15 deg E. long. and 45 deg. N. lat. 60 miles fouth of cape Paffaro in Sicily, and is of an oval figure, 20 miles long, and 12 broad. Its air is clear, but exceffively hot; the whole island seems to be a white rock. covered with a thin furface of earth, which is however amazingly productive of excellent fruit and vegetables, and garden stuff of all kinds. This island, or rather rock, was given to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem in 1530, by the emperor Charles V. when the Turks drove them out of Rhodes, and they are now known by the distinction of the knights of They are under vows of celibacy and chaftity, but they keep the former much better than the latter. They have confiderable possessions in the Roman-catholic countries on the continent, and are under the government of a grand-mafter, who is elected for life. They are considered as the bul-wark of Christendom against the Turks on that side. They wear croffes of a particular form, and they never have degenerated from the military glory of their predecessors. They are generally of noble families, and are ranked according to their nations. Not only their chief town Valetta, or Malta, and its harbour, but their whole island is so well fortified, as to be deemed impregnable by the infidels.

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HISTORY.] Italy was probably first peopled from Greece, as we have mentioned in the Introduction, to which we refer the reader, for the antient history of this country, which, for many ages, gave law to the then known world under the Romans. The successors of Charlemagne claimed, and for some time possessed the sovereignty of Italy, but their civil wars at home, soon gave an opportunity to their governors, to either assume or purchase the sovereignty of the several states over which they presided.

Savoy and Piedmont, in time, fell to the lot of the courts of Maurienne, the ancestors of his present Sardinian majesty, whose father (as I have already observed) became king of Sardinia, in virtue of the quadruple alliance concluded in 1718*.

The Milanese, the fairest portion in Italy, went thro' several hands; the Viscontis were succeeded by the Galeazzos, and the Sforzas, but fell at last into the hands of the emperor Charles V. about the year 1525, who gave it to his son Philip II. king of Spain. It remained with that crown till the French were driven out of Italy, in 1706, by the imperialists. They were dispossessed of it in 1743; but by the emperor's cession of Naples and Sicily, to the present king of Spain, it returned to the house of Austria, who governs it by a viceroy.

The duchy of Mantua was formerly governed by the family of Gonzaga, who adhering to France, the territory was forfeited, as a fief of the empire, to the house of Austria, which now possesses it, the last duke dying without male issue; but Guastella was separated from it in 1748, and made part of the duchy of Parma.

The first duke of Parma was natural son to pope Paul IIIthe duchy having been annexed to the holy see in 1545, by pope Julius II. The descendants of the house of Farnese terminated in the late queen dowager of Spain, whose son, his present catholic majesty, obtained that duchy, and his nephew now holds it with the duchy of Placentia.

1. Victor-Ame-Maria, duke of Savoy, born in 1726; and married in 1750, to Maria-Antonietta, of Spain, born in 1729.

2. Benedict-Maurice, duke de Chablais, born 1741: and four daughter s.

Charles Emanuel III. king of Sardinia, was born in 1701, and ascended the throne in 1730. He hath iffue,

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The Venetians were formerly the most formidable maritime power in Europe. In 1194, they conquered Constantinople itself, and held it for some time, together with great part of the continent of Europe and Asia. They were more than once brought to the brink of destruction, by the confederacies formed against them, among the other powers of Europe, especially by the league of Cambray, in 1500, but were as often saved by the distunion of the confederates. The discovery of a passage to India, by the cape of Good Hope, gave the first blow to their greatness, as it lost them the Indian trade. By degrees the Turks took from them their most valuable possessions, on the continent, and so late as the year 1715, they lost the Morea.

The Genoele, for some time, disputed the empire of the Mediterranean sea, with the Venetians, but were seldom or never able to maintain their own independency by land, being generally protected, and fometimes subjected by the French and imperialists. Their doge or first magistrate is crowned king of Corfica, though it does not clearly appear by what title, and that island is now ceded to the French by the Genoese: The successful effort they made in driving the victorious Aufirians out of their capital, during the war which was terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, has few parallels in history, and serves to shew the effects of despair under oppression. At present they are possessed of revenue, barely fufficient to preferve the appearance of a fovereign State. 10 armor sid or hazahan nada

The great duchy of Tuscany belonged to the emperors of Germany, who governed it by deputies, to the year 1240, when the famous distinctions of the Gwelphs, who were the partizans of the pope, and the Gibellines, who were in the emperor's interest, took place. The popes then persuaded the imperial governors in Tuscany, to put themselves under the protection of the church, but the Florentines, in a thort time, formed themselves into a free common-wealth, and bravely defended their liberties against both parties by turns. Faction at last shook their freedom, and the family of Medici, long before they were declared either princes of dukes, in fact governed Florence, though the rights and pri-The Medici, parvileges of the people feemed still to exist, ticularly Cosmo, who was deservedly called the Father of his Country, being in the secret, shared with the Venetians in the immense profits of the East-India trade, before the difcoveries made by the Portugueze. His revenue, in ready money, which exceeded that of any fovereign prince in Europe,

V. gave one of his descendents Cosmo (the great patron of the arts) the title of great duke of Tuscany in 1570, which continued in his family to the death of Gaston de Medicis in 1737, without issue. The great duchy was then claimed by the emperor Charles VI. as a sief of the empire, and given to his son-in-law, the duke of Lorrain, and late emperor, in lieu of the duchy of Lorrain, which was ceded to France by treaty. Leopold, his second son, brother to the present emperor, is now grand duke, and Tuscany assumes a new sace. Leghorn, which belongs to him, carries on a great trade, and several ships of very considerable force are now stationed on the Tuscan coasts to prevent the depredation of the insidels.

No country has undergone greater vicisfitudes of government than Naples or Sicily, chiefly owing to the inconstancy of the natives, which seems to be incorporated with their air. Christians and Saracens by turns conquered it. The Normans under Tancred drove out the Saracens, and by their connections with the Greeks established there, while the rest of Europe was plunged in monkish ignorance, a most respectable monarchy sourishing in arts and arms. About the year 1 166, the popes being then all powerful in Europe, their intrigues broke into the succession of Tancred's line, and Naples and Sicily at last came into the possession of the French; and the house of Anjou, with some interruptions, and tragical revolutions, held it till the Spaniards drove them out in 1504, and

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it was then annexed to the crown of Spain.

The government of the Spaniards was so oppressive, that it gave rise to the famous revolt, headed by Massaniello, a young fisherman, without shoes or stockings. His success was so surprizing, that he obliged the haughty Spaniards to abolish the oppressive taxes, and to confirm the liberties of the people. Before these could be re-established perfectly, he turned delirious, through his continual agitations of body and mind, and he was put to death at the head of his own mob. Naples and Sicily continued with the Spaniards till the year 1706, when the archduke Charles, afterwards emperor, took polleffion of the kingdom. By virtue of various treaties, which had introduced Don Carlos, the king of Spain's fon, to the polfession of Parma and Placentia, a new war broke out in 1733, between the houses of Austria and Bourbon, about the possel-fion of Naples, and Don Carlos was received into the capital, where he was proclaimed king of both Sicilies; this was followed by a very bloody campaign, but the farther effusion of blood was stopt by a peace between France and the emperor, broude 2

to which the courts of Madrid and Naples at first demurred; but afterwards acceded in 1736, and Don Carlos remained king of Naples.

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Upon his accession to the crown of Spain in 1759, it being found, by the inspection of physicians, and other trials, that his eldest fon was by nature incapacitated for reigning, he refigned the crown of Naples to his third fon, Ferdinand IV. who lately married an archduchess of Austria ?. "

The history of the Papacy is connected with that of Chri-Rendom itself. The most solid foundations for its temporal power were laid by the famous Matilda, countels of Tuscany, and heiress to the greatest part of Italy, who bequeathed a large portion of her dominions to the famous pope Gregory VII: (who, before his accession in 1073, was so well known by the name of Hildebrand.) It is not to be expected, that I am here to enter into a detail of the ignorance of the laity, and the other causes that operated to the aggrandizement of the papacy, previous to the reformation. Even fince that are the state of Europe has been such, that the popes have had more than once great weight in its public affairs, chiefly through the weakness and bigotry of temporal princes, who feem now to be recovering from their religious delufions.

The papal power is evidently now at a low ebb. The order of Jesuite, who are not improperly called its Janissaries, has been exterminated out of France, Spain, Naples; and Portugal; and is but just tolerated in other popish countries. The pope himself is treated by Roman-catholic princes, with very little more ceremony than is due to him as bishop of Rome, and possessed of a temporal principality. This humiliation, it is reasonable to believe, will terminate in a total separation from the holy see of all its foreign emoluments, which even, fince the beginning of the prefent century, were immense, and to the reducing his holiness to the exers cife of his ecclefialtical functions as first bishop of Chri-Stendom +. tanions on lo r

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Ferdinand IV. king of the Two Sicilies, third fon of the prefent king of Spain, was born in 1751, and married 1768, to the archduchess Maria-Caroline-Louisa, fifter to the emperor of Germany, born in 1752.

[†] Francis Laurentins Ganganelli, was elected pope in 1769, and took upon him the name of Clement XIVar flow and strend a see alone Claffe during

TURKEY.

The Grand Signior's Dominions are divided into

- I. TURKEY IN EUROPE.
- 2. TURKEY IN ASIA.

Archivement Addition

3. TURKEY IN AFRICA.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Length 1000 between for and 40 east longitude.

Breadth 900 between for and 40 east longitude.

BOUNDARIES.] BOUNDED by Ruffia, Poland, and Sclavonia, on the north; by Circaffia, the Black Sea, the Propontis, Hellespont, and Archipelago, on the east; by the Mediterranean, on the south; by the same sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories on the west.

Divisions.	Subdivisions.	Chief towns.
On the north coast of the Black Sea are the		Precop Brachiferia Kaffa
provinces of a min or	Budziac Tartary —	Oczakow.
ristingation. This bus-	Beffarabia	Bender Belgorod
North of the Danube are the provinces of —	Moldavia, olim Da-	Jazy Chotzim
had bulnen of Calif-	Wallachia, another part of the ancient Dacia	Falczin . możnał Tergoviśc.
San the san and the san a	Bulgaria, the east part of the ancient Mysia	Widin Nicopoli Siljítria Scopia
South of the Danube are	Servia, the west part } of Mysia	Belgrade Semendria Niffa
	Bofnia, part of the an-	Seraio.

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Divisions.	Subdivisions.	Chief towns.
On the Bosphorus and Hellespont	Romania, olim Thrace —— }	Constantinople, N.L.41-E.L.29 Adrianople
to material established and the state of the	Macedonia —	Strymon Contessa
South of mount Rhodope or Argentum, the north Part of the ancient	Theffaly, now Janua	Salonichi
Greece 1	Achaia and Bœotia, now Livadia	Athens Thebes
, kin sama aya il asama sa Li faghwail ar il asama sa Il asamata wasan basil asam	Epirus —	Chimæra Butrinto
On the Adriatic fea or Gulph of Venice, the	Albanea — —	Durazzo Dulcigno
ancient Illyricum	Dalmatia to —	Drino Narenza
ediciale que com no not el Secondo proceso de reside Secondo proceso de secondo	Ragufa republic J	Ragufa.
Albane strike striken in Di ene de salende de de de	Argos —	Argos Napoli de Ro-
Jakkada , o kisar are	Sparta	mania Lacedæmon,now Mifitra, on the river Eurotus
In the Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, being the south division of Greece, are	Olympia, where the Games were held	Olympia, or Longinica, on the river Al-
resto via monta ni pleni sh også sur b	Arcadia ——	pheus Modon Coron
the state of the s	Elis	Patras Elis, or Belvidere, on the

Soil, Air, SEASONS AND WATER.] Nature has lavished upon the inhabitants of Turkey, all her bleffings in those four particulars. The foil, though unimproved, is luxuriant beyond description. The air is falubrious, and friendly to the imagination, unless when it is corrupted from the neighbouring countries, or through the indolence and uncleannels of the Turkish manner of living. The seasons are here regu-M 3

lar, and pleasant, and have been celebrated from the remotest times of antiquity. The Turks are invited to frequent bathings, by the purity and wholesomeness of the water all over

their dominions.

Mountains.] These are the most celebrated of any in the world, and at the same time often the most fruitful. Mount Athos lies on a peninsula, running into the Egean sea; the mounts Pindus and Olympus, celebrated in Grecian sables, separate Thessay from Epirus. Parnassus, so samous for being confecrated to the Muses, is well known. Mount Haenus is likewise often mentioned by the poets; but most of the other mountains have changed their names, witness the mountains Suha, Witoska, Staras, Plamina, and many others. Even the most celebrated mountains above mentioned, have had modern names imposed upon them, by the Barbarians in their neighbourhood.

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SEAS. The Euxine or Black Sea; the Palus Maeotis, or Sea of Afaph; the sea of Marmora, which separates Europe from Asia; the Archipelago; the Ionian sea, and the Levant, are so many evidences that Turkey in Europe, particularly that part of it where Constantinople stands, of all other countries had the best claim to be mistress of the world.

STRAITS.] Those of the Hellespont and Bosphorus, are joined to the sea Marmora, and are remarkable in modern as

well as antient history .-

RIVERS.] The Danube, the Save, the Neister, the Neiper, and the Don, are the best known rivers in this country, though many others have been celebrated by poets and historians.

LAKES.] These are not extremely remarkable, nor are they mentioned with any great applause, either by the antients or moderns. The Lago di Sentari lies in Albania. It communicates with the Lago di Plave, and the Lago di Holti. The Stymphalus, so samous for its harpies, and ravenous birds, lies in the Morea; and Peneus, from its qualities, is thought to be the lake from which the Styx, conceived by the antients to be the passage into hell, issues.

METALS AND MINERALS.] Turkey in Europe contains a variety of all forts of mines, and its marbles are effeemed the

finest in the world.

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCTIONS.] These are excellent all over the European Turkey, especially when affisted by the smallest degree of industry. Besides pot and garden herbs of almost every kind, this country produces in great abundance and perfection, oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon sweetness, excellent sigs, almonds, olives

and cotton. Besides these, many drugs, not common in

other parts of Europe, are produced here.

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Animals.] The Theffalian, or Turkish horses, are excellent both for their beauty and fervice. The black cattle are large, especially in Greece. The goats are a most valuable part of the animal creation to the inhabitants, for the nutrition they afford, both of milk and flesh. The large eagles which abound in the neighbourhood of Babadagi, furnish the best feathers for arrows for the Turkish and Tartan archers, and they fell at an uncommon price. Partridges are very plentiful in Greece, as are all other kinds of fowls and quadrupedes, all over Turkey in Europe, but the Turks and Mahometans

in general, are not very fond of animal food.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES 7 Almost every spot of NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. | ground, every river, and every fountain in Greece, presents the traveller with the ruins of a celebrated antiquity. On the Isthmus of Corinth, the ruins of Neptune's temple, and the theatre, where the Ishmean games were celebrated, are still visible. Athens, which contains at prefent above 10,000 inhabitants, is a fruitful fource of the most magnificent and celebrated antiquities in the world, and to particularize them would be endless. I eannot, however, omit mentioning the temple of Minerva, thought by some to be the finest extant. The temple of the eight winds, and the lantern of Demosthenes, are still entire. The remains of the temple of the oracle of Apollo, are still visible at Castri, on the south side of mount Parnassus, and the marble fleps that descend to a pleasant running water, supposed to be the renowned Castalian spring, with the niches for flatues in the rock, are still discernible. The famous cave of Trophonius is still a natural curiofity in Livadiæ, the old Bœotia.

CITIES.] Constantinople, the capital of this great empire, is fituated on the European fide of the Bosphorus. It was built upon the ruins of the ancient Byzantium, by the Roman emperor Constantine the Great, as a more inviting situation than Rome, for the feat of empire. It became afterwards the capital of the Greek empire, and having escaped the destructive rage of the barbarous nations, it was the greatest as well as the most beautiful city in Europe, and the only one during the Gothic ages, in which there remained any image of the antient elegance in manners and arts. While it remained in the possession of the Greek emperors, it was the only mart in Europe, for the commodities of the Eaft-Indies. It derived great advantages from its being the rendezvous of the crufaders, and being then in the meridian of its glory, the Euro-

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pean writers, in the ages of the crufades, speak of it with aftonishment. "O what a vast city is Constantinople, (exclaims one when he first beheld it) and how beautiful I how many monasteries are there in it, and how many palaces built with wonderful art! how many manufactures are there in the city amazing to behold ! It would be aftonishing to relate how it abounds with all good things, with gold, filver, and stuffs of various kinds; for every hour thips arrive in the port with all things necessary for the use of man." Constantinople is at this day one of the finest cities in the world by its situation and its port. It is frequently called the Port, by way of eminence. The prospect from it is noble. It abounds with antiquities. The mosque of St. Sophia, once a Christian church, is thought in some respects to exceed in grandeur and architecture St. Peter's at Rome. The city itself is built in a triangular form, with the Seraglio standing on a point of one of the angles, from whence there is a prospect of the delightful coast of the Lesser Asia, which is not to be equalled. Both the magnitude and population of Constantinople have been greatly exaggerated by credulous travellers. The best authors think that it does not contain above 800,000 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are faid to be Greeks and Armenians, and the rest are Jews and Turks. Others suppose the inhabitants not to exceed 600,000.

As to the population, manners, religion, government, revenues, learning, military strength, commerce, and manufactures of the Turks, these several heads depending on the same principles all over the empire, shall be mentioned under

Turkey in Afia.

ISLANDS belonging to TURKEY in EUROPE, being Part of Antient Greece.

I Shall mention those islands chiefly for the use of such readers as are conversant with antient history, of which they make so diffinguished a part,

NEGROPONT, the antient Eubœa, stretches from the south-east to the north-west, and on the eastern coast of Achaia or Livadia. It is 90 miles long, and 25 broad. Here the Turkish gallies lie. The tides on its coasts are irregular; and the island itself abounds in corn, wine, and fruit.

LEMNOS, lies on the north part of the Egean sea or Archipelago, and is almost a square of 25 miles in length and breadth. Though it produces corn and wine, yet its principal siches arise from its mineral earth, sometimes called terra Lemna

or figillata, because it is sealed up by the Turks, who receive therefrom a considerable revenue.

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TENEDOS, is remarkable only for its lying opposite to old Troy, and its being mentioned by Virgil as the place to which the Greeks retired and left the Trojans in a fatal fecurity.

SCYROS, is about 60 miles in circumference, and is remarkable chiefly for the remains of antiquity which it contains.

LESBOS, or MYTELINE, is about 60 miles long, and is famous for the number of philosophers and poets it produced. The inhabitants were formerly noted for their prodigality.

SCIO, or CHIOS, lies about 80 miles west of Smyrna, and is about 100 miles in circumference. This island, though rocky and mountainous, produces excellent wine, but no corn. It is inhabited by 100,000 Greeks, 10,000 Turks, and above 3,000 Latins. The inhabitants have manufactures of filk, velvet, gold and filver stuffs. The island likewise produces oil and filk, and the lentifk-tree, or mastic, from which the government draws its chief revenue. The women of this, and almost all the other Greek islands, have in all ages been celebrated for their beauty, and their persons have been the most perfect models of symmetry to painters and ftatuaries. They are not, however, renowned for their modesty or virtue; and even the Greek nuns are said to be lavish of their favours. Among the poets and historians said to be born here, the inhabitants reckon Homer, and fliew a little square, house, which they call Homer's School, The. Greeks pay a capitation tax for the exercise of their religion and laws; the rate of the highest rank is 10 crowns a-head, the second three, and the meanest two and a half, yearly,

SAMOS, lies opposite to Ephesus, on the coast of the Lessen Asia, about seven miles from the continent. It is 30 miles long and 15 broad. This island gave birth to Pythagoras, and is inhabited by Greek Christians, who are well treated by the Turks, their masters. The muscadine Samian wine is in high request; and the island, besides, produces wool, which they sell to the French; oil, pomegranates, and silk. This island is supposed to have been the native country of Juno; and some travellers think that the ruins of her temple, and of the antient city Samos, are the single remains of antiquity in the Levant.

To the fourth of Samos lies PATMOS, about 20 miles in circumference, but so barren and dreary, that it may be called.

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a rock rather than an island. It has, however, a convenient haven; and the few Greek monks who are upon the island, show a cave where St. John is supposed to have written the Apocalypie,

The CYCLADES iffands lie like a circle round Delos. the chief of them, which lies fouth of the islands Mycone and Tirle, and almost midway between the continents of Asia and Europe. Though Delos is not above fix miles in circumference, it is one of the most celebrated of all the Grecian islands, as being the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, the magnificent ruins of whose temples are still visible, This island is almost destitute of inhabitants.

PAROS, lies between the islands of Luxia and Melos. Like all the other Greek islands, it contains the most striking and magnificent ruins of antiquity; but is chiefly renowned for the beauty and whiteness of its marble.

CERIGO, or CYTHEREA, lies fouth-east of the Morea, and is about 50 miles in circumference, but rocky and mountainous, and chiefly remarkable for being the favourite refidence of Venus.

SANTORIN, is one of the most fouthermost islands in the Archipelago, and was formerly called Califta, and afterwards Thera. Though seemingly covered with pumice-stones, yet, through the industry of the inhabitants, who are about 10,000, it produces barley and wine, with some wheat. One third of the people are of the Latin church, and subject to a popish bishop. Near this island another arose of the same name, from the bottom of the fea, in 1707. At the time of its birth, there was an earthquake, attended with most dreadful lightnings and thunders and boilings of the fea for feveral days, fo that when it arose out of the sea it was a mere vol-cano, but the burnings soon ceased. It is about 200 feet above the fea, and at the time of its first emerging it was about a mile broad and five miles in circumference, but it has fince encreased, Several other islands of the Archipelago appear to have had the like original, but the fea in their neighbourhood is fo deep as not to be fathomed.

The famous Mand of RHODES is fituated in the 28th degree of east longitude, and 36 deg. 20 minutes north latitude, about 20 miles fouth-west of the continent of Lesser Asia, being about 50 miles long, and 25 broad. This island abounds in wine, and many of the necessaries of life, but the inhabitants import their corn from the neighbouring country. The colollus of braft, which anciently flood at the mouth of est unference, but to barren and dreaty, that it may be called

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its harbour, and was 50 fathom wide, was deservedly accounted one of the wonders of the world; one foot being placed on each side of the harbour, ships passed between its legs; and it held in one hand a light-house for the direction of mariners. The face of the colossus represented the sun, to whom this image was dedicated; and its height was about 135 feet. The inhabitants of this island were formerly masters of the sea; and the Rhodian law was the directory of the Romans in maritime affairs. The knights of St. John of Jerusalem, after losing Palestine, took this island from the Turks in 1308, but lost it to them in 1522, and afterwards retired to Malta.

CANDIA, the ancient Crete, is still renowned for ite hundred cities, for its being the birth-place of Jupiter, the feat of legislature to all Greece, and many other historical and polirical distinctions. It lies between 35 and 36 degrees of north latitude, being 200 miles long and fixty broad, almost equally diffant from Europe, Afra, and Africa. The famous Mount Ida ftands in the middle of the island, and is no better than a barren rock; and Lethe, the river of oblivion, is a torpid fream, Some of the vallies of this island produce wine, fruits, and corn; all of them remarkably excellent in their The fiege of Candia, the capital of the island, in modern times, was far more wonderful and bloody than, that of Troy, The Turks invested it in the beginning of the year 1645, and its Venetian garrison, after bravely defending itself till the latter end of September 1669, made, at last, an honourable capitulation. The fiege cost the Turks 180,000 men, and the Venetians 80,000.

CYPRUS, lies in the Levant sea, about 30 miles distant from the coasts of Syria and Palestine. It is 150 miles long, and 70 broad, and lies at almost an equal distance from Europe and Africa. It was formerly famous for the worship of Venus, the Cyprian goddels; and during the time of the Crusades, was a rich flourishing kingdom, inhabited by Christians. Its wine, especially that which grows at the bottom of the celebrated Mount Olympus, is the most palatable and richest of all that grows in the Greek islands. Nicofia is the capital. and the see of a Greek archbishop. Famagusta, its ancient capital, has a good harbour; and the natural produce of the is fo rich, that many European nations find their account in keeping confuls residing upon it; but the oppressions of the Turks have depopulated and impoverished it to a furprizing degree, though the revenue they get from it does not exceed 1250 l. a year. Its female inhabitants do not degenerate

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nerate from their ancestors as devotees to Venus; and Paphos, the antient seat of pleasure and corruption, is one of the divifions of the island. Richard I. king of England, subdued Cyprus, on account of its king's treachery; and its royal title was transferred to Guy Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, from whence it passed to the Venetians, who still hold that empty honour.

The islands in the Ionian sea are, SAPIENZA, STI-VALI, ZANTE, CEPHALONIA, SANTA MAURA, CORFU, and others of smaller note, particularly ISOLA DEL COMPARE, which would not deserve mention, had it not been the ancient Ithaca, the birth-place and kingdom of Ulysses.

Those islands in general are fruitful. Zante, belonging to the Venetians, has a populous capital of the same name, and is a place of considerable trade, especially in fruits. Corfu, which is the capital of that island, is a place of great strength, and belongs likewise to the Venetians, who concern themselves very little about the welfare or government of those and other islands, so that the inhabitants, who are generally Greeks, bear a very indifferent character.

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of If billians bear and for appearing things, mayer as lake an A S Afia exceeds Europe and Africa in the extent of its territories, it is also superior to them in the serenity of its air, the fertility of its foil, the deliciousness of its fruits, the fragrancy and balfamic qualities of its plants, spices, and gums; the falubrity of its drugs; the quantity, variety, eauty, and value of its gems; the richnels of its metals, and the fineness of its silks and cottons. It was in Alia, according to the facred records, that the Allwise Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which he formed the first man and first woman, from whom the race of mankind was to spring. Asia became again the nursery of the world after the deluge, whence the descendants of Noah dispersed their various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. It was in Asia that God placed his once favourite people, the Hebrews, whom he enlightned by revelations delivered by the prophets, and to whom he gave the oracles of truth. It was here that the great and merciful work of our redemption was accomplished by his divine Son; and it was from hence that the light of his ios,

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his glorious gospel was carried with amazing rapidity into all the known nations by his disciples and followers. Here the first Christian churches were founded, and the Christian faith miraculously propagated and watered with the blood of innumerable martyrs. It was in Alia that the first edifices were reared, and the first empires founded, while the other parts of the globe were inhabited only by wild animals. On all thefe accounts, this quarter claims a superiority over the reft; but it must be owned, that a great change hath happened in that part of it called Turkey, which hath loft much of its antient splendor, and from the most populous and best cultivated spot in Asia, is become a wild uncultivated desert. The other parts of Asia continue much in their former condition. the foil being as remarkable for its fertility, as most of the inhabitants for their indolence, effeminacy, and luxury. This effeminacy is chiefly owing to the warmth of the climate. though in some measure heightened by custom and education; and the symptoms of it are more or less visible, as the several nations are feated nearer or farther from the north. Hence the Tartars, who live near the fame latitudes with us, are as brave, hardy, strong, and vigorous, as any European nation. What is wanting in the robust frame of their bodies among the Chinese, Mogul-Indians, and all the inhabitants of the more fouthern regions, is in a great measure made up to them by the vivacity of their minds, and ingenuity in various kinds of workmanship, which our most skilful mechanics have in vain endeavoured to imitate.

This vast extent of territory was successively governed in antient times by the Assyrians, the Medes, the Persians, and the Greeks; but the immense regions of India and China were little known to Alexander or the conquerors of the antient world. Upon the decline of those empires, great part of Alia submitted to the Roman arms; and afterwards in the middle ages, the successors of Mahomet, or, as they were usually called, Saracens, founded in Asia, in Africa, and in Europe, a more extensive empire than that of Cyrus, Alexander, or even the Roman when in its height of power. The en greatness ended with the death of Tamerlane; and the Turks, conquerors on every fide, took possession of the middle regions of Asia, which they still enjoy. Besides the countries possessed by the Turks and Russians, Asia contains at present three powerful empires, the Chinese, the Moguli and the Perlian, upon which the leffer kingdoms and fovereignties of Asia generally depend. The prevailing form of government in this division of the globe is absolute monarchy. If any of them can be said to enjoy some share of liberty, it

is the wandering tribes, as the Tartars and Arabs. Many of the Affatic autions, when the Dutch first came among them, d not conceive how it was possible for any people to live moder any other form of government than that of a defpotic nonarchy. Turkey, Arabia, Perfin, part of Tartary, and re of India, profels Mahometilm. The Perfian and Indian ahometans are of the fect of Hali, and the others of that of Omat; but both own Mahomet for their law-giver, and the Koran for their rule of faith and life. In the other parts of Tartary, India, China, Japan, and the Afiatic islands, they are generally heathers and idolaters. Jews are to be found every where in Alia. Christianity, though planted here with wonderful rapidity by the apostles and primitive fathers, fuffered an almost total eclipse by the conquests of the Saracens, and afterwards of the Turks. Incredible indeed have been the hazards, perils, and fufferings of popish miffionaries, to propagate their doctrines in the most distant regions, and among the groffest idolaters; but their labours have hitherto failed of fuccess, owing, in a great measure, to the avarice and profligacy of the Europeans, who refort this

The principal languages spoken in Asia are, the modern Greek, the Turkish, the Russian, the Tartarian, the Persian, the Ambic, the Malayan, the Chimese, and the Japanese, The European languages are also spoken upon the coasts of India and Chima.

The continent of Asia is situated between 25 and 180 egrees of east longitude, and between the equator and 80 degrees of cast longitude, and between the equator and so degrees of north latitude. It is about 4740 miles in length, from the Dardanels on the west, to the eastern shore of Tartary; and about 4380 miles in breadth, from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Bembla. It is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north; on the west it is separated from Africa by the Red Sea, and from Europe by the Levant or Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Hellesport, the sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus, the Black Sea, the river Don, and a line drawn from it to the river Tobol, and from thence to the river Oby, which falls into the Frozen Ocean. On the east, it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, or South-Sea, which separates it from America; and on the fouth, by the Indian Ocean; so that it is almost surrounded by the sea. The principal regions which divide this country are as follow. reignties of Airs generally depend of he prevailing form of

potentiation at this divition of the clobe is absolute menanchy. If any of them can be faid to enjoy fente fagre of illustry, at

Nations.	No. of Assessment	Breadth.	Chief cities.	from London.		Religions.
Ruffian Chinefe Mogulean Independant	each pov	ds of these unlimited, ver pushing onquests as can.		2160 N. E. 4480 N. E. 3780 E. 2800 E.	4 10 bef. 8 4 bef. 5 40 bef.	Christ. & Pag. Pagans Pagans Pagans
China	1440	1000	Pekin	4320 S. E.	7 24 bef.	Pagans
Moguls	2000	1500	Delly	3720 S. E.	5 16 bef.	Mah. & Pag.
India	2000	1000	Siam or Pegu	5040 S. E.	6 44 bef.	Pagans
Perfia .	1300	1100	Ispahan	2460 S. E.	3 20 bef.	Mahometans
Part of Arabia	1300	1200	Месса	2640 S. E.	2 52 bef.	Mahometans
Syria	270	160	Aleppo	1860 S. E.	2 30 bef.	Chrift. & Mah.
Holy Land	210	90	Jerufalem	1920 S. E.	2 24 bef.	Christ. & Mah.
Narolia	750	308	Burla or Smyrna	1440 S. E.	1 48 bef.	Mahometans
Diarbick or Mesopotamia	560	310	Bagdad	2160 S. E.	2 56 bef.	Mahome- tans, with
Turcomania	36Q	300	Ergerum	1860 S. E.	2 44 bef.	Christians
Georgia	- Septem	di Birth C	Teflis	1920 E.	3 10 bef.	1

the islands of Asia (except Cyprus, already described, in the Levant, belonging to the Turks) lie in the Pacific or Eastern Ocean, and the Indian Seas, of which the principal, where the Europeans trade or have settlements, are

Islands.	Towns.	Trade with or belong to.
le Japanele illes — — —	Jeddo	Dutch
De Ladrones — — —	Guam -	Spain
rmofa — —	Tai-ouan-fou	China
he Philippines — — —	Manilla — —	Spain
Moluces, or Clove liles, -	Victoria Fort	Dutch
be Banda, or Nutmeg illes,	Lantor -	Dutch
bloyna (furrounding the) -	Amboyna — —	Dutch
thes Molucca and -	Macaffar	Dutch
lalo, &c. (Banda ifles) -	Gilolo	Dutch hand
Borneo	Borneo, Caytongee	All nations
& Sunda iffes & Sumatra	Achen, Bencoolen -	English and Dutch
Java, Sec	Batavia, Bantain	Dutch 7 Ste
Andaman and Nicobar ifles	Andaman, Nicobar	All nations
rion	Candy	Dutch
k Maldives — — —	Caridon	All rigitions
tothe human condition	Bombay	English
Kurile ifles, and those in the fea of	Kamptichatza, lately discovered	130 3611112
h the Ruffians,	1571 attention and balance	Ruffia.

TURKEY IN ASTA

Miles.

Degrees.

Length 1000 between 27 and 46 east longitude.

Breadth 800 between 28 and 45 north latitude.

Boundaries. BOUNDED by the Black Sea and Circassia, on the north; by Persia, on the east; by Arabia and the Levant Sea, on the south; and by

by the Archipelago, the Hellespont, and Propontis, which separate it from Europe, on the west.

Divisions.	Subdivisions.	Chief towns.
	[1. Eyraco Arabic or]	Boffora and Bagdat.
	z. Diarbec or Meso-	Diarbec, Orfa, and Moufoul.
The eaftern	3. Curdiftan or Affy-	Nineveh and Betlis.
provinces are 4.	4. Turcomania or Ar-	Erzerum and Van.
	5. Georgia, including Mengrelia and Ima- retta, and part of Circaffia —	Amarchia and Gonie,
Natolia, or the Leffer Afia,	1. Natolia Proper -	Burfa, Nici, Smyrna, and Ephefus.
	2. Amafia — }	Amafia, Trapezond, and Sinope.
	3. Aladulia — }	Ajazzo and Marat.
13 common had	4. Caramania — }	Satalia and Teraffo.
East of the Levant Sea,	Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land	Aleppo, Antioch, Da- mascus, Tyre, Sidon, Tripoli, Scanderoon, and Jerusalem.

MOUNTAINS. These are famous in sacred as well as prophane writings. The most remarkable are, Olympus; Taurus and Anti-taurus; Caucasus and Arrarat; Lebanon; and Hermon.

RIVERS.] The same may be observed of the rivers, which are the Euphrates; Tigris; Orantes; Meander; Sarabat;

Kara; and, Jordan.

AIR AND CLIMATE.] Though both are delightful in the utmost degree, and naturally falubrious to the human constitution, yet fuch is the equality with which the Author of nature has dispensed his benefits, that Turkey, both in Europe and Asia, is often visited by the plague; a frightful scourge of mankind, wherever it takes place, but here doubly destructive, from the native indolence of the Turks, and their superstitious belief in predestination, which prevents them from using precaution to defend themselves against this calamity,

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] As this country contains the most fertile provinces of Afia, I need scarcely inform the reader that it produces all the luxuries of life in the utmost abundance,

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dance, notwithstanding the indolence of its owners. Raw filk, corn, wine, oil, honey, fruit of every fpecies, coffee, myrrh, frankincense, and odoriferous plants and drugs, are natives here almost without culture, which is practifed chiefly by Greek and Armenian Christians. The olives, citrons, lemons, oranges, figs, and dates, produced in those provinces, are highly delicious, and in such plenty, that they cost the inhabitants a mere trifle, and it is faid, in some places nothing. Their asparagus is often as large as a man's leg, and their grapes far exceed those of other countries in largeness. In short, nature has brought all her productions here to the highest perfection.

ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS? The fame may be faid of their BY SEA AND LAND. I animals. The breed of the Turkish and Arabian horses, the latter especially, are valuable beyond any in the world, and have confiderably improved that of the English. We know of no quadrupeds that are peculiar to those countries, but they contain all that are necessary for the use of mankind. Camels are here in much request, from their strength, their agility, and, above all, their moderation in eating and drinking, which is greater than that of any other known animal. Their numerous herds of goats furnish the materials for their camblets. Their kids and sheep are exquifite eating, and are faid to furpals, in flavour and tafte, those of Europe; but their other butchers meat, beef particularly,

is not fo fine.

As to birds, they have wild fowl in vast perfection; their offriches are well known by their tallness, stupidity, and heaviness. The Roman epicures prized no fish except lampreys, mullets, and oysters, but those that were found in Asia.

METALS AND MINERALS.] This country contains all the metals that are to be found in the richest kingdoms and provinces of Europe; and its medicinal springs and baths exceed those of any in the known world.

ari mande and required OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

voinen, dinkmet ekatell ineat POPULATION; INHABITANTS, 7 HE population of this great country MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND is by no means equal DIVERSIONS. either to its extent or fertility, nor have the best geographers been able to afcertain it, because of the uncertainty of its limits. It certainly is not so great as it was before the Chritian zera, or even under the Roman emperors; owing to various causes, and above all, to the tyranny under which the natives live, and their polygamy, which is undoubtedly an VOL. II.

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enemy to population, as may be evinced from many reasons, and particularly because the Greeks and Armenians, among whom it is not practifed, are incomparably more prolific than the Turks, notwithstanding the rigid subjection in which they are kept by the latter. The plague is another cause of depopulation. The Turkish emperor, however, has more subjects

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As to the inhabitants, they are generally well made and robust men: when young their complexions are fair, and their faces handfome; their hair and eyes are black or dark brown, The women, when young, are commonly handsome, but they generally look old at thirty. In their demeanour, the Turki are rather hypochondriac, grave, fedate, and paffive; but when agitated by paffion, furious, raging, ungovernable; big with diffimulation, jealous, fulpicious, and vindictive beyond conception; in matters of religion, tenacious, superstitious, and morofe. Though uncapable of much benevolence, or even humanity with regard to Jews, Christians, or any who differ from them in religious matters, they are not devoid of focial affections for those of their own religion. But interest is their supreme good, and when that comes in competition, all ties of religion, confanguinity, or friendship, are speedily diffolved. The morals of the Afiatic Turks are far preferable to those of the European. They are hospitable to ftrangers; and the vices of avarice and inhumanity reign chiefly among their great men. They are likewise said to be charitable to one another, and punctual in their dealings. Their charity and public spirit is most conspicuous in their building caravanferas or places of entert inment on roads that are deflitute of accommodations, for the refreshment of poor pilgrims or travellers. With the fame laudable view, they fearch out the best springs, and dig wells, which in those countries is a lux-ury to weary travellers. The Turks sit cross-legged upon mats, not only at their meals but in company. Their ideas, except what they acquire from opium, are simple and confined, feldom reaching without the walls of their own houses, where they fit converling with their women, drinking coffee, smoaking tobacco, or dhowing onium. They have little curiofity to be informed of the frate of their own, or any other country. If a visier, bashaw, or other officer, is turned out, or strangled, they fay no more on the occasion, than that there will be a new vifier or governor, feldem enquiring into the reason of the diffrace of the former minister. They are perfect Itrangen to wit and agreeable convertation. They have few printed oks, and feldom read any other than the Alcoran, and the na whether the day we wone on sale bate comment comments upon it. Nothing is negociated in Turkey without

presents; and here justice may be bought and fold.

The Turks dine about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and they sup at five in the winter and six in the summer, and this is their principal meal. Among the great people, their diffies are ferved up one by one; but they have neither knife nor fork, and they are not permitted by their religion to use gold or filver spoons. Their victuals are always high seasoned. Rice is the common food of the lower fort, sometimes it is boiled up with gravy; but their chief dish is pilau, which is mutton and fowl boiled to rags, and the rice being boiled quite dry, the foup is high seasoned, and poured upon it. They drink water, therbet, and coffee; and the only debauch they know is in opium, which gives them fenfations refembling those of intoxication. Guests of high rank sometimes have their beards perfumed by a female flave of the family. They are temperate and fober from a principle of their religion, which forbids them the use of wine; though in private many of them indulge themselves in the use of strong liquors. Their common falutation is by an inclination of the head, and laying their right hand on their breaft. They fleep, in linen waithcoats and drawers, upon mattrelles, and cover themselves with a quilt. Few or none of the considerable inhabitants of this vast empire have any notion of walking or siding either for health or diversion. The most religious among them find, however, fufficient exercise when they conform themselves to the frequent oblations, prayers, and sites prescribed them by Mahomet.

Their active diversions consist in shooting at a mark, or tilting it with darts, at which they are very expert. Some of their great men are fond of hunting, and take the field with numerous equipages, which are joined by their inferiors; but this is often done for political purpoles, that they may know the strength of their dependants. Within doors, the chess or draught-board are their usual amusements; and if they play at chance games, they never bet money, that being prohibited

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by the Alepran. To form and Dagse.] The men shave their heads, leaving a lock on the crown, and wear their beards long. They cover their heads with a turban, and never put it off but when they fleep. Their shirts are without collar or wristband, and over them they throw a long veft, which they tie with a falls, and over the vest they wear a loose gown somewhat shorter. Their breeches, or drawers, are of a piece with their stockings; and instead of shoes they wear slippers, which they put off

when they enter a temple or house. They suffer no Chriflians, or other people, to wear white turbans. The drefs of the women differs little from that of the ment only they wear stiffened caps upon their heads with horns fomething like a mitre, and wear their hair down. When they appear abroad they are so muffled up as not to be known by their nearest relations. Such of the women as are virtuous make no use of paint to heighten their beauty, or to disguise their complexion, but they often tinge their hands and feet with henna, which gives them a deep vellow. The men make use of the fame expedient to colour their beards, Wol han nothing

MARRIAGES.] Marriages in this country are chiefly negociated by the ladies. When the terms are agreed upon, the bridegroom pays down a fum of money, a licence is taken out from the cade, or proper magistrate, and the parties are married. The bargain is celebrated, as in other nations, with mirth and jollity, and the money is generally employed in fornishing the house of the young couple. A man may marry as many women as he can maintain, but under the refriction of a cenforial power, to prevent too great a plurality of wives. Besides their wives, the wealthy Turks keep a kind of Seraglio of women; but all these indulgencies are sometimes insuffi-

cient to gratify their unnatural defires. The a think south a

DEUNERALS. 10 The burials of the Turks are decent. The corpfe is attended by the relations, chanting passages from the Koran and after being deposited in a mosque (for so they call their temples) they are buried in a field, by the iman or prieft, who pronounces a funeral fermon at the time of the interment. The male relations express their forrow by alms and prayers; the women, by decking the tomb on certain days with flowers and green leaves; and in mourning for a hutband, they wear a particular head-dress, and leave off all finery for twelve months, legiste learning test onch matte english

RELIGION.] The established religion is that of the Mahometan, fo called from Mahomet, the author of it; fome account of which the reader will find in the following history of Arabia, the native country of that impostor. The Turks profess that of the sect of Omar; but these are split into as many fecturies as their neighbours the Christians. There is no ordination among their clergy, any person may be a priest that pleases to take the habit and perform the functions of his order, and may lay down his office when he pleafes. Their chief priest or musti feems to have great power in the state.

ECCLESIASTICAL INSTITUTIONS (The Turkith governof CHRISTIANS. I ment having formedthese into part of its finances, they are tolerated where they are

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are most profitable; but the hardships imposed upon the Greek church are such, as must always dispose that people to favour any revolution of government. Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch, are patriarchates; and their heads are indulged, according as they pay for their privilege, with a civil as well as an ecclesiastical authority over their votaries. The same may be said of the Nestorian and Armenian patriarchs; and every great city that can pay for the privilege has its archbishop or bishop.

LANGUAGE.] The radical languages of this empire are the Sclavonian, which seems to have been the mother tongue of the antient Turks; the Greek modernized, but still bearing a relation to the old language; the Arabic, and the Syriac, a dialect of which is still spoken. A specimen of the

modern Greek follows in their Paternoster:

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LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN.] I know of none among the Turks, who profess a sovereign contempt for our learning. Greece, which was the native country of genius, arts, and sciences, produces at present, besides Turks, numerous bands of Christian bishops, priests, and monks, who in general are as ignorant as the Turks themselves, and are divided into

various abfurd fects of what they call Christianity.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES, These are so various, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. That they have surnished matter for many voluminous publications, and others are appearing every day. Those countries contained all that was rich and magnificent in architecture, and sculpture, and neither the barbarity of the Turks, nor the depredations they have suffered from the Europeans, seem to have diminished their number. They are more or less perfect, according to the air, soil, or climate, in which they stand, and all of them bear deplorable marks of neglect. Many of the finest temples are converted into Turkish mosques, or Greek churches, and are more dissigned than those which remain in ruins. Amidst such a plenitude of curiosities, all that can be done here is to select some of the most striking; and I shall begin with Balbee and Palmyra, which form the pride of all antiquity.

Balbec is fitnated on a rifing plain, between Tripoli in Syria and Damascus, and is the Heliopolis of Calo Syria. Its

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remains of antiquity display, according to the best judges, the boldest plan that ever was attempted in architecture. The portico of the temple of Heliopolis is inexpressibly superb. though disfigured by two Turkish towers. The hexagonal court behind it, is now known only by the magnificence of its ruins. Their walls were adorned with Corinthian pilasters and statues, and it opens into a quadrangular court of the fame taffe and grandeur. The great temple to which this leads, is now fo ruined, that it is known only by an entablature, supported by nine lofty columns, each confisting of three pieces joined together, by iron pins, without cement. Some of those pins are a foot long, and a foot in diameter, and the fordid Turks are daily at work to destroy the columns, for the fake of the iron. A small temple is fill standing, with a pedeftal of eight columns in front, and fifteen in flank, and every where richly ornamented with figures in alto relief, expressing the heads of gods, heroes, and emperors, and part of the antient mythology. To the west of this temple is another, of a circular form, of the Corinthian and Ionic order, but disfigured with Turkish mosques and houses. The other parts of this antient city are proportionably beautiful and flupendous.

Various have been the conjectures concerning the founders of those immense buildings. The inhabitants of Asia escribe them to Solomon, but some make them so modern, as the time of Antoninus Pius. Perhaps they are of different æras, and though that prince, and his fuccessors, may have rebuilt fome part of them, yet the boldness of their architecture, the beauty of their ornaments, and the stupendous execution of the whole, feem to fix their foundation to a period before the Christian zera, but without mounting to the times of the Jews, or the Phenicians, who probably knew little of the Greek stile, in building and ornamenting. Balbec is at prefent a little city, encompassed with a wall. The inhabitants, who are about 5000 in number, live in or near the circular temple, in houses built out of the antient ruins. A freestone quarry, in the neighbourhood, furnished the stones for the body of the temple, and one of the stones, not quite detached from the bottom of the quarry, is 70 feet long, 14 broad, and 14 feet five inches deep, and reduced to our meafure is 1135 tons. A coarse white marble quarry, at a greater

distance, furnished the ornamental parts.

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Palmyra, or as it was called by the antients, Tadmor in the Defart, is fituated in the wilds of Arabia Petrea, about 12 deg, N: lat, and 200 miles to the fouth-east of Aleppo, It approached through a narrow plain lined as it were with the the ri prefer the V accel colur Can C draw paid mem from them the I colu nater ftyle the t is in perfe huts N fo fi exift thin

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the remains of antiquity, and opening all at once, the eye is presented with the most striking objects that are to be found in the world. The temple of the Sun lies in roins, but the access to it is through a vast number of beautiful Corinthian columns of white marble, the grandeur and beauty of which can only be known by the plates of it, which have been drawn, and published by Mr. Wood, who, with his friends, paid it a vifit some years ago, purposely to preserve some remembrance of fuch a curiofity. As those drawings or copies from them are now common, we must refer the reader to them, especially as he can form no very adequate ideas of the ruins, from the printed relation. Superb arches, amazing columns, a colonade extending 4000 feet in length, terminated by a noble maufoleum, temples, fine porticos, periftyles, intercolumniations, and entablatures, all of them in the highest stile, and finished with the most beautiful materials, appear on all hands, but fo dispersed and disjointed, that it is impossible from them to form an idea of the whole when perfect. Those striking ruins are contrasted by the miserable huts of the wild Arabs, who refide in or near them.

Nothing but ocular proof could convince any man, that fo superb a city, formerly 10 miles in circumference, could exist in the midst of tracts of barren uninhabitable sands. Nothing however is more certain, than that Palmyra was formerly the capital of a great kingdom; that it was the pride as well as the emporium of the eastern world, and that its merchants dealt with the Romans, and the western nations, for the merchandizes and luxuries of India and Arabia. Its present altered situation, therefore, can be accounted for only by natural causes, which have turned the most fertile tracts into barren desarts. The Assatics think that Palmyra, as well as Balbee, owes its original to Solomon, and in this, they receive some countenance from sacred history. In profane history it is not mentioned before the time of Marc Anthony, and its most superb buildings, are thought to be of

the lower empire, about the time of Gallienus.

Odenathus, the last king of Palmyra, was highly caressed by that emperor, and even declared Augustus. His widow Zenobia reigned in great glory for some time, and Longinus, the celebrated critic, was her secretary. Not being able to brook the Roman tyranny, she declared war against the emperor Aurelian, who took her principal nobility, and among others, the excellent Longinus. He afterwards destroyed her city, and massacred its inhabitants, but expended large sums out of Zenobia's treasures in repairing the temple of the Sun,

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the majestic ruins of which have been mentioned. This, it must be acknowledged, is but a very lame account of that celebrated city; nor do any of the Palmyrene inscriptions reach above the Christian æra, though there can be no doubt that the city itself is of much higher antiquity. The emperor Justinian made some efforts to restore it to its antient splendor. but without effect, for it dwindled by degrees to its prefent wretched state. It has been observed very justly, that its architecture, and the proportions of its columns, are by no means equal in purity to those of Balbec.

Nothing can be more futile, than the boafted antiquities shewn by the Greek and Armenian priests in and near Jerusalem, which is well known to have been fo often mized to the ground, and rebuilt anew, that no scene of our Saviour's life and fufferings, can be afcertained, and yet those ecclesiastics fublish by their forgeries, and pretending to guide travellers to every spot mentioned in the Old and New Testament. They are, it is true, under severe contributions to the Turks, but the trade still goes on though much diminished in its profits, The church of the Holy Sepulchre, as it is called, faid to be built, by Helena, mother to Conftantine the Great, is still standing, and of tolerable good architecture, but its different divisions, and the dispositions made round it, are chiefly calculated to support the forgeries of its keepers. Other churches, built by the same lady, are found in Palestine; but the country is so altered in its appearance and qualities, that it is one of the most despicable of any in Asia, and it is in vain for a modern traveller to attempt to trace in it any veftiges of the kingdom of David and Solomon.

Mecca and Medina are curiofities only through the fuperfition of the Mahometans. Their buildings are mean, when compared to European houses or churches; and even the temple of Mecca, in point of architecture, makes but a forry appearance, though erected on the spot where the great prophet is faid to have been born. The same may be said of the mosque at Medina, where that impostor was buried; so that the wast sums spent yearly by Mahometan pilgrims, in visiting those places, are undoubtedly converted to temporal uses. I shall not amuse the reader with any accounts of the spot which is faid to have formed Paradife, and to have been fituated between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, where there are some tracts which undoubtedly deserve that name. The different ruins, fome of them inexpressibly magnificent, that are to be found in those immense regions, cannot be appropriated with any certainty to their original founders; so great is the ignorance in which they have been buried for these thousand years past. It is indeed eafy to pronounce whether the stile of their buildings

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must come from their inscriptions.

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The neighbourhood of Smyrna (now called Ismir) contains many valuable antiquities, but it cannot be imagined that a learned man could devote his whole life to explain them. The fame may be faid of Aleppo, and a number of other places celebrated in antiquity, and now known only by geographical observations. The seat of old Troy cannot be diffinguished by the smallest vestige, and is known only by its lying oppofite to the ille of Tenedos, and the name of a brook, which the poets magnified into a wonderful river. A temple of marble built in honour of Augustus Cæsar, at Milasso in Caria, and a few structures of the same kind, in the neighbourhood, are among the antiquities that are still entire, Three theatres of white marble, and a noble circus near Laodicea, have suffered very little from time or barbarism, and some travellers think that they discern the ruins of the celebrated temple of Diana, near Ephefus.

PROVINCES, CHIEF CITIES, These are very numerous, mosques, AND OTHER and at the same time very suit lining infiguration, because they

have little or no trade, and are greatly decayed from their antient grandeur. Scanderoon stands upon the fite of Old Alexandria, but it is now almost depopulated. Superb remains of antiquity are found in its neighbourhood. Aleppo, however, preserves a respectable rank among the cities of the Afiatic Turkey. It is still the capital of Syria, and is superior in its buildings and conveniencies to most of the Turkish cities. Its houses, as usual in the East, consist of a large court, with a dead wall to the street, an arcade or piazza running round it, paved with marble, and an elegant fountain of the same in the middle. Aleppo, and its suburbs, are seven miles in compass, and contain 235,000 inhabitants, of whom 30,000 are Christians, and 5000 are Jews. It is furnished with most of the conveniencies of life, excepting good water, within the walls, and even that is supplied by an aqueduct, faid to have been erected by the empress Helena. Their gardens are pleasant, being laid out in vineyards, olive, fig. and pistachio trees, but the country round is rough and barren. Foreign merchants are numerous here, and transact their business in caravanseras, or large square buildings, containing their ware-houses, lodging-rooms, and comptinghouses. This city abounds in neat, and some of them magnificent mosques, public bagnios, which are very refreshing, and bazars, or market-places, which are formed into long, narrow, covered streets, with little shops, as in other parts of

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the East. Their cosses is excellent, and considered by the Turks as a high luxury, and their sweetmeats and fruits are delicious. European merchants live here in greater splendor and lasety than in any other city of the Turkish empire, which is owing to particular capitulations with the Porte. The English, French, and Dutch, have consuls, who are much respected, and appear abroad, the English especially, with marks of distinction.

The heat of the country makes it convenient for the inhabitants to fleep in the open air, here and over all Arabia, and many other parts of the East; for which reason their houses are flat on the top. This practice accounts for the early acquaintance those nations had with astronomy, and the motions of the heavenly bodies, and explains some parts of the holy scripture. As the Turks are very uniform in their way of fiving, this account of Aleppo may give the reader an idea of the other Turkish cities.

Bagdat, built upon the Tygris, is the capital of the ancient Chaldea, and was once the metropolis of the califate, under the Saracens, the most powerful monarchy in the earth.

Bagilat retains but few marks of its ancient grandeur. It is sudely fortified, but the conveniency of its fituation renders it one of the feats of the Turkin government, and has fill a confiderable trade, being annually visited by the Smyrna,

Aleppo; and western caravans.

Antient Asyria is now called the Turkish Curdistan, the part of it is subject to the Persians. The capital is Curdistan; the ancient Nimiveh being now a heap of ruins. Curdistan is faid to be for the most part cut out of a mountain, and is the residence of a viceroy, or beglerbeg. Offa, formerly Edessa, is the capital of the sine province of Mesopotamia. It is now a mean place, and chiefly supported by a manufacture of Turkey leather.

Georgia, or Gurgistan, though subject to the Turks, is chiefly peopled by Christians, a brave, warlike race of men, and now at war with the Mahometans. Their capital, Tessis, is a handsome city, and makes a fine appearance, its inhabitants being about 30,000. The Georgians in general are by some travellers said to be the handsomest people in the world; and some think that they early received the practice of inoculation for the small-pox. They make no scruple of selling and drinking wines in their capital, and other towns; and their valour has procured them many disthiguishing liberties and privileges.

The ancient cities of Damascus, Tyre, and Sidon, Itill retain part of their former trade. Damascus is called Sham,

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and the approach to it by the river is inexpressibly beautiful. It contains a fine molque, which was formerly a Christian church. It still is famous for its steel works, such as sword blades, knives, and the like; the excellent temper of which is faid to be owing to a quality in the water. The inhabitants ftill manufacture those beautiful filks, called Damasks from their city, and carry on a confiderable traffic in raw and worked filk; role-water, extracted from the famous damalk roles, fruits and wine. The neighbourhood of this city is fill beautiful, especially to the Turks, who delight in verdure and gardens. Sidon, which likewife lies within the anment Phenicia, has still some trade, and a tolerable harbour. Tyre, now called Sur, about 20 miles distant from Sidon, so famous formerly for its rich dye, is now only inhabited by a few miserable fishermen, who live in the ruins of its ancient

grandeur.

Natolia, or Afia Minor, comprehending the antient provinces of Lydia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycoania, Cilicia, Cappadocia, and Pontus, or Amafia; all of them territories celebrated in the Greek and Roman history, are now, through the Turkish indolence and tyranny, either forfaken, or a theatre of rains. The fites of antient cities are still difcernible, and fo luxurious is nature in those countries, that in many places the triumphs over her forlorn condition. The felfish Turks cultivate no more land than maintain themselves. and their gardens and lummer-houses fill up the circuit of their most flourishing cities. The most judicious travellers, upon an attentive furvey of those countries, fully vindicate all that has been faid by facred and profane writers of their beauty, strength, fertility, and population. Even Palestine and Judges, the most despicable at present of all those countries, lies buried within the luxuries of its own foil. The Turks feem particularly fond of representing it in the most dreadful colours, and have formed a thouland falfehoods concerning it, which being artfully propagated by fome among outfelves, have imposed upon weak Christians *. Whether

The late reverend Dr. Shaw, professor of Greek at Oxford, who seems to have examined that country with an uncommon degree of accuracy, and was qualified by the soundest philosophy, to make the most just observations, says, that was the Holy Land as well cultivated as in former times, it would be more fertile than the very best parts of Syria and Phonicia, because the soil is generally much richer, and, every thing considered, yields larger crops. Therefore the barsenness, says he, of which some authors complain, does not proceed from the natural unfruit-sumes of the country, but from the want of inhabitants, the indolence which prevails among the few who possess it, and the perpetual discords and depredations of the petty princes who share this sine country.

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those countries could ever be restored to their ancient grandeur, trade, and population, may be a question with some; but I apprehend that it would now be impossible (let the Turkish government be ever so beneficent) to divert commerce (without which, all attempts of that kind must be feeble) from its European channels. There can, however, be no question, that a government less brutal and bigotted than that of the Turks, might make the natives a powerful as well as a happy people within themselves. The misfortune is. that the Greeks, Armenians, and other fects of Christians there, partake but too much of the Turkish stupidity. Tho' they are not suffered to wear white turbans, or to ride on horseback, and are subjected to a thousand indignities and miseries, and are even, in many places, far more numerous than their oppressors, yet so abject is their spirit, that they make no efforts for their own deliverance, and they are contented under all their mortifications. If they are less indolent than their oppressors, it is because they must otherwise starve; and they dare not enjoy even the property they acquire, lest it should be discovered to their tyrants, who would consider it as their own.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. These objects are little attended to in the Turkish dominions. The nature of their government destroys that happy security which is the mother of arts, industry, and commerce; and such is the debasement of the human mind when borne down by tyranny and oppression, that all the great advantages of commerce which nature has as it were thrown under the feet of the inhabitants by their fituation, are here totally neglected. The advantages of Tyre, Sidon, Alexandria, and all those countries which carried on the commerce of the ancient world, are overlooked. They command the navigation of the Red Sea, which opens a communication to the fouthern ocean, and prefents them with all the riches of the Indies. Whoever looks on a map of Turkey, must admire the situation of their capital, upon a narrow strait that separates Europe from Asia, and communicates on the fouth with the Mediterranean fea, thereby opening a passage to all the European nations as well as the coast of Africa. The same strait, communicating northwards with the Black Sea, opens a passage, by means of the

In Paletine, tays Mr. Wood, we have often feen the husbandman fowing, a campanied by an armed friend, to prevent his being robbed of the feed." And, after all, whoever fows is uncertain whether he shall ever reap the hervest.

Danube and other great rivers, into the interior parts of Germany, Poland, and Russia,

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In this extensive empire, where all the commodities necesfary for the largest plan of industry and commerce are produced, the Turks content themselves with manufacturing cottons, earnets, leather, and foap. The most valuable of their commodities, fuch as filk, a variety of drugs, and dving Ruffs, they generally export without giving them much additional value from their own labour. The internal commerce of the empire is extremely fmall, and managed entirely by Jews and Armenians. In their traffic with Europe the Turks are altogether paffive. The English, French, Dutch, and other Europeans, refort hither with their commodities, and bring back those of Turkey in the same bottoms. They seldom attempt any distant voyages, and are possessed only of a few coasting vessels in the Asiatic Turkey; their chief royal navy lying on the fide of Europe. The inattention of the Turks to objects of commerce is perhaps the best security to their government. The balance of power established among the princes of Europe, and their jealousies of one another. fecures to the infidels the poffession of countries, which in the hands of the Ruffians, or any active state, might endanger the commerce of their neighbours, especially their trade with India off temperatures, cor governors of provinces the sind

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. The Turkish goremment is commonly exhibited as a picture of all that is stocking and unnatural in arbitrary power. But from the late accounts of Sir James Potter, who refided at the Porte, in quality of ambaffador from his Britannie majesty, it appears that the rigours of that despotic government are considerably moderated by the power of religion. For though in this empire there is no hereditary fuccession to property, the rights of individuals may be rendered fixed and secure, by being annexed to the church, which is done at van inconsiderable expence. Even Jews and Christians may in this manner secure the enjoyment of their lands to the latest posterity; and so sacred and inviolable has this law been held, that there is no instance of an attempt on the fide of the prince to trespals or reverse it. Neither does the observance of this institution altogether depend on the superstition of the sultan; he knows that any attempt to violate it, would shake the foundations of his throne, which is folely supported by the laws of religion. Were he to trespass these laws, he becomes an infidel, and ceases to be the lawful sovereign. The same observation extends to all the rules laid down in the Koran, which was deligned by Mahomet, both as a political code, and as a reli-

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gious fustem. The laws there enacted, having all the form of religious prejudices to support them; are inviolable; and by them the civil rights of the Mahometans are regulated Even the comments on this book, which explain the law where it is obscure, or extend and compleat what Mahomet had left imperfect, are conceived to be of equal validity with the first institution of the prophet; and no member of the fociety, however powerful, can transgress them without cen-

fure, or violate them without punishment,

The Afiatic Turks, or rather subjects of the Turkish em. pire, who hold their possessions by a kind of military tenure, on condition of their ferving in the field with a particular number of men, think themselves, while they perform that agreement, almost independent of his majesty, who saldom calls for the head of the estate of a subject, who is not an immedian fervant of the court. The most unhappy subjects of the Turkish government, are those who approach the highest dignities of state, and whose fortunes are constantly exposed to fudden alterations, and depend on the breath of their mafter. There is a gradation of great officers in Turkey, of whom the vizir, or prime minister; the chiava, second is power to the vizir, the reis effendi, or fecretary of state, an the most considerable. These, as well as the musti, or high priest, the bashaws, or governors of provinces, the civil judges, and many others, are commonly raised by their application and affiduity, from the meanest stations in life, and an often the children of Tartar, or Christian flaves taken in war, . Tutored in the school of adversity, and arriving at pre-emipence through a thousand difficulties and dangers, these mon are generally as diffinguished for abilities, as deficient in virtue. They polless all the diffimulation, intrigue, and corsuption, which often accompanies ambition in a humble make and they have a farther reason for plundering the people, because they are uncertain how long they may possels the dignition to which they are arrived. The administration of justice, therefore, is extremely corrupt over the whole empire; but this proceeds from the manners of the judges, and not from the laws of the kingdom, which are founded on very equitable REVENUES.] The riches drawn from the various pro-

vinces of this empire must be immense. The revenues arise from the customs, and a variety of taxes which fall chiefly on the Christians, and other subjects, not of the Mahometan religion. Another branch of the revenue arises from the ananal tribute paid by the Tartars, and other nations bordering upon Turkey, but governed by their own princes and laws.

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All thefe, however, are triffing, when compared with the vall fums extorted from the governors of provinces, and officers of date, under the name of prefents. Thefe harpies, to indemnify themselves, as we have already observed, exercise every foecies of oppression that their avarice can suggest, till becoming wealthy from the vitals of the countries they are fent to govern, their riches frequently give sife to a pretended fufpicion of difloyalty or misconduct, and the whole fortune of the offender devolves to the crown. The devoted victim is feldom acquainted with the nature of the offeace, or the names of his accusers; but, without giving him the least opportunity of making a defence, an officer is dispatched, with an imperial decree, to take off his head. The unhappy balls receives it with the highest respect, putting it on his head, and after he has read it, fays, the will of God and the emperor be done, or fome such expression, testifying his entire resignation to the will of his prince. Then he taxes the filken cord. which the officer has ready in his bosom, and having tied it about his own neck, and faid a short prayer, the officer's fervants throw him on the floor, and, drawing the cord frait, foon dispatch him; after which his head is cut off, and carried to court.

FORCES. | The militia of the Turkish empire is of two forts; the first have certain lands appointed for their maintenance, and the other is paid out of the treasury. Those that have certain lands, amount to about 268,000 troopers, effective men. Befides these, there are also certain auxiliary forces raised by the tributary countries of this empire; as the Tartars, Walachians, Moldavians, and Georgians, who are commanded by their respective princes. The Kan of the Crim Tartars is obliged to furnish 100,000 men, and to serve in person, when the grand fignior takes the field. In every war, besides the above forces, there are great numbers of volunteers, who live at their own charge, in expectation of flicceeding the officers. These adventurers do not only promise themselves an estate if they survive, but are taught, that if they die in a war against the Christians, they shall go immediately to paradife. The forces, which receive their pay, from the treasury, are called the Spahis, or horse-guards, and are in number about 12,000; and the janizaries, or footguards, who are esteemed the best soldiers in the Turkish armies, and on them they principally depend in an engagement. These amount to about 25,000 men, who are quartered in and near Constantinople. They frequently grow mutinous, and have proceeded to far fometimes as to depose the fultan. They are educated in the feraglio, and trained

up to the exercise of arms from their infancy; and there are not less than 100,000 foot soldiers, scattered over every province of the empire, who procure themselves to be registered in this body, to enjoy the privileges of janizaries, which are very great, being subject to no jurisdiction, but that of their aga, or chief commander.

ARMS AND TITLES.] The emperor's titles are swelled with all the pomp of eastern magnificence. He is stilled by his subjects, the Shadow of God, a God on Earth, Brother to the Sun and Moon, disposer of all earthly Crowns, &c. The grand signior's arms are, vert, a crescent argent, crested with a turbant, charged with three black plumes of heron's quills,

with this motto, Donec totum impleat orbem.

COURT AND SERAGLIO.] Great care is taken in the education of the youths, who are designed for the state, the army, or the navy; but they are seldom preferred till they are about 40 years of age, and they rise by their merit. They are generally the children of Christian parents, either taken in war, purchased, or presents from the viceroys and governors of distant provinces; the most beautiful, well made, and sprightly children, that can be met with, and are always reviewed and approved of by the signior, before they are sent to the colleges, or seminaries, where they are educated for employments, ac-

cording to their genius or abilities.

The ladies of the feraglio, are a collection of beautiful young women, chiefly fent as prefents from the provinces, and the Greek islands, most of them the children of Chriflian parents. On their admission they are committed to the care of old ladies, taught music, dancing, and other accomplishments, and furnished with the richest clothes and ornaments. These ladies are scarce ever suffered to go abroad, except when the grand fignior removes from one place to another, when a troop of black eunuchs conveys them to the boats, which are inclosed with lattices; and, when they go by land, they are put into close chariots, and fignals are made at certain distances, to give notice that none approach the roads, through which they march. Among the emperor's attendants are a number of mutes, who act and converse by figns with great quickness, and fome dwarfs who are exhibited for the diversion of his majesty.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE TURKS. It has been the fate of the more fouthern and fertile parts of Asia, at different periods, to be conquered by that warlike and hardy race of men, who inhabit the vast country, known to the antients by the name of Scythia, and among the moderns by that of Tartary. One tribe of these people, called Turks or Turco-

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mans which name fignifies Wanderers, extended its conquests under various leaders, and during several centuries, from the share of the Caspian, to the straits of the Dardanelles. Being long relident, in the capacity of body guards, about the courts of the Saracens, they embraced the doctrine of Mahomet, and acted for a long time, as mercenaries in the irmies of contending princes. Their chief residence was in the neighbourhood of mount Caucasus, from whence they removed to Armenia Major, and after being employed as mercenaries by the fultans of Persia, they seized that kingdom, and spread their ravages over all the neighbouring countries. Bound by their religion to make converts to Mahometanism, they never were without a pretence for invading and ravaging the dominions of the Greek emperors, and were fometimes commanded by very able generals. Upon the declension of the califate or empire of the Saracens, they made themselves masters of Palestine; and the visiting the Holy City of Jerufalem, being then part of the Christian exercises, in which they had been tolerated by the Saracens, the Turks laid the European pilgrims under fuch heavy contributions, and exercifed fuch horrible cruelties upon the Christian inhabitants of the country, as gave rife to the famous Crufades, which we have mentioned more fully in the Introduction,

It unfortunately happened, that the Greek emperors were generally more jealous of the progress of the Christians than the Turks; and though after oceans of blood were spilt, a Christian kingdom was erected at Jerusalem under Godfrey of Bouillon, neither he nor his successors were possessed of any real power for maintaining it. The Turks, about the year 1347, had extended their dominions on every fide, and poffelled themselves under Othman, of some of the finest provinces in Asia, of Nice, and Prusa in Bithynia, which Othman made his capital, and, as it were, first embodied them into a nation; hence they took the name of Othman's from that leader, the appellation of Turks, as it fignifies in the original, wanderers, or banished men, being confidered by them as a term of reproach. Othman was succeeded by a race of the most warlike princes that are mentioned in history. About the year 1257, they passed the Hellespoint, and got a footing in Europe, and Amurath settled the feat of his empire at Adrianople, Such were their conquests, that Bajazet I, after defeating the Greek emperor Sigismund, laid siege to Conflantinople, in hopes of subjecting all the Greek empire. his greatness and insolence provoked Tarmerlane, who was just then returned from his eastern conquests, to declare war against him. A decisive battle was fought between those VOL. II. rival

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rival conquerors, in the plain where Pompey defeated Mithria tlates, in which Bajazet's army was cut in pieces, and he himself taken prisoner. The successors of Famerlane, by tlectaring war against one another, left the Turks more pow. erful than ever; and though their career was checked by the valour of the Venetians and Hungarians, they gradually reduced the dominions of the Greek emperors; and, after a long flege, Mahomet II. took Conftantinople in 1452. Thus, after an existence of ten centuries, from its first commencement under Constantine the Great, ended the Greek empire; an event which had been long foreseen, and was owing to many causes; the chief was the total degeneracy of the Greek emperors themselves, their courts and families; the dillike their subjects had to the popes, and the western church, one of their patriarchs declaring publickly to a Romish legate, if that he would rather see a turban, than the pope's tian, " upon the great altar of Constantinople." But as the Turks, when they extended their conquests, did not exterminate, but reduced the nations to subjection, the remains of the antient Greeks still exist, as we have already observed, particularly in Constantinople, and the neighbouring illands, where, though under grievous oppressions, they profess Christianity under their own patriarchs. It is said that the modern Greeks, though pining under the tyrannical yoke of the Turkish government, still preserve somewhat of the exterior appearance, though nothing of the internal principles which diffinguished their ancestors.

The conquest of Constantinople was followed by the submission of all Greece; and from this time the Turks have

been looked upon as an European power.

Mahomet died in 1481, and was succeeded by Bajazet II. who carried on war against the Hungarians and Venetians, as well as the Perfians and Egyptians. Bajazet falling ill of the gout, became indolent, was harraffed by family differences, and at last, by order of his second fon, Selim, he was poifoned by a Jew phylician.

Selim afterwards ordered his elder brother, Achmet, to be strangled, with many other princes of the Othman race. He defeated the Perfians and the prince of Mount Taurus; but being unable to penetrate into Perfra, he turned his arms against Egypt, which, after many bloody battles, he annexed to his own dominions, as he did Aleppo, Antioch, Tripoli, Damascus, Gaza, and many other towns.

He was fucceeded, in 1520, by his fon, Soliman the magnificent; who taking advantage of the differences which prevailed among the Christian powers, took Rhodes, and drove

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the knights from that illand to Malta, which was given them by the emperor Charles V. The reign of Soliman, after this, was a continual war with the Christian powers, and generally successful, both by sea and land; but he miscarried in an attempt he made to take the isle of Malta. This Soliman is looked upon as the greatest prince that ever filled the throne of Othman.

He was fucceeded, in 1566, by his fon, Selim II. reign, the Turkish marine received an irrecoverable blow from the Christians, in the battle of Lepanto. This defeat might have proved fatal to the Turkish power, had the blow been pursued by the Christians, especially the Spaniards. Selim, however, took Cyprus from the Venetians, and Tunis, in Africa, from the Moors. He was succeeded, in 1575, by his fon, Amurath III. who forced the Persians to cede Tauris, Teflis, and many other cities, to the Turks. likewife took the important fortress of Raab, in Hungary; and in 1503, he was succeeded by Mahomet III. The memory of this prince is diffinguished, by his ordering nineteen of his brothers to be strangled, and ten of his father's concubines, who were supposed to be pregnant, to be thrown into the lea. He was often unsuccessful in his wars with the Chri-flians; and died of the plague in 1604. Though his succesfor, Achinet, was beaten by the Perfians, yet he forced the Austrians to a treaty in 1606, and to confent that he should keep what he was possessed of in Hungary. Osman, a prince of great spirit, but no more than fixteen years of age, being unfuccessful against the Poles, he was put to death by the janifaries, whose power he intended to have reduced. rad IV. fucceeded in 1623, and took Bagdat from the Perfians. His brother, Ibrahim, fucceeded him in 1640; a worthless, irractive prince, and strangled by the janisaries in 1648. His fuccesfor, Mahomet IV. was excellently well served by his grand vizir, Cuperli. He took Candy from the Venetians, after it had been befieged for thirty years. This conquelt coff the Venetians, and their allies, 80,000 men, and the Turks, it is faid, 180,000. A bloody war succeeded between the imperialists and the Turks, in which the latter were so successful, that they laid slege to Vienna, but were forced (as has been already mentioned) to raile it with great loss, by John Sobiefki, king of Poland, and other Christian generals. Mahomet was, in 1687, shut up in prison by his subjects, and succeeded by his brother, Soliman II.

The Turks continued unfuccessful in their wars during this reign, and that of his brother and successor, Achmet II. but Mustapha II. who mounted the throne in 1694, headed his

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armies in person, and after some brisk campaigns, he was defeated by prince Eugene; and the peace of Carlowitz, between the imperialists and Turks, was concluded in 1699. Soon after, Mustapha was deposed, his musti was beheaded, and his brother, Achinet III. mounted the throne. He was the prince who gave shelter, at Bender, to Charles XII. of Sweden; and ended a war with the Ruffians by a glorious peace concluded at Pruth. He had afterwards a war with the Venetians, which alarmed all the Christian powers. The scene of action was translated to Hungary, where the imperial general, prince Eugene, gave fo many repeated defeats to the infidels, that they were forced to conclude a difgraceful peace, at Palfarowitz, in 1718. An unfortunate war with the Persians, under Kouli Khan, succeeding, the populace demanded the heads of the vizir, the chief admiral, and the fecretary, which were accordingly struck off; but Achmet was deposed, and Mahomet V. advanced to the throne. He was unfuccessful in his wars with Kouli Khan, and at last obliged to recognize that usurper as sophi of Persia. He was, after that, engaged in a war with the imperialists and Russians; against the former he was victorious, but the successes of the latter, which threatened Constantinople itself, forced him to agree to a hasty treaty with the emperor, and after that to another with the Russians, which was greatly to his disadvantage. Mahomet died in 1754. He was succeeded by his brother, Osman III. who died in 1757, and was succeeded by his brother, Mustapha III. born in 1723, who is now reigning, and engaged in (1771) a hitherto unsuccessful war with the Russians.

The perfeverance of the Turks, supplied by their numerous Asiatic armies, and their implicit submission to their officers, rather than any excellency in military discipline or courage in war, have been the great springs of those successes which render their empire at present so formidable. The extension, as well as duration of their empire, may indeed be in some meafure owing to the military inflitution of the janifaries, a corps originally composed of the children of such Christian parents as could not pay their taxes. These being collected together, were formed to the exercise of arms under the eyes of their officers in the Seraglio. They were generally in number about 40,000; and so excellent was their discipline, that they were deemed to be invincible; and they still constitute the flower of the Turkish armies. After all, we must consider the political state of Europe, and the jealousies that subsist among its princes, as the furest basis of this empire, and the principal reason why the finest provinces in the world are suffered to remain in the pollession of these haughty infidels.

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TARTARY IN ASIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Length 4000 } between { 50 and 150 east longitude.

Breadth 2400 } between { 30 and 72 north latitude.

Boundaries.] I T would be deceiving the reader to desire him to depend upon any accounts given us by geographers, of the extent, limits, and situation of those vast regions. Even the empress of Russia and her ministry are ignorant of her precise limits with the Chinese, the Persians, and other nations. Tartary, taken in its fullest extent, is bounded by the Frozen Ocean, on the north; by the Pacific Ocean, on the east; by China, India, Persia, and the Caspian Sea, on the south; and by Muscovy, on the west.

Grand divisions.	Subdivisions. Chief towns.		
North-east division	S Kamtichatka Tartars ?	§ Kamtschatka	
The minimum of the con-	Jakutíkoi Tartars 5	l Jakutíkoi C Bratiki	
South-east division	Thibet and Mongul	Poion	
pagat domining yours	[Samoieda —]	[Mangafia	
North-west division	[Oftiack]	[Kortíkoi	
South-west division	{ Circaffian and Aftracan } Tartary — — }	Terki Aftracan	
distribution and distribution	Siberia — 7	(Tobolski	
Middle division	Kalmuc and Usbec	Bokharia.	
a Arrange van bereit	(Tartary)	(Samarcand.	

MOUNTAINS.] The principal mountains are those of Caucasus, in Circassia.

SEAS.] These are the Frozen Ocean, the Pacific Ocean,

and the Caspian Sea.

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RIVERS.] The rivers are, the Wolga, which runs a course of two thousand miles; the Obey, which divides Asia from Europe; the Tabol, Irtis, Genesa or Jenska; the Lena, and the Argun, which divides the Russian and Chinese empires.

AIR, CLIMATE, SOIL, The air of this country is very AND PRODUCE. I different, by reason of its vast extent from north to south; the northern parts reaching beyond the arctic polar circle, and the southern being in the same latitudes with Spain, France, Italy, and part of Turkey. Nova Zembla and Russian Lapland are most uncomfortable

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regions; the earth, which is covered with snow nine months in the year, being extremely barrent and every where incumbered with unwholesome marshes, uninhabited mountains, and impenetrable thicknesses. Though Siberia is as it were another name for a country of horror, yet we are told that the air in the fouthern parts is tolerably mild, the foil furnished with good water, and cultivated with fome fuccess. The best accounts we have of its interior appearance, is from the ingenious French gentlemen who were fent thither to make aftronomical observations; they all agree in representing it as a dismal region, and almost uninhabited. Astracan, and the fouthern parts of Tartary, are extremely fertile, owing more to nature than industry. The parts that are cultivated produce excellent fruits of almost all the kinds known in Europe, especially grapes, which are reckoned the largest and finest in the world. Their fummers are very dry; and from the end of July to the beginning of October, the air is peffered and the foil fometimes ruined by incredible quantities of locusts, Mr. Bell, who travelled with the Ruffian ambaffador to China, represents some parts of Tartary as desirable and fertile countries, the grass growing spontaneously to an amazing height.

METALS AND MINERALS.]—It is faid that Siberia con-

METALS AND MINERALS.]—It is faid that Siberia contains mines of gold, filver, copper, iron, jasper, lapis lazuli, and loadstones, a sort of large teeth found here, creates some dispute among the naturalists, whether they belong to selephants, or are a marine production; their appearance is certainly whimsteal and curious when polished with art and

ANIMALS.] These are camels, dromedaries, bears, wolves, and all the other land and amphibious animals that are common in the north parts of Europe. Their horses are of a good size for the saddle, and very hardy; as they run wild till they are five or six years old, they are generally headstrong. Near Astracan there is a bird called by the Russians baba, of a grey colour, and something larger than a swan; he has a broad bill, under which hangs a bag that may contain a quart or more; he wades near the edge of the river, and on seeing a sheal of fry or small sisses, spreads his wings and drives them to a shallow, where he gobbles as many of them as he can into his bag, and then going ashore, eats them or carries them to the young. Some travellers take this bird to be the pelican.

POPULATION, INFABITANTS, MANNERS, 7 We can form customs, diversions, and dress. I no probable guess as to the number of inhabitants in Tartary, but from many circumstances we may conclude that they are not proportioned

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portioned to the extent of their country. They are in general frong made, tout men; their faces broad, their nofes flattich. their eyes small and black, but very quick; their beards are fearcely visible, as they continually thin them by pulling up the hairs by the roots. The beauty of the Circaffian women is a kind of staple commodity in that country; for parents there make no scruple of felling their daughters to recruit the feraglios of the great men of Turkey and Persia. They are purchased, when young, by merchants, and taught such accomplishments as suit their capacities, to render them more valuable against the day of fale. The Tartars are in general a wandering fort of people; in their perigrinations they let out in the Ipring, their number in one body being frequently 10,000, preceded by their flocks and herds. When they come to an inviting spot, they live upon it till all its grafs and verdure is eaten up. They have little money, except what they get from their neighbours the Russians, Persians, or Turks, in exchange for cattle; with this they purchase cloth, filks; fuffs, and other apparel for their women. They have few mechanics, except those who make arms. They avoid all labour as the greatest slavery, their only employment is tending their flocks, hunting, and managing their horses. If they are angry with a person, they wish he may live in one fixed place, and work like a Ruffian. Among themselves they are very hospitable, and wonderfully so to the strangers and trayellers who confidentially put themselves under their protection. They are naturally of an enfy chearful temper, always disposed to laughter, and seldom deptessed by care or melancholy. There is a strong resemblance between the northern Tartars and some nations of Canada in North America, particularly when any of their people are infirm through great age, or feized with diffempers reckoned incurable, they make a small but for the patient near some river, in which they leave him with some provisions, and seldom or never return to visit him. On such occasions they say they do their parents a good office, in fending them to a better world. Notwith-franding this behaviour, many nations of the Tartars, especially towards the fouth, are tractable, humane, and are susceptible of pious and virtuous sentiments. Their affection for their fathers, and their submission to their authority, cannot be exceeded; and this noble quality of filial love has distinguished them in all ages. History tells us, that Darius, king of Persia, having invaded them with all the forces of his empire, and the Scythians retiring by little and little, Darius sent an ambassador to demand where it was they propoled to conclude their retreat, and when they intended to begin

begin fighting. They returned for answer, with a spirit so peculiar to that people, "That they had no cities nor cultivated fields, for the desence of which they should give him battle; but when once he was come to the place of their fathers monuments, he should then understand in what man-

ner the Scythians used to fight."

The Tartars are inured to horsemanship from their infancy; they feldom appear on foot. They are dextrous in shooting at a mark, infomuch that a Tartar, while at full gallop, will cleft a pole with an arrow, though at a confiderable distance. The dress of the men is very simple and fit for action; it generally confifts of a short jacket, with narrow seeves made of deers fkin, having the fur outward; trowfers and hole of the fame kind of fkin, both of one piece, and light to the limbs. The Tartars live in huts half funk under ground; they have a fire in the middle, with a hole in the top to let out the smoak, and benches round the fire to fit or lie upon. This feems to be the common method of living among all the northern nations, from Lapland eastward, to the Japanese ocean. In the extreme northern provinces, during the winter, every family burrows itself as it were under ground; and we are told, that so sociable are they in their dispositions, that they make subterraneous communications with each other, so that they may be faid to live in an invisible city. The Tartars are immoderately fond of horse-fiesh, especially if it be young, and a little tainted, which makes their cabins extremely naufeous. Though horse flesh be preferred raw by fome northern tribes, the general way of eating it is after it has been smoaked and dried. The Tartars purchase their wives with cattle. In their marriages they are not very delicate. Little or no difference is made between the child of a concubine or flave, and that of the wife; but among the heads of tribes, the wife's fon is always preferred to the fuccession. After a wife is turned of forty, the is employed in menial duties as another servant, and as fuch must attend the young wives who fucceed to their places; nor is it uncommon in fome of the more barbarous tribes for a father to marry his own daughter. STEP CENTRED AND

RELIGION. The religion of the Tartars somewhat resembles their civil government, and is commonly accommodated to that of their neighbours, for it partakes of the Mahometan, the Gentoo, the Greek, and even the popular religions. Some of them are the grofiest idolators, and worship little rude images dressed up in rags. Each has his own deity, with whom they make very free when matters do not go according to their own mind. The religion and government of the kingdom

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of Tibet, a large tract of Tartary, bordering upon China, form the most extraordinary article that is to be found in the history of mankind. The Tibettians are governed by 2 living, eating, and drinking god, whom they believe to be omnipotent, and whom they call the Grand Lama, or Dalay Lama. He refides in a pagoda or temple, upon the mountain Putali, in a cross-legged posture, but without speaking or moving, otherwise than by sometimes lifting his hand in approbation of a favourite worthipper. Not only the Tibetgans, but the neighbouring princes and people flock in incredible numbers, with rich prefents, to pay him their adorations; and he generally appears to be a healthy, ruddy-faced young man, about twenty-feven years of age. This being appoints deputies under him, the chief of whom is called the Tipa, who takes care of all the temporal affairs of the kingdom. and has a number of substituted lamas. These are properly the king and the governors of Tibet, both civil and military it being below the dignity of the grand lama to superintend any temporal concerns. any temporal concerns.

As to the grand lama, he is himself the most miserable wretch in the empire. He is purchased, when young, from a healthy peafant, and privately brought up by the lamas to the business of his function, which is to move by clock-work, and to be carried in state to the place of his imprisonment, where he remains till next day, when the farce of his enthronement is repeated. When he falls ill, or becomes too old to act his part, he is dispatched by his ministers, who produce another, as like him as they can find, in his room; and when any alteration is observed, they always give satisfactory reafons why the dalay lama has changed his appearance. He is never suffered to touch any of the fine fruits or viands that are brought to his shrine, all which are devoured by his ministers, who take eare to diet him in his prison. Such are the general outlines of this pretended theocracy, in which all travellers are agreed, however they may differ among themselves as to modes and circumstances: which the state of
LEARNING.] The reader may be surprized to find this article among a nation of Tartars, yet nothing is more certain than that under Zingis Khan, and Tamerlane, and their early descendants, Astracan and the neighbouring countries were the seats of learning and politeness, as well as empire and magnificence. Modern luxury, be it ever so splendid, falls thort of that of those princes; and some remains of their taste in architecture are still extant, but in spots so desolate, that

in architecture are still extant, but in spots so desolate, that they are almost inaccessible. The cultivation of learning was the first care of the prince, and generally committed to the

Service and

care of his own relations or principal grandees. They wrote Perfian and Arabic tongues; and their histories, many

Congest marks of authenticity.

Congest marks of authenticity. and their successors; they are, however, but little known to and their successors; they are, however, but little known to Europeans, though many, of them are said to have been discovered by the wandering Tartars in the internal parts of the country. Some gold and lilver coins of the same princes have likewish been found, with several manuscripts nearly written, which have been carried to Petersburg. In 1720, says Mr. Voltains, in his History of Peter the Great, there was found in Colonic Tartary, a subternaneous house of stone, some units, lamps, and carrings, an equastrian statue, an extentil prince with a diadem on his head, two women seated on thrones, and a sold of manuscripts, which was sent by Peter the Great to the Academy of Inscriptions at Paris, and proved to be in the language of Tibet.

Cinias and rowheal Of these we know little but the names, and that they are no better than fixed herds. They may be said to be places of abode rather than towns or cities, for we do not find that they are under any regular government of that they can make a defence against an enemy. The few places, however, that are mentioned in the preced-The few places, however, that are mentioned in the preceding divisions of this country, merit notice, Toboliki and Affracan are confiderable cities, the first containing 15,000, and the latter 70,000 inhabitants. Forts, willages, and towns have lately been crefted in different parts of Siberia, for civilizing the inhabitants, and rendering them obtdient to the Russian government. But I apprehend it will require a considerable time before any fixed plan of government can be formed in this country.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES,] This head makes no figure in the history of Tartany, their chief traffic confif-Afracas, newithflanding their intercaptions by the wild Tarters, carry on a confiderable traffic into Perfia, to which European manufactures, woollen and linen cloth, and fome European manufactures, ed the line of the lines cloth, and fome Hastoney. Though it is certain that Tattery, formerly

frown by the name of Seythia, peopled the northern parts of Europe, and furnished those amazing numbers who, under various names, destroyed the Roman empire, yet it is now but very thinly inhabited; and those fine provinces, where learning and the arts refided, are now feenes of hortor

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The is very them i and barbarity. This must have been owing to the dreadful massacres made among the nations by the two abovementioned conquerors and their descendants; for nothing is more common in their histories than their putting to the sword three or

four hundred thousand people in a few days.

The country of Usbec Tartary was once the feat of a more powerful empire than that of Rome or Greece. It was not only the native country, but the favourite refidence of Zingis Khan and Tamerlane, who enriched it with the spoils of India and the eaftern world. It is fo difficult to discover any remains of magnificence here, that fome authors have abfurdly questioned the veracity of the historians of these great conquerors, though it be better established than that of the Greek of Roman writers. The fame may be faid of Tamerlane. whose memory has been more permanent than that of Zingis Khan, and whose descent is claimed not only by all the Khans and petty princes of Tartary, but by the emperor of Indolfan himself. The capital of this country is Bokharia, which was known to the antients by the name of Bucharia, and it is fituated in the latitude of 39 degrees 13 minutes, and 13 miles diffant from the once famous city of Samarcand, the birthplace of Tamerlane the Great.

The present inhabitants of this immense common compose innumerable tribes, who range at pleafure with their flocks and their herds, in the old patriarchal manner. Their tribes are commanded by separate Khans or leaders, who, upon parncular emergencies, elect a great Khan, who claims a paramount power, over strangers as well as natives, and who can bring into the field from 20 to 100,000 horsemen. chief residence is a kind of military station, which is moved and fhifted according to the chance of war and other occasions, They are bounded on every fide by the Ruffian, the Chinese the Mogul, the Persian, or the Turkish empires; each of whom are pushing on their conquests in this extensive, and in some places fertile country. The Khans pay a tribute, or acknowledgement of their dependency, upon one or other of their powerful neighbours, who treat them with caution and lenity; as the friendship of these barbarians is of the utmost consequence to the powers with whom they are allied. Some tribes, however, affect independency, and when united they form a powerful body, and of late have been very formidable to their neighbours, particularly to the Chinese, as we shall mention in our account of that empire.

The method of carrying on war, by wasting the country, is very antient among the Tartars, and practised by all of them from the Danube eastward. This circumstance renders

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them a dreatiful enemy to regular troops, who must thereby be deprived of all subsistence; while the Tartars, having always many spare horses to kill and eat, are at no loss for provisions, or or called the resident and extend the provisions Many and adjusted bearing the property of the

The Empire of CHINA.

the court courter, but with facultic whiches of Econs SITUATION AND EXTENT

Miles. Degrees. Length 1450 between { 20 and 42 north latitude. Brealth 1260 between { 98 and 123 east longitude.

BOUNDARIES. T is bounded by the Chinese Tartary, on the north; by the Pacific ocean, which divides it from North America, on the east; by the Chinesian sea, south; and by Tonquin, and the Tartarian countries of Tibet and Russia, on the west.

DIVISIONS.] The great division of this empire, according to the authors of the Universal History, is into fifteen provinces (exclusive of that of Lyau-tong, which is fituate without the great wall, though under the same dominion); each of which might, for their largeness, fertility, populousness,

and opulence, pals for so many distinct kingdoms.

But it is necessary to inform the reader, that the informations contained in Du Halde's voluminous account of China, are drawn from the papers of Jesuits, and other religious sent thither by the pope, but whole missions have been at an end for above half a century. Some of those fathers were men of penetration and judgment, and had great opportunities of being informed about a century ago; but even their accounts of this empire are justly to be suspected. They had powerful memies at the court of Rome, where they maintained their footing, only by magnifying their own labours and fuccesses, as well as the importance of the Chihele empire.

NAME.] It is probably owing to a Chinese word, fignifying Middle, from a notion the natives had that their country

lay in the middle of the world.

MOUNTAINS.] China, excepting to the north, is a plain

country, and contains no remarkable mountains.

RIVERS AND WATER.] The chief are the Yamour, and the Argun, which are the boundary between the Russian and Chinese Tartary; the Crocceus, or Whambo, or the Yellow River; the Kiam, or the Blue River, and the Tay. Common water in China, is very indifferent, and is in some places boiled to make it fit for use.

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BAYS.] The chief are those of Nanking and Canton.

CANALS. These are sufficient to entitle the antient Chinese to the character of being the wifest and most indufirious people in the world. The commodiousness and length of their canals are incredible. The chief of them are lined with hewn stone on the sides, and they are so deep, that they carry large vellels, and fometimes they extend above 1000 miles in length. Those vessels are fitted up for all the conveniencies of life, and it has been thought by fome that in China the water contains as many inhabitants as the land. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of an amazing conftruction. The navigation is flow, and the veffels fometimes drawn by men. No precautions are wanting, that could be formed by art or perfeverance for the fafety of the passengers in case a canal is crossed by a rapid river, or exposed to torrents from the mountains. Those canals, and the variety that is feen upon their borders, renders China the most delightful to the eye of any country in the world, as well as fertile, in places that are not so by nature.

Forests.] Such is the industry of the Chinese, that they are not encumbered with forests or wood, though no country is better fitted for producing timber of all kinds. They suffer, however, none to grow but for ornament and use, or on the sides of mountains, from whence the trees, when cut down,

can be conveyed to any place by water.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. The air of this empire is according to the fituation of the places. Towards the north it is sharp, in the middle mild, and in the south hot. The soil is either by nature or art fruitful of every thing than can minister to the necessities, conveniencies, or luxuries of life. The culture of the cotton, and the rice fields, from which the bulk of the inhabitants are cloathed and fed, is ingenious almost beyond description. The rare trees, and aromatic productions, either ornamental or medicinal, that abound in other parts of the world, are to be found in China, and some are peculiar to itself; but even a catalogue of them would form a little volume. Some, however, must be mentioned.

The tallow tree has a short trunk, a smooth bark, crooked branches, red leaves, shaped like a heart, and is about the height of a common cherry-tree. The fruit it produces has all the qualities of our tallow, and when manufactured with oil, serve the natives as candles, but they smell strong, nor is their light clear. Of the other trees, peculiar to China, are some which yield a kind of flour; some partake of the nature of pepper. The gum of some are possonous, but afford the sinest varnish in the world. After all that can be said of

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those, and many other beautiful and useful trees, the Chinese, notwithstanding their industry, are so wedded to their antient customs, that they are very little, if at all, meliorated by cultivation. The same may be said of their richest fruits, which, in general, are far from being so delicious as those of Europe, and indeed of America. This is owing to the Chinese never practising grafting, or inoculation of trees, and knowing no-

thing of experimental gardening.

It would be unpardonable here not to mention the raw-filk. which fo much abounds in China, and above all, the tea plant or firub. It is planted in rows, and pruned to prevent its luxuriancy. Notwithstanding our long intercourse with China, writers are fill divided about the different species and culture of this plant. It is generally thought that the green and bohes grows on the fame firub, but that the latter admits of some kind of preparation, which takes away its raking qualities, and gives it a deeper colour. The other kinds, which go by the names of imperial, congo, finglo, and the like, are occasioned probably by the nature of the foils, and from the provinces in which they grow. The culture of this plant feems to be very fimple, and it is certain, that fome kinds are of a much higher and delicious flavour than others. It is thought that the finest, which is called the Flower of the tea, is imported over land to Ruffia; but we know of little difference in their effects on the human body. The greatest is between the bohea and the green.

I am apt to think that the Portugueze had the use of tealong before the English, and that it was introduced among the latter, before the restoration, as mention of it is made in the first act of parliament, that settled the excise on the king for life in 1660. Catharine of Lisbon, wise to Charles H. rendered the use of it common at his court. The ginleng, so samons among the Chinese, as the universal remedy, and monopolized even by their emperors, is now found to be but a common root, and is discovered in the British America. When brought to Europe, it is little distinguished for its healing qualities, and this instance alone ought to teach us with what caution the former accounts of China are to be read. The ginleng, however, is a native of the Chinese

Tartary. with the house

METALS AND MINERALS.] China (if we are to believe naturalists) produces all metals and minerals that are known in the world. White copper is peculiar to itself, but we know of no extraordinary quality it possesses. One of the fundamental maxims of the Chinese government is that of not introducing a superabundancy of gold and filver, for sear of hurting industry.

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industry. Their gold mines, therefore, are but flightly worked, and the currency of that metal is supplied by the grains the people pick up in the sand of rivers and mountains. The fliver specie is furnished from the mines of Honan.

POPULATION AND INHABITANTS The number of Chinefe, by the best accounts, does not fall short of fifty millions; a number difproportioned to what we are told of the vaft population of particular cities and provinces. Most of those accounts are exaggerated, and persons, who visit China without any view of becoming authors, are greatly disappointed in their mighty expectations. The Chinese, in their persons, are middle-fized, their faces broad, their eyes black and small, their noses rather short. The Chinese have particular ideas of beauty. They pluck up the hairs of the lower part of their faces, by the roots, with twoezers, leaving a few finggling ones by way of beard. Their Tartar princes compel them to cut off the hair of their heads, and like Mahometans, to wear only a lock on the crown. Their complexions towards the north is fair, towards the fouth swarthy. and the fatter a man is, they think him the handsomer. Men of quality, and Jearning, who are not much exposed to the fun, are delicately complexioned, and they who are bred to letters, let the nails of their fingers grow to an enormous length, to thew that they are not employed in manual which the father are perfect abilities. Mex. cornected

The women have little eyes, plump, rofy lips, black hair, regular features, and a delicate though florid complexion. The smallness of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, and no swathing is omitted, when they are young, to give them that accomplishment, so that when they grow up, they may be said to totter rather than to walk. This fanciful piece of beauty was probably invented by the antient Chinese, to palliate their jealously.

To enter into all the starch ridiculous formalities of the shinese, especially their men of quality, when paying or should visits, would give my reader little information, and less anusement, and very probably come too late, as the manners of the Chinese, since they sell under the power of the Tartars, are greatly altered, and daily vary. It is sufficient to observe, that the legislators of China, looking upon submission and subordination as the corner-stones of all society, devised those outward marks of respect, ridiculous as they appear to us, as the test of duty and respect from inferiors to superiors, and their capital maxim was, that the man who was deficient in civility, was void of good sense.

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By the latest and best accounts, the Chinese in general are the most dishonest, low, thieving set in the world, and they employ their natural quickness only to improve the arts of cheating the nations they deal with; especially the Europeans, whom they cheat with great eafe; particularly the English, but they observe that none but a Chinese can cheat a Chinese. They are fond of law disputes beyond any people in the world. Their hypocrify is without bounds, and the men of property among them, practife the most avowed bribery, and the lowest meannesses to obtain preferment.

Danss. 1 This varies according to the degrees of men among them. The men wear caps on their heads of the fashion of a bell, those of quality are ornamented with jewels. The rest of their dress is easy and loose, confisting of a vest and a fash, a coat or gown thrown over them, filk boots quilted with cotton, and a pair of drawers. The ladie towards the fouth wear nothing on their head. Sometimes their hair is drawn up in a net, and fometimes it is diffevelled. Their dress differs but little from that of the men, only their gown or upper garment has very large open fleeves. The drefs, both of men and women, varies however according to the temperature of the climate.

MARRIAGES.] The parties never fee each other in Chini till the bargain is concluded by the parents, and that is generally when the parties are perfect children. Next to being barren, the greatest scandal is to bring females into the world; and if a woman of a poor family happens to have three or four girls, fucceffively, the will expose or strangle them, which is the principal reason of so many children being sound in the

fifeets and highways.

HER THEFT SUIT OF FUNERALS.] People of note cause their coffins to be made, and their tombs to be built in their life-time. No persons are buried within the walls of a city, nor is a dead corple fuffered to be brought into a town, if a person died in the country. Every Chinese keeps in his house a table, upon which are written the names of his father, grandfather, and great gr father; before which they frequently burn incense, and pro-firate themselves; and when the father of a family dies, the name of the great grandfather is taken away, and that of the

. LANGUAGE.] The Chinese language consists of a very few words, or rather fyllables, which admit of fo many variations, and fo much modified by founds and action, that it is generally

thought no stranger can attain it, so as to speak it.

GENIUS AND LEARNING.] The genius of the Chinese is peculiar to themselves. They have no conception of what is beautiful in writing, regular in architecture, or natural in painting neral

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painting, and yet in their gardening, and planning their rounds, they hit upon the true sublime and beautiful. earning of the Chinese has been displayed in several specimens published by Du Halde, as well as of poetry, but they contain no more than a fet of maxims and precepts, accommodated to public and private life, without any thing argumentative or descriptive. They perform all the operations of arithmetic with prodigious quickness, but differently from the Europeans. Till the latter came among them, they were ignorant of mathematical learning, and all its depending arts. had no apparatus for affronomical observations; and metaphyfical learning, if it existed among them, was only known to their philosophers; but even the arts introduced by the Jesuits. were of very hort duration among them, and lasted very little longer than the reign of Cang-hi, who was contemporary with our Charles II. nor is it very probable they ever will be revived. It has been generally faid, that they understood printing before the Europeans; but that can be only applied to block printing, for the fufile and moveable types were undoubtedly Dutch or German inventions. The Chinese, however, had almanacs, which were stamped from plates or locks, many hundred years before printing was discovered in e. The invention of gunpowder is justly claimed by he Chinese, who made use of it against Zingis Khan and They feem to have known nothing of small arms, and to have been acquainted only with the cannon. which they call the fire-pan. Their industry in their manufactures of fluffs, porcelane, japanning, and the like fedentary trades is amazing, and can be equalled only by their labours in the field, in making canals, levelling mountains, raising gardens, and navigating their junks and boats.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.] Few natural curiofities present themselves in China, that have not been comprehended under preceding articles. Some volcanos, rivers and lakes of particular qualities, are to be found in different parts of the empire. The volcano of Linesung is said sometimes to make so surjourned a discharge of fire and ashes, as to occasion a tempest in the air, and some of their lakes are said to petrify sishes when put into them. The artificial curiosities of China are stupendous. The great wall, separating China from Tartary, to prevent the incursions of the Tartars, is supposed to extend 1500 miles. It is carried over mountains and valleys, and reaches from the province of Xensi to the Kang sea, between the provinces of Pekin and Lænotum. It is in most places built of brick and mortar, which is so well tempered, that though it has stood for 1800 years, it is but little decayed.

The beginning of this wall is a large bulwark of stone raised in the sea, in the province of Petcheli, to the east of Pekin, and almost in the same latitude; it is built like the walls of the capital city of the empire, but much wider, being terrassed and cased with bricks, and is from twenty to twenty-five feet high. P. Regis, and the other gentleman, who took a map of these provinces, often stretched a line on the top, to measure the basis of triangles, and to take distant points with an instrument. They always found it paved wide enough for sive or six horsemen to travel abreast with ease. Mention has been already made of the prodigious canals and

roads, that are cut through this empire.

The artificial mountains present on their tops temples, monafteries, and other edifices, fabricated by hands. Some part, however, of what we are told concerning the cavities in these mountains, seems to be fabulous. The Chinese bridges cannot be sufficiently admired. They are built sometimes upon barges strongly chained together, yet so as to be parted, and to let the vessels pass that sail up and down the river. Some of them run from mountain to mountain, and confift only of one arch; that over the river Saffrany is 400 cubits long, and 500 high, though a fingle arch, and joins two mountains, and fome in the interior parts of the empire, are faid to be still more stupendous. The triumphal arche of this country form the next species of artificial curiosities. Though they are not built in the Greek or Roman stile of architecture, yet they are superb and beautiful, and erected to the memories of their great men, with vaft labour and expence. They are faid in the whole to be eleven hundred, two hundred of which are particularly magnificent. Their sepulchral monuments, make likewise a great figure. Their towers, the models of which are now to common in Europe under the name of pagodas, are vast embellishments to the face of their country. They feem to be conftructed by a regular order, and all of them are finished with exquisite carvings and gildings, and other ornaments; that at Nanking, which is 200 feet high, and 40 in diameter, is the most admired. It is called the Porcelane Tower, because it is lined with Chinese tiles. Their temples are chiefly remarkable for the difagreeable taste in which they are built, for their capaciousness, their whimfical ornaments, and the ugliness of the idols they contain. The Chinese are remarkably fond of bells, which gave name to one of their principal festivals. bell of Pekin weighs 120,000 pound, but its found is faid to be difagreeable. The last curiosity I shall mention, is their fire-works, which in China exceed those of all other nations

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tions.

In short, every province of China is a scene of curiosities. Their buildings, excepting as mentioned, their pagodas, being confined to no order, and susceptible of all kinds of ornaments, have a wild variety, and a pleasing elegance not void of magnificence, that it is agreeable to the eye, and the imagination, and presents a diversity of objects not to be found in European architecture.

CHIEF CITIES.] Little can be said of these more than that some of them are immense, and there is great reason to believe their population is much exaggerated. The empire is said to contain 4400 walled cities; the chief of which are Pekin, Nankin, and Canton. The former is the residence of the present royal family, and is moderately reckoned to contain two million of inhabitants, but Nanking is said to exceed it both in extent and population. The walls of Pekin are 50 cubits high, and are defended by towers, at a bow-shot distance from each other, with redoubts at every gate. It is divided into two parts like London and Westminster, the Chinese and the Tartar. The imperial palace, which is no other than an amazing assemblage of neat beautiful buildings, but without order or regularity, stands in the latter.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES. | China is fo happily fituated, and produces such a variety of materials for manufactures, that it may be faid to be the native land of industry; but it is an industry without taste or elegance, though carried on with vast art and neatness. They make paper of the bark of bamboo, and other trees, as well as of cotton, but not comparable for records, or printing, to the European. Their ink, for the use of drawing, is well known in England, and is said to be made of oil and lamp black. I have already mentioned the antiquity of their printing, which they still do by cutting their characters on blocks of wood. The manufacture of that earthen ware, generally known by the name of China, was long a secret in Europe, and brought immense sums to that country. The antients knew and effeemed it highly under the name of Porcelain, but it was of a much better fabric than the modern. Though the Chinese affect to keep that manufacture still a secret, yet it is well known that the principal material is a prepared pulverized earth, and that several European countries far exceed the Chinese in manufacturing this commodity. The Chinese silks are generally plain and flowered gawles, and they are faid to have been originally fabricated in that country, where the art of rearing filk-worms was first discovered. They manufacture filks likewise of a more durable kind, and their cotton, and other cloths, are famous for furnishing a light warm wear.

Their trade, it is well known, is open to all the European nations, with whom they deal for ready money; for fuch is the pride and avarice of the Chinese, that they think no manufactures equal to their own. But it is certain, that fince the discovery of the porcelane manufactures, and the vill improvements the Europeans have made in the weaving branches, the Chinese commerce has been on the decline.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.] This was a moft instructive entertaining article, before the conquest of China by the Tartars, for though their princes retain many Junda. mental maxims of the old Chinese, they have obliged the inha. bitants to deviate from the ancient discipline in many respects. Perhaps their acquaintance with the Europeans may have contributed to their degeneracy. The original plan of the Chinese government was patriarchal, almost in the strictest sense of the word. Duty and obedience to the father of each family was recommended and enforced in the most rigorous manner, but at the fame time, the emperor was confidered as the fame of the whole. His mandarines, or great officers of flate, were looked upon as his substitutes, and the degrees of sub-mission which were due from the inferior ranks to the superior, were fettled and observed with the most scrupulous precision, and in a manner that to us feems highly ridiculous. This simple claim of obedience required great address and knowledge of human nature, to render it effectual; and the Chinele legislators, Confucius particularly, appear to have been men of wonderful abilities. They enveloped their dictates in a number of mystical appearances, so as to strike the people with awe and veneration. The mandarines had modes of speaking and writing, different from those of other subjects, and the people were taught to believe that their princes partook of divinity, to that they were feldom feen, and more Teldom approached.

Though this fystem preserved the public tranquillity, for an incredible number of years, yet it had a fundamental effect that often convulsed, and at last proved satal to the state, because the same attention was not paid to the military as the civil duties. The Chinese had passions like other men, and sometimes a weak or wicked administration, drove the into arms, and a revolution easily succeeded, which they justified by saying, that their sovereign had ceased to be their father. During those commotions, one of the parties naturally invited their neighbours the Tartars to their assistance, and it was thus those barbarians, who had great sagacity, became acquainted with the weak side of their constitution, and they availed themselves accordingly, by invading and conquering the empire.

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Besides the great doctrine of patriarchal obedience, the Chinese had sumptuary laws, and regulations for the expences of all degrees of subjects, which were very useful in preserving the public tranquillity, and preventing the effects of ambition. By their institutions likewise the mandarines might remonstrate to the emperor, but in the most submissive manner, upon the errors of his government, and when he was a virtuous prince, this freedom was often attended with the most salutary effects. No country in the world is so well provided with magistrates for the discharge of justice, both in civil and criminal matters, as China, but they are often inessectual through want of public virtue in the execution. The emperor is stilled Holy son of Heaven, Sole Governor of the Earth, Great Father of his

People.

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RELIGION.] This article is nearly connected with the preceding. Though the ancient Chinese worthipped idols, and seemed to admit of a particular providence, yet their indulged the people in the worthip of fensible objects, only to make them more submissive to government. The Jesuits long imposed upon the public of Europe, on this head, and suffered er profelytes to worship Tien, pretending, that it was no her than the name of God, but a strict scrutiny being made by the court of Rome, it was found to fignify universal mat-The truth is, Confucius, and the Chinese legislators, introduced a most excellent system of morals among the people, and endeavoured to supply the belief of a future state, by prescribing to them the worship of inferior deities. Their morality approximates to that of Christianity, but as we know little of their religion, but through the Jesuits, we cannot adopt for truth the numerous inflances, which they tell us of the conformity of the Chinese with the Christian religion. fathers, it must be owned, were men of great abilities, and made a wonderful progress above a century ago in their conversions; but they miltook the true character of the emperor who was their patron, for he no fooner found that they were in fact aspiring to the civil direction of the government, than he expelled them, levelled their churches with the ground, and prohibited the exercise of their religion; since which time Christianity has made no figure in China.

REVENUES. There are faid by some, to amount to twenty millions sterling a year; but this cannot be meant in money, which does not at all abound in China. The taxes collected for the use of the government in rice, and other commodities,

Par

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are certainly very great, and very possibly amount to that sum.

MILITARY AND MARINE STRENGTH.] China is, at this time, a far more powerful empire, than it was before its conquest by the eastern Tartars in 1644. This is owing to the consummate policy of Chun-tchi, the first Tartarian emperor of China, who obliged his hereditary subjects to conform themselves to the Chinese manners and policy, and the Chinese to wear the Tartar dress and arms. The two nations were thereby incorporated. The Chinese were appointed to all the civil offices of the empire. The emperor made Pekin the seat of his government, and the Tartars quietly submitted to a change of their country and condition which was so much in their savour.

This security, however, of the Chinese from the Tartars, takes from them all military objects; the Tartar power alone being formidable to that empire. The only danger that threatens it at present, is the disuse of arms. The Chinese land army is said to consist of five millions of men, but in these are comprehended all who are employed in the collection of the revenue, and the preservation of the canals, the great roads and the public peace. The imperial guards amount to about 30,000. As to the marine force, it is composed chiefly of the junks, we have already mentioned, and other small ships, that trade coast-ways, or to the neighbouring countries,

or to prevent sudden descents.

HISTORY.] The Chinese pretend as a nation to an antiquity beyond all measure of credibility, but though their pre-tensions have been repeatedly confuted by learned men, they certainly have evidences of a much higher antiquity, than any people on earth (the Jews perhaps excepted) can produce. Their exactness in astronomical observations, rude as they were in that science, before their commerce with the Europeans; their immemorial use of printing; their peaceable patriarchal scheme of government, and several other incidental advantages contributed to this priority. A fuccession of excellent princes, and a duration of domestic tranquillity united legislation with philosophy, and produced their Fo-hi, whose history however is wrapped up in mysteries, their Li-Laokum, and above all their Confucius, at once the Solon and the Socrates of China. After all, the internal revolutions of the empire, though rare, produced the most dreadful effects, in proportion as its constitution was pacific, and they were attended with the most bloody exterminations in some provinces; so that though the Chinese empire is hereditary, the imperial succession was more than once broken into.

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Neither the great Zinghis Khan, nor Tamerlane, though they often defeated the Chinese, could subdue their empire. and neither of them could keep the conquests they made there. The celebrated wall, proved but a feeble barrier against the arms of those famous Tartars. After their invasions were over, the Chinese went to war with the Manchew Tartars, while an indolent worthless emperor Tsong-tching, was upon the throne. In the mean while a bold rebel, named Li-congtfe, in the province of Se-tchuen, dethroned the emperor, who hanged himself, as did most of his courtiers and women: Ou-fan-quey, the Chinese general, on the frontiers of Tartary, refused to recognize the usurper, and made a peace with Tiongate, the Manchew prince, who drove the usurper from the throne, and took possession of it himself, about the year 1644. The Tartar maintained himself in his authority, and as has been already mentioned, wifely incorporated his hereditary subjects with the Chinese, so that in effect Tartary became an acquisition to China. He was succeeded by a prince of great natural and acquired abilities, who was the patron of the jefuits, but knew how to check them when he found them intermeddling with the affairs of his government.

About the year 1661, the Chinese, under this Tartar samily, drove the Dutch out of the island of Formosa, which the latter had taken from the Portuguese. Though the intercourse between Europe and China has been greatly improved since that time, yet we know very little of the internal events of China, excepting those that affect our trade, which is now at a low pass in that country, owing to the vast distance and uncertainty of the voyage, the native chicanery of the Chinese themselves, and the Europeans having supplied themselves either at home or from other countries with many of their

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SITUATION AND THIS vast country is situated be-BOUNDARIES. Tween the 66th and 109th deg. of east longitude, and between 1 and 40 of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by the countries of Usbec Tartary and Tibet; on the south, by the Indian Ocean; on the east, by China and the Chinese sea; and on the west, by Persia and the Indian sea.

Divisions.] I shall divide, as others have done, India at large into three great parts; first, the Peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, called the Further Peninsula; second, the P 4

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main land, or the Mogul's empire; thirdly, the Peninsula within or on this side the Ganges: all of them vast populous and extended empires. But it is necessary, in order to save many repetitions, to premise an account of some particulars that are in common to those numerous mations, which shall be extracted from the most emightened of our modern writers who have visited the country in the service of the East India company.

Portunation, innabitants, 7 Mr. Orme, an excellent Religion and Government. 5 and an authentic historian, comprehends the two latter divisions under the title of Indonata. The Manometans (fays he) who are called Moors, of Indostant, are computed to be about ten millions, and the Indians about are hundred millions. Above half the empire is subject to rights, or kings, who derive their descent from the old princes of India, and exercise all rights of sovereignty, only paying a tribute to the great mogal, and observing the treaties by which their ancestors recognized his superiority. In other respects, the government of Indostan is full of wise thecks upon the overgrowing greatness of any subject; but (as all precautions of that kind depend upon the administration) the indostance and barbarity of the mogula or emperors, and

their great viceroys, have rendered them fruitlels.

The original inhabitants of India are called Gentoos, or, as others call them, Hindoos. They pretend that Brumma, who was their legislator both in politics and religion, was inferior only to God, and that he existed many thousand years Before but actount of the creation. This Brumman probably, was found great and good genius, whose beneficience, like that of the bugan legislators, led his people and their posterity to the divine honours. The brames (for to the Gentoo priefts are called) pretend that he bequeathed to them a book called the Vidam, containing his doctrines and inflitutions; and that though the original is loft; they are still possessed of a commentary upon it, called the Shahffah, which is wrote in the Sanscrit language, now a dead language, and known only 28 the bramins who fludy it. The foundation of Brumma's dolline confined in the belief of a supreme Being, who has breated a regular gradation of beings, fome fuperior, and fome inferior to man : in the immortality of the foul, and a future flare of rewards and puttiffments, which is to confift of a transmigration into different bodies, secording to the lives they have led in their pre-existent state. From this it appears re than probable that the Pythagorean metemplichofis took tile to India manife state of here array taxes and analy a the black to the Late 18th a de s. D. add 17 be

The necessity of inculcating this fublime, but otherwise complicated doctrine, into the lower ranks, induced the bramins, who are by no means unanimous in their doctrines, to have recourse to sensible representations of the Deity and his attributes; fo that the original doctrines of Brumma have degenerated to rank ridiculous idolatry, in the worship of the most hideous figures, either delineated or carved; and the belief of an omnipotent Being is now almost lost among the

Those Indians are particularly distinguished from the rest of mankind by their division into tribes, the four principal of which are the bramins, foldiers, labourers, and mechanics. These are again subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior diffinctions. The bramins have an intire power, which they use commonly to very bad purposes, over the minds of the people; though some of them are superstitious, moral, and innocent. They are all of them such bigots, that excepting the Hallachores, who are the refuse and outcasts of the other tribes, and dislowned and detested by them all, Mr. Scrafton doubts (whatever the Roman-catholics may pretend) whether there ever was an infrance of any other of the Gentoos being converted by the missionaries. In short, the bramins in genera are a defigning degenerate fet of men; but Mr. Scrafton, who gives us that picture of them, acknowledges that, amidst all their errors, they agree in those truths which form the harmany of the universe, that there is one supreme God, and that be is best pleased by charity and good works.

The foldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots, or perfons descended from rajahs, and reside chiefly in the northern provirices, and are generally more fair-complexioned than the people of the fouthern provinces, who are quite black. These migh-poots are a robust, brave, faithful people, and enter into the fervice of those who will pay them; but when their leader falls in battle, they think that their engagements to him are fmithed, and they fun off the field without any stain upon their reputation. delend in their council

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The labourets are the farmers and all who are concerned in the cultivation of lands.

The mechanics are merchants, bankers, traders of all kinds,

and are divided into many subordinations.

Those different tribes (says Mr. Scrafton) are forbid to intermarry, to cohabit, to est with each other, or even to drink out of the fame veffel with one of another tribe; and every deviation in these points, subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them for ever polluted, and they are thenceforward obliged to herd with the Hallachores. This division

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is attended with infinite inconveniencies, for excepting the rajah-poots, no Gentoo thinks of defending himself in case of invafions, which, when made from the fea, have been generally fuccessful. The fame division, however, has, notwithflanding all the convulsions of their government, and all their oppressions under the Mahometans, preserved their manufactures among them, which, while the fon can follow no other trade than that of his father, can never be lost but by exterminating the people.

Different kinds of food are affigned to different tribes. The bramins touch nothing that has life; the foldiers are permitted to eat venison, mutton, and fish; the labourers and merchants live differently, according to their fex and profestions, some of them being allowed to eat fish, but none of

them animal food.

The practice of women burning themselves, upon the death of their husbands, is now faid to be difused all over Indostan; and the Gentoos in general chuse death by famine rather than pollute themselves by eating a forbidden food. This picture of the Gentoos feems to be drawn before our wars with the French in that country; for if we are to believe some travellers, they begin now to relax in the practice of their religious duties. The Gentoos are as careful of the cultivation of their lands, and their public works and conveniencies, as the Chinese; and there scarcely is an instance of a robbery in all Indostan, though the diamond merchants travel without defensive

weapons.

he is best glessed by charity and good too en The temples or pagodas of the Gentoos, are frupendous, but difguftful flone buildings, erected in every capital, and under the tuition of the bramins. If the bramins are mafters of any uncommon art or science, they turn it to the purposes of profit from their ignorant votaries. Mr. Scrafton lays, that they know how to calculate ecliples and that judicial aftrology is to prevalent among them, that half the year is taken up with unlucky days; the head aftrologer being always consulted in their councils. The Mahometans likewise encourage those superstitions, and look upon all the fruits of the Gentoo industry as belonging to themselves. Though the Gentoos are entirely passive under all their oppressions, and by their state of existence, the practice of their religion, and the fcantinels of their food, have nothing of that refentment in their nature that animates the rest of mankind of yet they are susceptible of avarice, and sometimes bury their money, and rather than discover it put themselves to death by poison or otherwise This practice, which it feems is not uncommon, accounts for the vast scarcity of filver that till of late pre-

vailed in Indostan.

The reasons abovementioned account likewise for their being free of all those passions, particularly that of love, and sensations that render the rest of mankind either happy or miserable. Their perpetual use of rice, their chief sood, gives them but little nourishment; and their marrying early, the males before sourteen, and their women at ten or eleven years of age, keeps them low and seeble in their persons. A man is in the decline of life at thirty, and the beauty of the women is on decay at eighteen: at twenty-five they have all the marks of old age. We are not therefore to wonder at their being soon strangers to all personal exertion and vigour of mind; and it is with them a frequent saying, that it is better to fit than to walk, to lie down than to sit, to sleep than to

wake, and death is the best of all.

The Mahometans, who, in Indostan, are called Moors, are of Persian, Turkish, Arabic, and other extractions. They early began, in the reigns of the califs of Bagdat, to invade Indoltan. They penetrated as far as Delhi, which they made their capital. They fettled colonies in feveral places, whose descendants are called Pytans; but their empire was overthrown by Tamerlane, who founded the Mogul government, which still fublists. Those princes being strict Mahometans, received under their protection all who professed the fame religion, and who being a brave active people, counterbalanced the numbers of the natives. They are faid to have introduced the division of provinces, over which they ap-pointed soubahs; and those provinces, each of which might be filled air empire, were fubdivided into nabobships, each nabob being immediately accountable to his foubah, who in process of time became almost independent on the emperor, or, as he is called, the great mogul, upon their paying him an annual tribute. The valt refort of Persian and Tartar tribes have likewife strengthened the Mahometan government; but it is observable, that in two or three generations, the progeny of all those adventurers, who though they bring nothing with them but their horses and their swords, degenerate into all eaftern indolence and fenfuality.

Of all those tribes, the Marattas at present make the greatest figure. They are a kind of mercenaries, who live on the mountains between Indostan and Persa. They commonly serve on horseback, and when well commanded, they have been known to give law even to the court of Delhi. Though they are originally Gentoos, yet they are of bold active spirits, and pay no great respect to the principles of their religion.

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Mr. Scrafeon fays, that the Mahometana or Moora are of fo detestable a character, that he never knew above two or three exceptions, and those were among the Tartar and Persian officers of the army. They are void of every principle even of their own religion; and if they have a virtue, it is an appearance. ance of hospitality, but it is an appearance only; for while they are drinking with, and embracing a friend, they will flab him to the beart.

The people of Indoltan are gowerned by no written laws. sir courts of justice are directed by precedents. Mahometan inflitures prevail only in their great towns and their neighbourhood. The empire is hereditary, and the emperor is heir only to his own officers. All lands go in the competer is heir only to his own officers. All lands go in the hereditary line, and continue in that flate even down to the subtenants, while the lord can pay his taxes, and the latter their rent, both which are immutably fixed in the public hooks of each district. The imperial demestic lands are those of the great rajah families, which fell to Tamerlane and his fuccessors. Certain portions of them are called jaghire lands, and are hellowed by the great lands or ownship. and are bestowed by the crown on the great lords or omrahs,

and upon their death revert to the emperor; but the rights of the subtenants, even of those lands, are indefeasible. Such are the outlines of the government by which this great empire long subsisted, without almost the semblance of victue among its great officers either civil or military, It was maken, however, after the invalion of Mahamet Shah, which was attended by so great a diminution of the imperial authority, that the soubabs and nabobs became absolute in their own governments. Though they could not after the fundaental laws of property, yet they invented new taxes, which eggared the people, to pay their own armies and support their power; fo that many of the people, a few years ago, after being unmercifully plundered by collectors and tax-mafters, were left to perith through want. To fum up the mifery of the inhabitants, those soupahs and nahobs, and other Mahametan governors, employ the braining and the Gentoos themselves as the ministers of their rapaciousness and crucities. Upon the whole, ever fince the invalion of Kouli Kan, Indostan, from being the best regulated government in the world, is become a scene of more anarchy or stratocracy; every great man protects himself in his tyranny by his foldiers, whose pay far exceeds the natural righes of his government, As private affaffinations and other murders are here committed with impunity, the people, who know they can be in no worse estate, concern themselves very little in the revolutions of government. To the above causes are owing the present

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ions fent effes friedles of the English in Indostan; and it is their interest to bring, as foon as possible, that government back to its first principles under the family of Tamerlane. The reader, from this representation, may perceive likewise, that all that the English have acquired in point of territory, has been gained from ususpers and robbers; and their possession of it being guarantied by the present lawful emperor, is founded upon the laws and constitutions of that country.

It may be here proper just to observe, that the complexion of the Gentoos is black, their hair long, and the features of both sexes regular. At court, however, the great families are ambitious of intermarrying with Persians and Tartars, on account of the fairness of their complexion, resembling that of their conqueror Tamerlane and his great generals.

The PENINSULA of INDIA beyond the GANGES, called the FARTHER PENINSULA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Length 2000 between { 1 and 30 north latitude.

Breadth 1000 } between { 22 and 100 east longitude.

BOUNDARIES.] THIS peninfula is bounded by Tibet and China, on the north; by China and the Chinese Sea, on the east; by the same sea and the straits of Malacea, on the south; and by the bay of Bengal and the Hither India, on the west.

Grand divisions.	Subdivisions.	Chief towns.
On the north-west	Ava — -	Ava Aracan.
day and hading	[Pegu -	Pegu, E. lon. 97. N. lat.
Wild Aug Lines State	Martaban —	Martaban
On the fouth-well	Siam, —	Siam, E. Ion. 100-55. N. lat. 14-18.
All of the state of	Maineca	Malacca, E. lon. 102-10.
wante de mariade est	Tonquin -	Cachao, or Keccio, E.
On the north-east	Managara and Single	lon, 105. N. lat.
green stands grown	Cochin China — 7	Lanchang. (Thoanoa
On the fouth-east	Cambodia —	Cambodia Padram.
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partly fo to the moderns.

AIR AND CLIMATE.] This country is so little known, that authors differ concerning its air, some preferring that of the southern, and some that of the northern parts. It is generally agreed, that the air of the former is hot and dry, but in some places moist, and consequently unhealthy. The climate is subject to hurricanes, lightnings, and inundations, so that the people build their houses upon high pillars to defend them from sloods; and they have no other idea of seasons, but wet and dry. Easterly and westerly monsoons (which is an Indian word) prevail in this country.

MOUNTAINS.] These run from north to south almost the whole length of the country; but the lands near the sea are

low, and annually overflowed in the rainy feafon.

RIVERS.] The chief are Domea, Mecon, Menan, and Ava.

BAYS AND STRAITS.] The bays of Bengal, Siam, and Cochin-China. The straits of Malacca and Sincapora. The promontories of Siam, Romana, and Bansac.

Soil and product of the The foil of this peninsula DIFFERENT NATIONS. Is fruitful in general, and produces all the delicious fruits that are found in other countries, as well as roots and vegetables. It abounds likewise in filks, elephants, and quadrupeds, both domestic and wild, that are common in the southern kingdoms of Asia. The natives drive a great trade in gold, diamonds, rubies, topazes, amethysts, and other precious stones. Tonquin produces little or no corn or wine, but is the most healthful country of all the peninsula. In some places, especially towards the north, the inhabitants have swellings in their throats, owing to the badness of their water.

INHABITANTS, CUSTOMS, The Tonquinese are excelAND DIVERSIONS. Ilent mechanics and fair traders; but greatly oppressed by their king and great lords.
His majesty engrosses the trade, and his factors sell by retale
to the Dutch and other nations. The Tonquinese are sond
of lacquer houses, which are unwholesome and poisonous.
The people in the south are a savage race, and go almost naked,
with large silver and gold ear-rings, and coral, amber, or
shell bracelets. In Tonquin and Cochin-China, the two
sexes are scarcely distinguishable by their dress, which resembles that of the Persians. The people of quality are sond of
English broad-cloth, red or green, and others wear a dark
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coloured cotton cloth. In Azem, which is thought one of the best countries in Asia, the inhabitants prefer dogs sless to all other animal food. The people of that kingdom pay no taxes, because the king is sole proprietor of all the gold and silver and other metals sound in his kingdom. They live, however, easily and comfortably. Almost every house-keeper has an elephant for the conveniency of his wives and women, polygamy being practised all over India.

It is unquestionable that those Indians, as well as the Chinese, had the use of gunpowder before it was known in Europe, and the invention is generally ascribed to the Azemese. The inhabitants of the southern division of this peninsula go under the name of Malayans, from the neighbouring country of Malacca.

Though the religious superstitions that prevail in this peninfulz are as gross as those described under the article of Tibet, and the civil government of the two countries in many particulars refemble each other, yet the people believe in a future flate; and when their kings are interred, a number of animals are buried with them, and fuch veffels of gold and filver as they think can be of use to them in their future life. The people in this peninfula, are commonly very fond of shew, and often make an appearance beyond their circumstances. They are delicate in no part of their dress but in their hair. which they buckle up in a very agreeable manner. In their food they are loathfome, for befides dogs, they eat rats, mice, ferpents, and stinking fish. The people of Arraken are equally indelicate in their amours, for they hire Dutch and other foreigners to confummate the nuptials with their virgins, and value their women most when in a state of pregnancy. Their treatment of the fick is ridiculous beyond belief; and in many places, when a patient is judged to be incurable, he is exposed on the bank of some river, where he is either drowned or devoured by birds or beafts of prey.

The divertions common in this country are fishing and hunting, the celebration of festivals, and their acting comedies by torch-light from evening to morning.

LANGUAGE.] The language of the court of Delhi is Perfian, but in this peninfula it is chiefly Malayan, as we have already observed, interspersed with other dialects.

LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN.] It is more than probable that the Egyptians, the nation from which the Greeks and Romans drew the fine arts, owed them to the bramins, and the Gentoos, who are fometimes called Banians. The names, however, of the legislators and bramins, or whoever their learned men were who spread their knowledge among the

East-Indians, have either perithed or are obscured by impenes trable clouds of allegory. Some date English authors, who were well acquainted with the affairs of Indoftan, have affured us that that empire ftill contains men of the most unspotted lives and profound knowledge of all the original bramin theology, morality, and civil conflictutions. Such men are hard to be discovered, but when accessible, they are modest and communicative in all branches of their learning, but those in which they are enjoined an inviolable secreey; and we have Some well attested instances where they have suffered death rather than betray their feerets, which are hereditary in their families. Others, from the profligate felfish characters of the common bramins, think that all this fanctity and learning is mere pretext and grimace. I have already mentioned their

understanding aftronomy fo far as to calculate ecliples.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE. These vary in the different countries of this peninfula, but the chief branches have been already mentioned. The inhabitants, in some parts, are obliged to manufacture their falt out of aftes. In all bandicraft trades that they understand, the people are more industrious and better workmen than the Europeans; and in weaving, fewing, embroidering, and forme other manufactures, it is faid that the Indians do as much work with their feet as their hands. Their painting, though they are ignorant of drawing, is amazingly vivid in its colours. The fineness of their linen, and their fillagree work in gold and filver, are beyond any thing of those kinds to be found in other parts of the world. The commerce of India, in short, is courted by all trading nations in the world, and probably has been fo from the earliest ages: it was not unknown even in Solomon's time; and the Greeks and Romans drew from thence their highest materials of luxury. The greatest share of it, through events foreign to this part of our work, is now centered in England, though that of the Dutch is ftill very considerable; that of the French has been for some time on the decline; nor is that of the Swedes and Danes entirely discontinued.

CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, ? This article is fo ex-RARITIES, AND CITIES. Stenfive, that is requires a flight review of the kingdoms that form this peninfula. In Azem, I have already observed, the king is proprietor of all the gold and filver: he pays little or nothing to the great mogul. We know little or nothing of the kingdom of Tipra, but that it was antiently subject to the kings of Arrakan; and that they fend to the Chinese gold and filk, for which they receive filver in return. Arrakan lies to the fouth of Tipra, and is governed by 12 princes, subject to the chief

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king, who refides in his capital. His palace is very large, and contains, as we are told, feven idols cast in gold of tw each of a man's height, and covered over with dismonds and other precious stones. Pegu is about 350 Englift miles in length, and almost the same in breadth. It is uncertain whether is it not at prefent subject to the king or enperor of Ava. The riches of the king (whoever he is) of incredible; fome of his idols, as big as life, being of maffy gold and filver. His revenues arise from the rents of lands, of which he is fole proprietor, and from duties on merchandife, fo that some think him to be the richest monarch in the world, excepting the Chinese emperor. He can bring a million, and on occasion, a million and a half of foldiers to the field, well cloathed and armed; and he is faid to be safer of 800 trained elephants, each with a caffle on his ck holding four foldiers. The conftitution of his empire is of the feudal kind, for he affigns lands and towns to his s upon military tenures. Macao is the great mart of ende in Pogu. Charles on the santa

We know little of the kingdom of Ava; we are not even fure to whom it belongs. It is faid, the honours the king affures are next to divine. His subjects trade chiefly in must and jewels, rubies and suphires. In other particulars, the inhabitants resemble those of Pegu. In those kingdoms, and indeed in the greatest part of this peninsula, the doctrines of the Lama or Dairo, the living god, already described, equally prevail as those of the bramins. Whether the former is not a corruption of the latter, and both of them of ill understood Christianity and Judaism, is an enquiry scarcely worth pursuing. The principles of the Lama are best calculated for rendering the king a mere cypher in his government, which

is entirely yested in his priests and ministers.

The kingdom of Laos or Lahos, formerly included that of Jangoma or Jangomay, but we know few particulars of it that can be depended upon. It is faid to be immensely populous, to abound in all the rich commodities as well as the gross superstitions of the east, and to be divided into a number of perty kingdoms, all of them holding of one sovereign, who, like his oriental brethren, is absolutely despotic, and lives in inexpressible pomp and magnificence; but being of the Lama religion, is the slave of his priests and ministers.

The kingdom of Siam has been often described by milfionaries and pretended travellers, in the most romantic terms, and therefore we can pay little other credit to their accounts, further than that it a rich and flourishing kingdom, and that it approaches in its government, policy, the quick-

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ness and acuteness of its inhabitants, very near to the Chinefe: The kingdom of Siam is furrounded by high mountains, which, on the east fide, separate it from the kingdoms of Camboja and Laos; on the west, from Pegu; and on the north, from Ava, or, more properly, from Jangoma, which is subject to Ava; on the south it is washed by the river Siam. and has the peninfula of Malacca, the north-west part whereof is under its dominion. The extent of the country, however, is very uncertain, and it is but indifferently peopled. The inhabitants, of both fexes, are more modest than any found in the rest of this peninsula. Great care is taken of the education of their children. Their marriages are simple, and performed by their talapoins or priefts, fprinkling holy water upon the couple, and repeating some prayers. We are told that gold is so abundant in this country, that their most ponderous images are made of it, and that it is feen in vast quantities on the outfide of the king's palace. Those relations are found by modern travellers to be the fictions of French and other missionaries; for though the country has mines of gold, their ornaments are either excessive thin plates of that metal, or a very bright lacker that cover wooden or other materials. The government here is excellively despotic; even servants must appear before their masters in a kneeling posture; and the mandarines are proftrated before the king. Siam, the capital, is represented as a large city, but scarcely a fixth part of it is inhabited; and the palace is about a mile and a half in circuit. Bankok, which flands about 18 leagues to the fouth of Siam, and 12 miles from the fea, is the only place towards the coaft. that is fortified with walls, batteries, and brase cannon; and the Dutch have a factory at Ligor, which stands on the east fide of the peninfula of Malacca, but belonging to Siam.

The peninfula of Malacca is a large country, and contains feveral kingdoms or provinces. The Dutch, however, are faid to be the real mafters and fovereigns of the whole peninfula, being in possession of the capital (Malacca.) The inhabitants differ but little from brutes in their manner of living; and yet the Malayan language is reckoned the purest of any spoken in all the Indies. We are told by the latest travellers, that its chief produce is tin, pepper, elephants teeth, canes, and gums. Some missionaries pretend that it is the Golden Chersonesus or Peninsula of the attients, and that the inhabitants used to measure their riches by bars of gold. The truth is, that the excellent situation of this country admits of a trade with India; so that when it was first discovered by the Portuguese, who were afterwards expelled by the Dutch, Malacca was the richest city in the east, next

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to Goa and Ormus, being the key of the China, the Japan, the Moluccas, and the Sunda trade. The country, however, at present, is chiefly valuable for its trade with the Chinese. This degeneracy of the Malayans, who were formerly an industrious ingenious people, is easily accounted for, by the tyranny of the Dutch, whose interest it is that they should never recover from their present state of ignorance and slavery.

The English carry on a smuggling kind of trade in their country ships, from the coast of Coromandel and the bay of Bengal, to Malacca. This commerce is connived at by the Dutch governor and council among them, who little regard the orders of their superiors, provided they can enrich themselves.

Cambodia, or Camboja, is a country little known to the Europeans; but according to the best information, its greatest length, from north to fouth, is about 520 English miles; and its greatest breadth, from west to east, about 308 miles. This kingdom has a spacious river running through it, the banks of which are the only habitable parts of the nation, on account of its fultry air, and the peftiferous gnats, ferpents, and other animals bred in the woods. Its foil, commodities, trade, animals, and products by fea and land, are much the fame with the other kingdoms of this wast peninsula. The betel, a creeping plant of a particular flavour, and, as they fay, an excellent remedy for all those diseases that are common to the inhabitants of the East-Indies, is the highest luxury of the Cambodians, from the king to the pealant, but is very unpalatable and disagreeable to the Europeans. The same barbarous magnificence, despotism of their king, and ignorance of the people, prevail here as throughout the reft of the peninfula; Between Cambodia and Cochin-China lies the little kingdom of Chiampa, the inhabitants of which trade with the Chinese, and feem therefore to be formewhat more civilized than their many cravellers; but it is deficult to give them variodagin

Cochin China, or the western China, is situated under the torrid zone, and extends, according to some authors, about 500 miles in length; but it is much less extensive in its breadth from east to west. Laos, Cambodia, and Chiampa, as well as some other smaller kingdoms, are said to be tributary to Cochin China, some particulars of which I have mentioned in the general view of this peninsula. The manners and religion of the people seem to be originally Chinese, and they are much given to trade. Their king is said to be immensely, rich, and his kingdom enjoys all the advantages of commerce that are sound in the other parts of the East-Indies; but at the same time we are told, that this mighty prince, as

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well at the king of Tonquin, are subject to the Chinese emi peror. It is reasonable to suppose, that all those rich countries were peopled from China, or at least, that they had, fome time or other, been governed by one head, till the mother empire became so large, that it might be convenient to parcel it out, referving to itself a kind of feudal fune.

riority over them all.

Tonquin has been already mentioned, and I can add little to what has been faid, unless I was to adopt the fictions of the popish missionaries. The government of this kingdom, how ever, is particular. The Tonquinese had revolved from the Chinese, which was attended by a civil war. A compromise at last took place between the chief of the revolt and the representative of the antient kings, by which the former was so have all the executive powers of the government, under the name of the Chount, but that the Bua, or real king, should retain the royal states, and be permitted fome inconfiderable civil prerogatives within his palace, from which seither he nor any of his family can fiir without the permiffion of the chough. This history feems to be of the lama extraction, or at least copied from that worship.

The chough resides generally in the capital Cachso, which is fituated near the conter of the kingdom. The bua's palace is a wall fructure, and has a fine arienal. The English have

a very flourishing house on the north fide of their city, con-veniently fitted up with florehouse and office-houses, a noble dining-room, and handsome apartments for the merchants factors, and officers of the company.

The above in the imperfect account I am enabled, without departing from the rules of probability, to give of this value peninfula. Its rarities, confifting of houses overlaid with gold, and folid idols of the fame metal, adorned with an infinite number of precious fromes and jewels, are mentioned by many travellers; but it is difficult to give them credit, when we confider the undisciplined weakness of the inhabitons, their superfittion, indolence, ignorance, and native timidity; which must render them a prey not only to European advensurers, but to the Tartar conquerors of China. To this we may add, the univerfally admitted passion of those people for oftentation, and the many discoveries that have been made by candid travellers, of their displaying plated or gilded furniture and ornaments, at which they are wonderfully expert, for those of masty gold.

The possession of rubies, and other precious stones of an

extraordinary fize, and even of white or party-coloured elephante, convey among those credulous people a pre-minence

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of rank and royalty, and has fometimes occasioned bloody wars. After all, it must be acknowledged that however dark the accounts we have of those kingdoms may be, yet there is fufficient evidence to prove that they are immensely rich in all the treasures of nature; but that those advantages are attended with many natural calamities, fuch as floods, volcanos, earthquakes, tempefts, and above all, rapacious and poisonous animals, which render the pollettion of life, even for an hour, precarious and uncertain.

INDIA within the GANGES, or the Empire of the GREAT MOGUL.

descent on

SITUATION AND EXTENT; including the peninfula well of the Ganges.

OF THE HELL W Miles. Degrees. between { 7 and 40 north latitude, 66 and 92 east longitude, 6 H 105 Length 2000 ? Breadth 1500 5

BOUNDARIES.] HIS empire is bounded by Ufbec by Fibet and the Bay of Bengal, on the east; by the Indian Ocean, on the fouth; by the same and Persia, on the west, The main land being the Mogul-empire, or Indoftan properly so called.

Provinces. Grand divisions. Chief towns. Bengal Proper Fort William } English The north-east divi-Daoca ion of India, con-Malda, Eng. and Dutch taining the pro-Chatigan the mouths of the Caffum bazer Naugracut Naugracut s, and those lefuat Rajapour f the mountains of Patna Nangracut Necbal Necbal a luding occas Gore Gore is etimit via ; 199 1 Rotas Rotes Jaganal Jafelmera Soret -Peria, and on the Multan

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246 INDIA WITHIN THE GANGES.

Grand divisions,	Provinces.	Chief towns,
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	Berar -	Berar
An on death and a part	Chitor	Chitor
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The middle division	Agra	Agra
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The Contract of the Contract of the	Lahor, or Pencah	Lahor
premise as designational	Hendowns —	Hendowns
months on the	Caffimere —	Caffimere
the train to see Joseph	Jengapour —	Jengapour
Story and a school of the	Afmer, or Bando	(Aimer.

AIR AND SEASONS. The winds in this climate generally blow for fix months from the fouth, and fix from the north, April, May, and the beginning of June, are excessively hot, but refreshed by sea breezes: and in some dry seasons, the hurricanes, which tear up the fands and let them fall in dry showers, are excessively disagreeable. The English, and confequently the Europeans in general, who arrive at Indoftan, are commonly feized with some illness, such as flux or fever, in their different appearances; but when properly treated, especially if the patients are abitemious, they recover, and afterwards prove healthy.

Mountains. The most remarkable mountains are those

of Caucasus and Naugracut, which divide India from Persia, Usbec Tartary, and Tibet, and are inhabited by Marattas, Afghans or Patans, and other people more warlike than the Gentoos. As to the mountains of Balagate, which run almost the whole length of India from north to fouth, they are fo high that they stop the western monsoon, the rains beginning fooner on the Malabar coast than they do on the coast of

Coromandel. RIVERS. 1 Thefe are the Indus and the Ganges, both of them known to the antients, and held in the highest esteem, and even veneration, by the modern inhabitants. Befides those rivers, many others water this country.

SEAS, BAYS AND CAPES.] These are the Indian ocean; the bay of Bengal; the gulph of Cambaya; the straits of Ramanakoel; cape Comorin and Diu.

INHABITANTS.] I have already made a general review of this great empire, and I have only to add to what I have faid of their religion and fects, that the fakirs are a kind of Mahometan mendicants or beggars, who travel about practifing the greatest austerities, but many of them are impostors. Their number is faid to be 800,000. Another fet of mendicants are the the je impo foolif affee Gen T

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the joghis, who are idolaters, and are supposed to be twelve millions in number, but all of them vagabonds, and lazy impostors, who live by amusing the credulous Gentoos with socials fictions. The Banians, who are so called from their affected innocence of life, serve as brokers, and profess the Gentoo religion, or somewhat like it.

The Perfees, or Parfes, of Indostan, are originally the Gaurs, described in Persia, but are a most industrious people, particularly in weaving, and architecture of every kind. They pretend to be possessed of the works of Zoroaster, whom they call by various names, and which some Europeans think contain many particulars that would throw lights upon the antient history both sacred and profane. This opinion is countenanced by the sew parcels of those books that have been published; but some are of opinion that the whole is a modern impossure, sounded upon sacred, traditional, and profane histories and

The nobility and people of rank delight in hunting with the bow as well as the gun, and often train the leopards to the sports of the field. They affect shady walks and cool fountains, like other people in hot countries. They are fond of tumblers, mountebanks, and jugglers; of barbarous music, both in wind and string instruments, and play at cards in their private parties. Their houses make no appearance, and those of the commonalty are poor and mean, and generally thatched, which renders them subject to fire; but the manufacturers chuse to work in the open air; and the insides of houses belonging to principal persons are commonly neat, commodious, and pleasant, nay many of them magnificent.

COMMERCE OF INDOSTAN.] I have already mentioned this article, as well as the manufactures of India; but the Mahometan merchants here carry on a trade that has not been defcribed, I mean that with Mecca, in Arabia, from the western parts of this empire, up the Red-Sea. This trade is carried on in a particular species of vessels called junks, the largest of which, we are told, besides the cargoes, will earry 1700 Mahometan pilgrims to visit the tomb of their prophet. At Mecca they meet with Abyssinian, Egyptian, and other traders, to whom they dispose of their cargoes for gold and silver; so that a Mahometan junk returning from this voyage is often worth 200,000 l.

PROVINCES, CITIES, AND OTHER These are pretty BUILDINGS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE. uncertain, especially since the late revolutions of the empire.

Guzarat is a maritime province on the gulph of Cambaya, and one of the finest in India, but inhabited by a sierce rapa-

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cious people. It is faid to contain 35 cities. Amed-Abad is the capital of the province, where there is an English factory, and is faid, in wealth, to vie with the richest towns in Europe. About 43 French leagues distant lies Surat, where the English have a flourishing factory. It was taken by them in the late war, but it is uncertain whether it is still in their policition.

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The province of Agra is the largest in all Indostan, containing 40 large towns and 340 villages. Agra is the greatest city, and its castle the largest sortification in all the The Dutch have a factory there, but the English

have none.

The city of Dehli, which is the capital of that province, is likewise the capital of Indostan. It is described as being a fine city, and containing the imperial palace, which is storned with the usual magnificence of the East. Its stables formerly contained 12,000 horfes, brought from Arabia, Perfiz, and Tartary; and 500 elephants. When the forage is burnt up by the heats of the feafon, as is often the cafe, thefe horses are said to be fed in the morning with bread, butter, and fugar, and in the evening with rice-milk properly

Tatta, the capital of Sinda, is a large city; and it is faid that a plague which happened in 1699 carried off above 80,000 of its manufacturers in filk and cotton. It is ftill famous for the manufacture of palanquins, which are a kind of canopied couches, on which the great men all over India, Europeans as well as natives, repole when they appear abroad. They are carried by four men, who will trot along, morning and evening, 40 miles a day; 10 being usually hired, who carry the palanquin by turns, four at a time. Though a palanquin is dear at first cost, yet the porters may be hired for nine or ten shillings a month each, out of which they maintain themfelves. The Indus, at Tatta, is about a mile broad, and famous for its fine carp.

- Though the province of Multan is not very fruitful, yet it yields excellent iron and canes; and the inhabitants, by their situation, are enabled to deal with the Persians and Tartars

yearly for above 60,000 horses.

The province of Caffimere, being furrounded with mountains, is difficult of access, but when entered, it appears to be the paradife of the Indies. It is faid to contain 100,000 villages, to be flored with cattle and game, without any beafts of prey. The capital (Caffinere) flands by a large lake; and both fexes, the women especially, are almost as fair as the Europeans, and are said to be witty, deaterous, and ingenious.

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The province and city of Lahor formerly made a great figure in the Indian history, and is still one of the largest and finest provinces in the Indies, producing the best sugars of any in Indostan. Its capital was once about nine miles long, but is now much decayed. We know little of the provinces of Ayud, Varad, Bekar, and Hallabas, that is not in common with the other provinces of Indostan, excepting that they are inhabited by a hardy race of men, who seem never to have been conquered, and though they submit to the mogule, live in an easy, independent state. In some of those provinces many of the European fruits, plants, and slowers, thrive as in their native soil.

Bengal, of all the Indian provinces, is perhaps the most interesting to an English reader. It is esteemed to be the storehouse of the East-Indies. Its sertility exceeds that of Egypt after being overslowed by the Nile; and the produce of its soil consists of rice, sugar-canes, corn, sesamum, small mulberry, and other trees. Its callieoes, silks, salt-petre, lakks, opium, wax, and civet, go all over the world; and provisions here are in vast plenty, and incredibly cheap, especially pullets, ducks, and geels. The country is interfected by canals cut out of the Ganges for the benefit of commerce; and extends near 100 leagues on both sides the Ganges, being full of cities, towns, villages and castles.

In Hengal, the worship of the Gentoos is practised in its greatest purity; and their facred river (Ganges) is in a manner lined with their magnificent pagods or temples. The women, notwithstanding their religion, are said by some to be lascivious

The principal English factory in Bengal is at Calcutta, and is called Fort William; it is situated on the river Hughly, the most westerly branch of the Ganges. The fort itself is faid to be irregular, and untenable against disciplined troops; but the servants of the company have provided themselves with an excellent house, and most convenient apartments for their own accommodation. As the town itself may be now said to be in possession of the company, an English civil government, by a mayor and aldermen, has been introduced into it. It does not, however, seem to give general satisfaction, on account of the vast influence which the company has always over the magistrates, and many complaints from private persons have lately reached England.

In 1756, the Indian nabob, or viceroy, quarrelled with the company, and invested Calcutta with a large body of black troops. The governor, and some of the principal persons of the place, threw themselves, with their chief effects,

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on board the ships in the river; they who remained, for some hours, bravely defended the place; but their ammunition being expended, they furrendered upon terms. The foubah, a capricious, unfeeling tyrant, instead of observing the capitulation, forced Mr. Holwell, the governor's chief fervant, and 145 British subjects, into a little but secure prison, called the Black-hole, a place about eighteen feet square, and shut up from almost all communication of free air. Their miseries during the night were inexpressible, and before morning no more than twenty-three were found alive, the rest dying of fuffocation, which was generally attended with a horrible phrenfy. Among those faved was Mr. Holwell himself, who has written a most affecting account of the carastrophe. The infensible tyrant returned to his capital, after plundering the place, imagining he had routed the English out of his dominions - but the seasonable arrival of admiral Watson and colonel (now lord) Clive, put them once more, with fome difficulty, in possession of the place; and the war was concluded by the glorious battle of Plaffey, gained by the colonel, and the death of the tyrant Suraja Dowla, in whose place Mhir Jaffeir was advanced to the foubahthip.

The capital of Bengal, where the nabob keeps his court, is Patna or Makfudabad; and Bannares, lying in the same province, is the Gentoo university, and celebrated for its fanctity.

Chandenagore, is the principal place possessed by the French in Bengal: it lies higher up the river than Calcutta. But though strongly fortified, furnished with a garrison of 500 Europeans, and 1200 Indians, and defended by 123 pieces of cannon and three mortars, it was taken in the late war by the English admirals Watson and Pocock, and colonel Clive. Hugley, which lies fifty miles to the north of Calcutta, upon the Ganges, is a place of prodigious trade for the richest of all Indian commodities. The Dutch have here a well fortified factory. The fearch for diamonds is carried on by about 10,000 people from Saumelpour, which lies thirty leagues to the north of Hugley, for about fifty miles farther. Dakka is faid to be the largest city of Bengal, and the tide comes up to its walls. It contains an English and a Dutch factory. The other chief towns are Cassumbazar, Chinehura, Barnagur, and Maldo; besides a number of other places of less note, but all of them rich in the Indian manufactures.

We know little concerning the province of Malva, which lies to the west of Bengal, but that it is as sertile as the other provinces, and that its chief city is Ratispor. The province of Kandish includes that of Berar and part of Oriza, and its capital is Brampur, so that it is of prodigious extent, and carries

carries on a vast trade in chintzes, callicoes, and embroidered stuffs.

The above are the provinces belonging to the mogul's empire to the north of what is properly called the peninfula within the Ganges. Those that lie to the southward fall into the

description of the peninsula itself,

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HISTORY.] It is not at all to the credit of our East-India company's fervants, that notwithstanding their long residence in Indostan, they differ in their accounts of the revolutions of that country. All we know for certain is, that Tamerlane made a deep impression upon this country, and that the prefent emperor pretends to reign in his right. The history of his immediate descendents has been variously represented, but all agree in the main that they were magnificent and despotic princes, that they committed their provinces, as has been already observed, to rapacious governors, or to their own sons, by which their empire was often miferably torn in pieces. At length, towards the middle of the last century, the famous Aurengzebe, in the year 1667, though the youngest among many fons of the reigning emperor, after defeating or murdering all his brethren, mounted the throne of Indostan, and may be confidered as the real founder and legislator of the empire. He was a great and a politic prince, and the first who extended his dominion, though it was little better than nominal, over the peninfula within the Ganges, which is at present so well known to the English. He lived so late as the year 1707, and it is faid that some of his great officers of state were alive in the year 1750. From what has been already faid of this empire, Aurengzebe feems to have left too much power to the governors of his diffant provinces, and to have been at no pains in preventing the effects of that dreadful despotism, which while in his hands preserved the tranquillity of his empire, but when it descended to his weak indolent fuccessors, occasioned its overthrow.

In 1713, four of his grandfons disputed the empire, which, after a bloody struggle, sell to the eldest, Mauzo'din, who took the name of Jehandar Shah. This prince was a slave to his pleasures, and was governed by his mistress so absolutely, that his great ourrans conspired against him, and raised to the throne one of his nephews, who struck off his uncle's head. The new emperor, whose name was Furrukhsir, was governed and at last enslaved by two brothers of the name of Seyd, who abused his power so grossly, that being asraid to punish them publicly, he ordered them both to be privately assassing them publicly, he ordered them both to be privately assassing them publicly, he ordered them both to be privately assassing them. They discovered his intention, and dethroned the emperor, in whose place they raised a grandson of Aurengzebe, by his

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252 daughter, a youth of feventeen years of age, after imprisoning and strangling Furrukhsir. The young emperor proved disagreeable to the brothers, and being foon poiloned, they raifed so the throne his elder brother, who took the title of Shah Jehan. The rajahs of Indostan, whose ancestors had entered into stipulations, or what may be called patte conventa, when they admitted the Mogul family, took the field against the ewo brothers, but the latter were victorious, and Shah Jehan was put in tranquil possession of the empire, but died in 1719. He was succeeded by another prince of the Mogul race, who sook the name of Mohammed Shah, and entered into private measures with his great rajahs for destroying the Seyds, who were declared enemies to Nissm al Muluck, one of Aurengzebe's favourite generals. Nizam, it is faid, was privately encouraged by the emperor to declare himfelf against the brothers, and to proclaim himself soubah of Decan, which belonged to one of the Seyds, who was affaffinated by the emperor's order, who immediately advanced to Delhi to deftroy the other brother; but he no fooner understood what had happened, than he proclaimed the fultan Ibrahim, another of the Mogul princes, emperor. A battle enfued in 1720, in which the emperor was victorious, and is faid to have used his conquest with great moderation, for he remitted Ibrahim to the prison from whence he had been taken; and Seyd, being likewife a prifener, was condemned to perpetual confinement, but the emperor took possession of his vast riches. Seyd did not long furvive his confinement; and upon his death, the emperor abandoned himself to the same course of pleasures that had been so fatal to his predecessors. As to Nizam, he became now the great imperial general, and was often employed against the Marattas, who when they had almost made themselves masters of Agra and Dehli. He was confirmed in his foubahship, and was considered as the first subject in the empire. Authors, however, are divided as to his motives for inviting Nadir Shah, otherwife Kouli Khan, the Persian monarch, to invade Indostan. It is thought that he had intelligence of a firong party formed against him at court; but the truth perhaps is, that Nizam did not think that Nadir Shah could have success, and at first wanted to make himself useful by opposing him. The success of Nadir Shah is well known, and the immense treasure which he carried from Indostan in 1739. Besides those treasures, he obliged the Mogul to surrender to him all the lands to the west of the rivers Attock and Synd, comprehending the provinces of Peyther, Kabul, and Gagna, with many other the coan at duries

rich and populous principalities, the whole of them almost

equal in value to the crown of Perfia itself.

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This invasion cost the Gentoos 200,000 lives. As to the plunder made by Nadir Shah, some accounts, and those too frongly authenticated, make it amount to the incredible fum of two hundred and thirty-one millions sterling, as mentioned by the London Gazette of those times. The most moderate fay that Nadir's own there amounted to confiderably above feventy millions. Be that as it will, the invalion of Nadir Shah may be confidered as putting a period to the greatness of the Mogul empire in the house of Tamerlane. The history of it, fince that time, is less known than that of Tamerlane itself. According to the best accounts, upon the retreat of Nadir Shah, who left the emperor in possession of his dignity, the Patans invaded his dominions; and so treacherous were the emperor's generals and ministry, that none of them would head an army against them, till the emperor's fon, a youth of eighteen years of age, bravely undertook the command, punished the conspiracy that had been formed against his father, and completely defeated the invaders. During this campaign, the emperor was strangled by his vizier: but by a course of wellacted diffimulation, the young emperor, who was called Amet Shah, found means to put the conspirators to death, but soon after was driven from his throne by a fresh invasion of the Patans and Marattas. Some pretend that one Allum Geer was first proclaimed emperor, and then murdered by the same vizier, who raised another prince to the throne. Whether this Allum Geer is the same with Amer Shah is uncertain, as are the intermediate revolutions that followed. At present, the imperial dignity of Indoltan is verted in Shah Zadah, who is univerfally acknowledged to be the true heir of the Tamerlane race; but his power is feeble, and he depends upon the protection of the English, whose interest it is to support him, as his authority is the best legal guarantee.

As to the government and constitution of Indostan, we must refer to what we have already observed. The emperor of Indostan, or great Mogul (so called from being descended from Tamerlane the Mongul or Mogul Tartar) on his advancement to the throne, assumes some grand title; as, The Conqueror of the World; the Ornament of the Throne, &c. but

he is never crowned.

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Ballains, Portuguele

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THE PENINSULA WITHIN THE GANGES.

Provinces. Chief towns. Granddivisions. Madura controlle tuna Tanjour an part lal park Control of the Pic Tanjour -SE SWAY TON A COUNTY WO Trincombar, Danes East fide of Bif-Negapatan, Dutch lan dryvet Bifnagar . nagar, or Caring grasys) Portanova, Dutch nate Fort St. David, English and the same of the **以10万万万万** des calas I as Pondicherry, French
Conymere, French Adetected Total The fouth-east coast of India, fituate on the hay of Bengal, usually called the coast of Coromandel

Golconda Sadrafapatan, Dutch St. Thomas, Portuguese Fort St. George, or Madrais, E. lon. 80-32. N. lat. 13-11. Rnglifh. Pellicate, Dutch SEA WE STATES Golconda And the state of t Gani, or Coulor, diamond Muffulapatan, English and Dutch Vizacapatan, English Bimlipatan, Dutch Orixa The basis of the second Orixa
Ballafore, English
Tegapatan, Dutch
Angengo, English
Cochin, Dutch West fide of Bef-nagar, or Carnate -org wit moun Callicut, Tillicherry, Baglish ea mid roco is or be in figure at Canannore, Dutch Monguelore, Dutch and Baffilore Portuguese Raalconda, diamond mines. Tindoffer we de deiningan Love objection. The fouth-west coast of India, full soften and the said Cawar, English Goa, Portuguese Rajapore, French Dabal, English Decan, or Vifianiually called pour the coast of AT TO WASHINGTON Malabar Dundee, Portuguese Bombay, ifle and town, Englifh, 19-18 N. lat. 73-6 Baffaim, Portuguese

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Granddivisions. Provinces.	Chief towns.
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usually called Company the area	Barak, English and Dutch
the coast of	Amedabat Took this many
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Light the comment of a part man-	Dieu, Portuguese.

CLIMATE, SEASONS, AND PRODUCE, The chain of mountains already mentioned, running from north to fouth, renders it winter on one fide of this peninfula, while it is fummer on the other. About the end of June, a fouth-west wind begins to blow from the sea, on the coast of Malabar, which, with continual rains, last four months, during which time all is ferene upon the coast of Coromandel (the western and eastern coasts being so denominated.) Towards the end of October, the rainy feafon, and the change of the monfoon begins on the Coromandel coast, which being destitute of good harbours, renders it extremely dangerous for thips to remain there, during that time, and to this is owing the periodical returns of the English shipping to Bombay, upon the Malabar coaft. The air is naturally hot in this peninfula, but is refreshed by breezes, the wind altering every twelve hours; that is, from midnight to noon it blows off the land, when it is intolerably hot, and during the other twelve hours from the fea, which last proves a great refreshment to the inhabitants of the coast. The produce of the foil is the same with that of the other part of the East-In-The like may be faid of their quadrupeds, fish, fowl, and noxious creatures and infects.

INHABITANTS.] The inhabitants of this part are more black in complexion, than those of the other peninsula of India, though lying nearer to the equator, which makes fome suspect them to be the descendents of an ancient colony from Ethiopia. The greatest part of them have but a faint notion of any allegiance they owe to the emperor of Indoflan, whose tribute from thence has been ever fince the invasion of Shah Nadir, intercepted by their foubahs and nabobs. who now exercise an independent power in the government, though even Suraja Dowla was glad to receive a deputation from the emperor, now reigning, or his father; but besides those soubahs, and other imperial viceroys, many estates in this peninfula belong to rajahs or lords, who are the descendents of their old princes, and look upon themselves as being independent on the mogul, and his authority.

begin sinited to mend the purpose bedeath of the fitting age.

PROVINCES, CITIES, AND OTHER BUILD- I From what above, this peninfula is rather to be divided into great governments, or foubahlhips, than into provinces. One foubah often engroffes feveral provinces, and fixes the feat of his government, according to his own conveniency. I shall speak of those provinces, as belonging to the Malabar or Coromandel coast, the two great objects of English commerce in that country; and first, of the eastern, or Coromandel coast.

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Madura begins at Cape Comorin, the southermost point of the peninsula. It is about the bigness of the kingdom of Portugal, and is said to be governed by a sovereign king, who has under him seventy tributary princes, each of them independent in his own dominions, but paying him a tax. The chief value of this kingdom seems to consist of a pearl fishery upon its coast. Tanjour is a little kingdom, lying to the east of Madura. The soil is sertile, and its prince, rich. Within it lies the Danish East-India settlement of Tranquebar, and the Dutch sertress of Negapatan, and the capital city is

Tanjour.

The Carnatic, as it is now called, is well known to the English. It is bounded on the east by the bay of Bengal, on the north by the river Christina, which divides it from Golkonda; on the west by Visapur, or Visapur, and, on the south, by the kingdoms of Messaur and Tanjour; being in length, from south to north, about 345 miles, and 276 in breadth from east to west. The capital of the Carnatic is Bisnagar, and the country in general is esteemed healthful, sertile, and populous. Within this country, upon the Coromandel coast, lies fort St. David's, belonging to the English, with a district round it. The fort is strong, and of great importance to our trade. Five leagues to the north, lies Pondicherry, once the emporium of the French in the East-Indies, but now demolished by the English, who took it in the late war. It was restored by the peace of Fontainbleau, in 1763. Fort St. George, better known by the name of Madrats,

Fort St. George, better known by the name of Madrais, is the capital of the English East-India company's dominions in the East-Indies, and is distant eastward from London, about 4800 miles. Great complaints have been made of the fituation of this fort. No pains have been spared by the company, in rendering it impregnable to any force that can be brought against it by the natives. It protects two towns, called, from the complexions of their several inhabitants, the White and the Black. The White Town is fortified, and contains an English corporation of a mayor and aldermen. Nothing has been omitted to mend the natural badness of its situation, which

THE PENINSULA WITHIN THE GANORS: 257 which feems originally to be owing to the neighbourhood of

the diamond mines, which are but a week's journey diffant. Those mines are under the tuition of a mogul officer, who lets them out by admeasurement, and enclosing the contents by pallisadoes, all diamonds above a certain weight belong to the emperor. The district belonging to Madrass, is of little value for its product, and must import its own provisions. 80,000 inhabitants of various nations, are said to be dependent upon Madrass; but its safety consists in the superiority of the English by sea. It carries on a considerable trade with China.

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The reader needs not be informed of the immense fortunes acquired by the English, upon this coast, within these twenty years. The governor of Madrass has a council to affift him. and when he goes abroad, appears in vast splendor. The differences that now rage among the directors and proprietors of the company in England, prevent my faying any thing concerning the police of this government. The company has received all the encouragement and affiftance the English parliament can give them, even to the introducing of martial law into their possessions. There seems, however, to be some fundamental errors in their conflictation. The directors confider the riches acquired by their governors and other fervants. as being plundered from the company, and of late they have fent out superintendents to controul their governors and overgrown fervants, but with what fuccess time must demonstrate. As this is a subject of the greatest importance, that ever perhaps occurred in the geography of a commercial country, the reader will indulge me in one or two reflections, as I am not to refume the subject.

The English East-India company, through the distractions of the Mogul empire, the support of our government, and the undaunted but fortunate successes of their military officers, have acquired so amazing a property in this peninsula, and in Indostan, that it is superior to the revenues of many crowned heads, and some of their own servants pretend, that when all their expences are paid, their clear revenue amounts to near two millions sterling, out of which they are to pay 400,000 L annually, to the government, while they are suffered to enjoy their revenues. How that revenue is collected, or from whence it arises, is best known to the company, part of it however has been granted in property, and part of it is secured on mortages, for discharging their expences in supporting the interests of their friends, the emperor, and the respective soubahs and

nabobs they have affifted.

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Be that as it may, this company exercises at present many rights appropriated to fovereignty, fuch as those of holding forts, coining money, and the like. These powers are undoubtedly incompatible with the principles of a commercial fimited company, and it became the dignity of the English government, to fend out an officer of their own, (as they have done in the person of Sir John Lindsay) to take such meafures with the Eastern princes and potentates, as may render the acquifitions of the company permanent and national.

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Without entering into any disputes agitated of late between me directors and the government, the possibility of such 2 permanency and even extending our influence in India, is erry evident. From what has been already faid, the Gentoos are entirely passive in all the revolutions of their government, The Moors, or Mahometans, ignorant and treacherous as they are, appear to have no violent attachments to any religious principle, and are abject enough to live under any form of government, that their emperor shall prescribe; nor are they at prefent, when the English are his friends, in any condition to dispute their joint wills. These considerations manifest the wildom of not driving them into desperate measures, and thereby effecting a union of their forces, which must prove fatal to the British interest there; and in any event must render it precarious, unless supported in the name, and by the authority of the British empire.

Polikar, lying to the north of Madrass, belongs to the Dutch. We know little of the kingdom and capital of Ikkari. The celebrated Heyder Ally, with whom the company has lately made a peace, is faid to be a native of the kingdom of Messur, which lies to the fouth-west of the Carnatic; and the Christians of the apostle St. Thomas, live at the foot of the mountains Gatti, that separate Messar from Malebar. I have already mentioned the kingdom of Golkonda, which efides its diamonds, is famous for the cheapness of its provifions, and for making white wine of grapes that are ripe in January. Golkonda is faid to be fubject to a prince, who, though tributary to the Mogul, is immenfely rich, and can rufe 100,000 men. The capital of his dominions is called Bagnagar, but the kingdom takes its name from the city of Golkonda, East-fouth-east of Golkonda, lies Masulipatan, where the English and Dutch have factories. The English have also factoring at Ganjam, and Vizigapatam, on this coaff; and the Dutch at Narlipore. The province of Orixa, from whence the English company draw great part of their revenues, lies to the north of Golkonda, extending in length from THE PENINSULA WITHIN THE GANGES. 259

from east to west, about 550 miles, and in breadth about 240. It is governed likewise by a tributary prince. In this province stands the idolatry temple of Jagaryunt, which they say is attended by 500 priests. The idol is an irregular pyramidal black stone, of about 4 or 500 weight, with two rich diamonds near the top, to represent eyes, and the nose and mouth painted

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The country of Dekan comprehends feveral large provinces, and some kingdoms, particularly those of Baglana, Balagate, Telenga, and the kingdom of Visiapur. The truth is, the names, dependencies, and governments of those provinces, are extremely unfettled; they having been reduced by Aurengzebe, or his father, and fubject to almost annual revolutions and alterations. Modern geographers are not agreed upon their firmation and extent, but we are told, that the principal towns are Aureng-abad, and Dolt-abad, or Dowlethad ; and that the latter is the ftrongest place in all Indostan. Near it lies the famous pageds of Elora, in a plain about two leagues square. The tombs, chapels, temples, pillars, and y thousand figures that furround it, are faid to be cut out of the natural rock, and to surpass all the other efforts of human art. Telenga lies on the east of Golkonda, and its capital Beder, contains a garrifon of 3000 men. The inhabitants of this province speak a language peculiar to them-

Baglana lies to the west of Telenga, and forms the smallest province of the empire; its capital is Mouler. The Portugueze territory begins here at the port of Daman, twenty-one leagues south of Surat, and extends almost twenty leagues to

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the north of Goa.

Visiapur is a large kingdom tributary to the Mogul, but its particular extent is uncertain. The western part is called Konkan, which is intermingled with the Portugueze possessions. The king of Visiapur is said to have a yearly revenue of fix millions sterling, and to bring to the field 150,000 soldiers. His capital is of the same name, and his country very fruitful. The principal places on this coast are, Daman, Bassam Trapor, or Tarapor, Chawl, Dandi-Rajahpur, Dabul-Rajupur, Ghiria; and Vingurla. The Portugueze have lost several valuable possessions on this coast, and those which remain are on the decline.

Among the islands lying upon the same coast is that of Bombay, belonging to the English East-India company. Its harbour can conveniently hold 1000 ships at anchor. The island itself is about seven miles in length, and twenty in circumference, but its situation and harbour are its chief recommendations.

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commendations, being destitute of almost all the conveniencies of life. The town is about a mile long, and poorly built. and the climate was fatal to English constitutions, till experience, caution and temperance, taught them prefervatives against its unwholesomeness. The best water there is preserved in tanks, which receive it in the rainy seasons. The fort is a regular quadrangle, and well built of stone. Many black merchants relide here: This island was part of the portion paid with the infanta of Portugal, to Charles II. who gave it to the East-India company, and the island is still divided into three Roman-patholic parishes, inhabited by Portugueze, and what are called popish Mestizos and Canarins, the former being a mixed breed of the natives and Portugueze, and the other the aborigines of the country. The English have fallen apon methods to render this island and town, under all their disadvantages, a safe, if not an agreeable residence. The reader need scarcely be informed, that the governor and council of Bombay, have lucrative posts as well as the officers under them. The troops on the island, are commanded by English officers, and the natives, when formed into regular companies, and disciplined, are here, and all over the East-Indies, called Scapovs. The inhabitants of the illand amount to near 60,000 of different nations; each of whom enjoys the practice of his religion unmolested.

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Near Bombay are several other islands, one of which, called Elephanta, contains the most inexplicable antiquity, perhaps in the world. A figure of an elephant of the natural size cut coarsely in stone, presents itself on the landing place, near the bottom of a mountain. An easy slope then leads to a stupendous temple, hewn out of the folid rock, eighty or ninety feet long, and forty broad. The roof, which is cut slat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, about ten feet high, with capitals, resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the weight of the incumbent mountain. At the farther end, are three gigantic sigures, which have been multiplied by the blind zeal of the Portugueze. Besides the temple, are various images, and groupes on each hand cut in the stone; one of the latter bearing a rude resemblance of the judgment of Solomon; besides a colonnade, with a door of regular architecture; but the whole bears no manner of re-

femblance to any of the Gentoo works and no one man a

The island and city of Gos, the capital of the Portugueze settlements in the East-Indies, lies about thirty miles south of Vingurla. The island is about twenty-seven miles in compass. It has one of the finest and best fortified ports in the Indies. This was somethy a most superb settlement, and was

THE PENINSULA WITHIN THE GANGES. 261 was furpassed either in bulk or beauty by few of the European cities. It is faid that the revenues of the Jeffring upon this island, equalled those of the crown of Portugal. Goz, as well as the rest of the Portugueze possessions on this coast, are under a viceroy, who still keeps up the remains of the antient splendor of the government. The rich peninsula of Salzete, is dependant on Goa. Sunda lies fouth of the Portugueze territories, and is governed by a rajah, tributary to the mogul. The English factory of Corwar, is one of the most pleasant and healthful of any upon the Malabar coast. Kanora lies about forty miles to the fouth of Goa, and reaches to Calicut. Its foil is famous for producing rice, that supplies many parts of Europe, and some of the Indies. The Kanorines are said generally to be governed by a lady, whose son has the title of rajah, and her subjects are accounted the bra-

veft and most civilized of any in that peninsula, and remark-

ably given to commerce.

Though Malabar gives name to the whole fouth-west coast of the peninfula, yet it is confined at present to the country so called, lying on the west of cape Comorin, and called the Dominions of the Samorin. The Malabar language, however, is common in the Carnatic, and the country itself is rich and fertile, but pestered with green adders, whose poison is incurable. It was formerly a large kingdom of itself. The most remarkable places in Malabar are Kannamore, containing a Dutch factory and fort; Tillicheri, where the English have a small settlement, keeping a constant garrison of thirty or forty foldiers. Calicut, where the French and Portugueze have small factories, besides various other distinct territories and cities. Cape Comorin, which is the fouthermost part of this peninfula, though not above three leagues in extent, is famous for uniting in the same garden, the two seasons of the year; the trees being loaded with blofloms and fruit on the one side, while on the other side they are stripped of all their leaves. This surprizing phenomenon is owing to the ridge of mountains so often mentioned, which traverse the whole peninsula from south to north. On the oppofite fides of the Cape, the winds are constantly at variance; blowing from the west on the west side, and from the east on the eaftern fide.

Before I take my leave of India, it may be proper to observe, that in the little diffrict of Cochin within Malabar, are to b: found fome thousands of Jews, who pretend to be of the tr b: of Manafieh, and to have records engraved on copper pla as in Hebrew characters. They are faid to be fo poor, that many of them embrace the Gentoo religion. The like dif-

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coveries of the Jews and their records have been made in China, and other places of Alia, which have occasioned various speculations among the learned.

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SITUATION AND EXTENT.

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Length 1300 } between {44 and 70 east longitude,
Breadth 1100 } between {25 and 44 north latitude,

BOUNDARIES. MODERN Persia is bounded by the mountains of Ararat, or Daghistan, which divide it from Circassian Tartary, on the north-west; by the Caspian sea, which divides it from Russia, on the north; by the river Oxus, which divides it from Usbec Tartary, on the north-east; by India on the east, and by the Indian ocean, and the gulphs of Persia and Ormus, on the south; and by Arabia and Turkey on the west.

Modern Persia comprehends the ancient Hyrcania, Bactria, Susiana, Parthia, Media, and part of Assyria, Iberia, and Colchis. The modern divisions of Persia are extremely un-

certain, and of little importance to the reader.

NAME.] Persia, according to the poets, derived its name from Persius, the son of Jupiter and Danae. Less fabulous authors, suppose it derived from Paras, which signifies a horseman, the Persians or Parthians, being always celebrated for

their skill in horsemanship.

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Ata.] In so extensive an empire this is very different. Those parts which border upon Caucasus and Daghistan, and the mountains near the Caspian sea, are cold, as lying in the neighbourhood of those mountains which are commonly covered with snow. The air in the midland provinces of Persia is serene, pure, and exhibitanting, but in the southern provinces it is not, and sometimes communicates noxious blasts to the midland parts, which are so often mortal, that the inhabitants sortify their heads with very thick turbans.

Soil AND PRODUCTIONS.] Those vary like the air. The foil is far from being luxuriant towards Tartary, and the Caspian sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of corn and fruits. South of mount Taurus, the fertility of the country in corn, fruits, wine, and the other luxuries of life, are equalled by sew countries. It produces wine and oil in plenty, Linia, rhubarb, and the finest of drugs. The fruits

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are delicious, especially their dates, oranges, pistachio-nuts, melons, cucumbers, and garden stuff, not to mention vast. quantities of excellent filk; and the gulph of Baffora, formerly furnished great part of Europe and Afia with very fine pearls. Some parts near Ispahan especially produce almost all the flowers that are valued in Europe; and from fome of them, the roses especially, they extract waters of a salubrious and odorific kind, which form a gainful commodity in trade. short, the fruits, vegetables, and flowers of Persia, are of a most exalted flavour; and had the natives the art of horticulture, to as great perfection as some nations in Europe, by transplanting, engrafting, and other meliorations, they would The Persian add greatly to the natural riches of the country. alla feetida flows from a plant called Hiltot, and turns into a gum. Some of it is white, and some black; but the former is so much valued, that the natives make very rich sauces of it. and fometimes eat it as a rarity.

Mountains.] These are Caucasus and Ararat, which are called the mountains of Daghistan; and the vast collection of mountains called Taurus, and their divisions run through the

middle of the country from Natolia to India.

RIVERS.] It has been observed, that no country, of so great an extent, has so few navigable rivers as Persia. The most considerable are those of the Kur, anciently Cyrus; and Aras, anciently Araxes, which rise in or near the mountains of Ararat, and joining their streams, fall into the Caspian sea. Some small rivulets falling from the mountains, water the country, but their streams are so inconsiderable, that sew or none of them can be navigated even by boats. The Oxus can searcely be called a Persian river, though it divides Persia from Usber Tartary. Persia has the river Indus on the east, and the Euphrates and Tigris on the west.

fearcity of water; but the defect, where it prevails, is admirably well supplied by means of reservoirs, aqueducts, canals,

and other ingenious methods.

METALS AND MINERALS.] Persia contains mines of iron, copper, lead, and above all, turquoise stones, which are found in Chorasan. Sulphur, salt-petre, and antimony, are found in the mountains. Quarries of red, white, and black marble, have been discovered near Tauris, and natural salt in the province of Carkmenia.

Population, inhabitants, It is impossible to speak
MANNERS, customs, and with any certainty concerning the population of
scountry so little known as that of Persia. If we are to judge
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by the vast armies in modern as well as in ancient times, raised there, the numbers it contains must be very great. The Perfians of both fexes are generally handsome, the men being fond of Georgian and Circaffian women. Their complexions towards the fouth, are fomewhat fwarthy. The men shave their heads, but the young men fuffer a lock of hair to grow on each fide, and the beard of their chin to reach up to their temples; but religious people wear long beards. Men of rank and quality wear very magnificent turbans, many of them cost maxim to keep their heads very warm, fo that they never pull off their caps or their turbans out of respect, even to the king. Their dress is very simple. Next to their skin they wear callico thirts, over them a veft, which reaches below the knee, girt with a fash, and over that a loose garment somewhat shorter. The materials of their cloaths, however, are commonly very expensive, consisting of the richest furs, filks, muslin, cottons, and the like valuable stuffs, richly embroidered with gold and filver. They wear a kind of loofe boots on their legs, and flippers on their feet. They are fond of riding, and very expensive in their equipages. They wear at all times a dagger in their fash, and linen trowzers. The collars of their shirts and cloaths are open, so that their dross upon the whole is far better adapted for the purpoles both of health and activity, than the long flowing robes of the Turks.

The drefs of the women is not much different; their wear, as well as that of the men, is very costly, and they are at great pains to heighten their beauty by art, colours, and washes.

The Persians accustom themselves to frequent washings and ablutions, which are the more necessary, as they seldom change their linen. In the morning early they drink coffee, about eleven go to dinner, upon fruits, sweetmeats, and milk. ir chief meal is at night, when they fup upon pilau, already described. They are temperate, but use opium, though not in fuch abundance as the Turks, nor are they very delicate in their entertainments of eating and drinking. They are great mafters of ceremony towards their supepiors, and so polite, that they accommodate Europeans who visit them with stools, that they may not be forced to sit ed. They are so immoderately fond of tobacco, y imoke through a tube fixed in water, to as to be cool in the mouth, that when it has been prohibited by their princes, they have been known to leave their country, rather be debarred from that enjoyment. The Persians are afterally fond of poetry, moral fentences, and hyperbole. heir long wars, and their national revolutions, have mingled

the native Persians with barbarous nations, and are said to have taught them dissimulation; but they are still pleasing and plausible in their behaviour, and in all ages they have been

remarkable for hospitality.

The Persians write like the Hebrews, from the right to the lest, and are neat in their seals and materials for writing, and are wonderfully expeditious in the art. The number of people employed on their manuscripts (for no printing is allowed there) is incredible. Their great foible seems to be oftentation in their equipages and dresses; nor are they less jealous of their women than the Turks, and other eastern nations. They are fond of music, and take a pleasure in conversing in large companies; but their chief diversions are those of the field, hunting, hawking, horsemanship, and the exercise of arms, in all which they are very dexterous. They excel, as their ancestors the Parthians did, in archery. They are fond of rope-dancers, jugglers, and fighting of wild beasts, and prinyately play at games of chance.

Men may marry for life, or for any determined time, in Persia, as well as through all Tartary; and travellers or merchants, who intend to stay some time in any city, commonly apply to the cadee, or judge, for a wife during the time he proposes to stay. The cadee, for a stated gratuity, produces a number of girls, whom he declares to be honest, and sree from diseases, and he becomes surety for them. A gentleman who lately attended the Russian embally to Persia declares, that amongst thousands, there has not been one instance of

their dishonesty, during the time agreed upon and M to agree

RELIGION.] The Persians are Mahometans of the lect of Ali, for which reason the Turks, who follow the succession of Omar and Abu Bekr, call them heretics. Their religion is, if possible, in some things more fantastical and sensual than that of the Turks, but in many points it is mingled with some bramin superstitions. When they are taxed by the Christians with drinking strong liquors, as many of them do, they answer very fenfibly " You Christians where and get drunk, though you know you are committing fine, which is the very cale "with us." To enumerate their superstitions, faits, and ceremonies, would require a volume, which, when read, could communicate neither instruction nor entertainment, Having mentioned the bramins, the pomparison between them and the Perlian guebres or gaurs, who pretend to be the difciples and successors of the antient magi, the followers of Zoroafter, may be highly worth a learned disquilition; that both of them held originally pure and simple ideas of a supreme Being, may be easily proved, but the Indian bramine and

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parses accuse the gaurs, who still worship the sire, of having sensualized those ideas, and of introducing an evil principle into the government of the world. A combustible ground, about ten miles distant from Baku, a city in the north of Persia, is the scene of the guebres devotions. It must be admitted, that this ground is impregnated with very surprising inflammatory qualities, and contains several old little tumples, in one of which the guebres pretend to preserve the sacred same of the universal sire, which rises from the end, and a large hollow cane stuck into the ground, resembling a samp burning, with very pure spirits. The Mahametans are the declared enemies of the gaurs, who were banished out of Persia, by Shah Abbas. Their sect, however, is faid to be numerous, though tolerated in very sew places.

The long ware between the Perlians and the Romans, feen early to have driven the antient Christians into Perlia, and the neighbouring countries. Even to this day, many feets an found, that evidently have Christianity for the ground work of their religion. Some of them called fouffees, who are a kind of quietists, facrifice their passions to God, and profess the moral duties. The Sabean Christians have, in their religion, a mixture of Judaism and Mahometanism, and are numerous towards the Persian Gulph. I have already mentioned the Armenian and Georgian Christians, who are very numerous in Persia.

I have been the more explicit on the head of religion, as the present race of Persians are said to be very cool in the doctrines of Mahomet, owing chiefly to their ignorance of all religion, and their late wars with the Turks. It has therefore been thought by some writers, that great advantages, in point of commerce, may be derived from this indifference in matters of religion, if the natives should be properly supported by the Christian powers.

LANGUAGE.] It has been disputed among the learned, whether the Arabe had not their language from the Persians; but this chiefly rests on the great intermixture of Arabic words in the Persian language, and the decision seems to be in favour of the Arabe. The common people, especially towards the southern coasts of the Caspian sea, speak Turkish, and the Arabic probably was introduced into Persia, under the califate, when learning sourished in ahose countries. The learned Persians have generally written in the Arabic, and people of quality among them have adopted it as the modish language, to we do the French. The pure Persic is said to be spoken in the southern parts, on the coast of the Persian gulph, and in Ispahan, but many of the provinces speak a barb arous mixety turns.

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ture of the Turkish, Russian, and other languages. Their Pater-Noster is of the following tenour: Ei Padere ma kih der osmoni; pak basebed mam tu; bayayed padschabi tu; sehwad chwasse tu henzjunaukih der osmon niz derzemin; beb mara juranzi nan kefaf rouz mara; wadargudsar mara konahan mazimankihma niz mig sarim orman mara; wadar ozmajisth minedazzmara; likin ebalas kun mara ez eseberir. Amen.

LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN. | The Perfians, in antient times, were famous for both, and their poets renowned all over the east. At prefent their learning is merely mechanical, nor do they even understand the Koran, which they read in Arabic. Their boafted skill in aftronomy is now reduced to a mere fmattering in that science, and terminates in judicial aftrology; so that no people in the world are more superstitious than the Persians. The learned profession in greatest esteem among them is that of medicine, which is at perpetual variance with aftrology, because every dose must be administered in the lucky hour fixed by the astrologer, which often defeats the ends of the prescription. It is faid, however, that the Persian physicians are acute and sagacious. Their drugs are excellent, and they are no strangers to the practices of Galen and Avicenna. Add to this, that the playue is but little known in this country, as equally rare are many other difeales that are fatal in other places, fuch as the gout, the flone, the head-ach, the tooth-ach, the small-pox, consumptions, and apoplexies. The Persian practice of physic is therefore pretty much circumfcribed, so that they are very ignorant in lurgery, which is exercised by barbers, whose chief knowledge of it is in letting blood, for they trust the healing of green wounds to the excellency of the air, and the good habit of the patient's body.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES, The monuments of NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. S antiquity in Perlia, are more celebrated for their magnificence and expence, than their beauty or tafte. No more than nineteen columns which formerly belonged to the famous palace of Persepolis, are now remaining. Each is about fifteen feet high, and composed of excellent Parian marble. The ruins of other antient buildings are found in many parts of Persia, but void of that elegance and beauty, that is displayed in the Greek architecture. The tombs of the kings of Perha are stupendous works, being cut out of a rock, and highly ornamented with sculptures. The ther of the modern edifices is a pillar to be feen at Ispahan, fixty feet high, confishing of the skulls of beats, created by shah Abbas, after the suppression of a rebellion. Abbas had rewed to erect fuch a column of human fkulls, but upon the soilimed mon number of molouce, is telerred by many noble

fubmiffion of the rebels, he performed his vow by fubflituting

those of brutes, each of the rebels furnishing one.

The baths near Gombroon, work such cures, that they are effected among the natural curiosities of Persia. The springs of the samous Naphtha, near Baku, are mentioned often in natural history for their surprizing qualities; but the chief of the natural curiosities in this country, is the burning phanomenon, and its inflammatory neighbourhood, already mentioned under the article of Religion.

PUBLIC EDIFICES. In Persia, are in the same taste with those of the Asiatic Turks already described. They are seldom above one story high, built of bricks, with slat roofs for walking on, and thick walls. The hall is arched, the doors are clumsey and narrow, and the rooms have no communication but with the hall; the kitchens and office-houses being built apart. Few of them have chimnies, but a round hole in the middle of the room. Their furniture chiefly consists of carpets, and their beds are two thick cotton quilts, which serve them likewise as coverlits, with carpets under them.

Ispahan or Spahaway the capital of Persia, is seated on a fine plain, within a mile of the river Zenderhend, which fupplies it with water. It is faid to be twelve miles in circumference, The fireets are narrow and crooked, and the chief amusement of the inhabitants is on the flat roofs of their houses, where they found their fummer evenings, and different families affociate together. The royal fquare is a third of a mile in length, and about half as much in breadth, and we are told, that the royal palace, with the buildings and gardens belonging to it, is three miles in circumference. There are in Ifpahan 160 mosques, 1800 caravanseras, 260 public baths, 2 ious number of fine foures, freets, and palaces, in which are canals, and trees planted to shade and better accommodate the people. This capital is faid formerly to have consained 650,000 inhabitants; but was often depopulated by during his wars, fo that we may eafily suppose, that it has loft great part of its antient magnificence; In 1744 when Mr. Hanway was there, it was thought that not above

Schiras lies about 200 miles to the fouth of Aftracan. It is an open town, but its neighbourhood is inexpressibly rich and beautiful, being laid out for many miles in gardens, the stowers, fruits, and wines of which are incomparable. The vines of Schiras are reckoned the best of any in Persia. This town is the capital of Fars, the antient Persia, and contains a kind of a college for the study of eastern learning. It contains an uncommon number of mosques, is adorned by many noble

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buildings, but its streets are narrow and inconvenient, and not above 4000 of its houses are inhabited.

The cities of Ormus and Gombroon, on the narrow part of the Persian Gulph, were formerly places of great commerce and importance. The English, and other Europeans, have factories at Gombroon, where they trade with the Persians, Arabians, Banyans, Armenians, Turks, and Tartars, who come hither with the caravans which set out from various inland cities of Asia, under the convoy of guards.

Mosques AND BAGNIOS.] I thought proper to place them here under a general head, as their form of building is pretty much the fame all over the Mahometan countries.

Mosques are religious buildings, square, and generally of flone; before the chief gate there is a square court, paved with white marble, and low galleries round it, whose roof is supported by marble pillars. Those galleries serve for places of ablution before the Mahometans go into the morque. About every mosque there are fix high towers, called minarets, each of which has three little open galleries, one above another. These towers, as well as the mosques, are covered with lead, and adorned with gilding and other ornaments; and from thence, instead of a bell, the people are called to prayer by certain officers appointed for that purpoler No woman is allowed to enter the mosque, nor can a man with his shoes or flockings on. Wear most mosques is a place of entertainment for ftrangers during three days, and the tomb of the founder. with conveniencies for reading the Koran, and praying for the fouls of the deceafed maybe they believed a during a during deceafed.

The bagnios in the Mahometan countries are wonderfully well constructed for the purpose of bathing. Sometimes they are square, but oftener circular; built of white well polished stone or marble. Each bagnio contains three rooms; the first for dressing and undressing; the second contains the water, and the third the bath; all of them paved with black and white marble. The operation of the bath is very curious, but wholesome; though to those not accustomed to it, it is painful. The waiter rubs the patient with great vigour, then handles and stretches his limbs as if he was dissocating every bone in the body; all which exercises are, in those mert warm countries, very conducive to health. In public bagnios, the men bathe from morning to four in the afternoon, when all male attendants being removed, the ladies succeed, and when coming out of the bath display their finest cloaths.

I might here attempt to describe the eastern seraglios or halfame, the womens apartments; but from the most credible accounts, they are contrived according to the taste and conveniency of the owner, and divided into a certain number of apartments,

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and confined as among the great men in Persia.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE! The Perfians equal. if not exceed, all the manufacturers in the world in filk, wool. len, mohair, carpets, and leather. Their works in their join fancy, tafte and elegance, to richness, neatness, and thew, and yet they are ignorant of painting, and their draw. ings are very rude. Their dying excels that of Europe. Their filver and gold laces, and threads, are admirable for preferving their luftre. Their embroideries and horse furniture are not to be equalled, nor are they ignorant of the pottery, and window glass manufactures. On the other hand, their carpenters are very indifferent artiffs, which is faid to be ow. ing to the scarcity of timber all over Persia. Their jewel. lers and goldsmiths are clumsey workmen, and they are ignorant of lock-making, and the manufacture of looking. glasses. Upon the whole, they lie under inexpressible disadvantages from the form of their government, which renden them flaves to their kings, who often engross either their labour or their profits. . romo bas galllig-diw board

The trade of the Persians, who have little or no shipping of their own, is cascied on in foreign bottoms. That between the English and other nations, by the gulph of Ormus at Gombroon, was the most gainful they had, but the perpetual wars they have been engaged in, have ruined their commerce. The great scheme of the English in trading with the Persians through Russia, promised vast advantages to both nations, but it has hitherto answered the expectations of neither. Perhaps the court of Petersburgh is not fond of suffering the English to establish themselves upon the Caspian sea, the navigation of which is now possessed by the Russians; but nothing can be said with certainty on that head, till the government of Persia

is in a more fettled condition than it is at prefent.

SPACEMENTS

CONSTITUTION AND GOVER WATENT.] Both these are extremely precarious, as resting in the breast of a despotic and often capricious monarch. The Persians however had some fundamental sules of government. They excluded from their throne semales, but not their male progeny. Blindness likewise was a disqualification for the royal succession. In other respects the king's will was a law for the people. The inflances that have been given of the cruelties and inhumanities practised by the Mahometan kings of Persia, are almost incredible, especially during the two last centuries. The reason given to the Christian ambassadors, by Shah Abbas, the greatest and most polite among them, was, that the Persians were such as the polite among them, was, that the Persians were such as the polite among them, was, that the Persians were such as the polite among them, was, that the Persians were such as the polite among them, was, that the Persians were such as the polite among them, was, that the Persians were such as the property of the persians were such as the property of the persians were such as the persians wer

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fich brutes, and so insensible by nature, that they could not be governed, without the exercise of exemplary cruelties. The favourites of the prince, female, as well as male, are his only comfellors, and the smallest disobedience to their will, is atrended with immediate death. The Persians have no degrees of nobility, fo that the respect due to every man, on account of his high station, expires with himself. The king has been known to prefer a younger fon to his throne, by putting out the eyes of the elder brother,

REVENUES: The crown claims one-third of the cattle. com and fruits of his subjects, and likewise a third of filk and cotton. No rank, or condition of Persians, is exempted from fevere taxations and fervices. The governors of provinces have particular lands affigned to them for maintaining their retinues and troops, and the crown lands defray the expences of the court, king's houshold, and great officers of flate; after faying thus much, the reader cannot doubt that the revenues of the Perfian kings, or as they are called Sophis, were predigious, but nothing can be faid with any certainty in the present distracted state of that country. Even the water that is let into fields and gardens is subject to a tax, and foreigners, who are not Mahometans, pay each a ducat a head.

MILITARY STRENGTH.] This confifted formerly of cavalry, and it is now thought to exceed that of the Turks, Since the beginning of this century, however, their kings have raised bodies of infantry. The regular troops of both brought to the field, even under Kouli Khan, did not exceed 60,000; but according to the modern histories of Persia, they are easily recruited in case of a defeat. The Persians have few fortified towns; nor had they any ships of war, until Kouli Khan built a royal navy, but fince his death we hear

no more of their fleet.

ARMS AND TITLES.] The arms of the Perlian monarch she a lion couchant looking at the rifing fun. His title is shah, or the Disposer of Kingdoms. Shah or Khan, and Sultan, which he affumes likewise, are Tartar titles. To acts of state the Persian monarch does not subscribe his name, but the grant runs in this manner, viz. This act is given by him

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whom the universe obeys. HISTORY.] All ancient historians mention the Persian monarchs and their grandeur, and no empire has undergone a greater variety of governments. It is here sufficient to say, that the Persian empire succeeded the Assyrian or Babylonian, and that Cyrus laid its foundation about 556 years before Christ, and restored the Ifraelites, who had been captive at walling a probability and a second Babylon.

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Babylon, to liberty. It ended in the person of Darius, who was conquered by Alexander 329 years before Christ, When Alexander's empire was divided among his great general officers, their pofferity were conquered by the Romans. These last however, never fully subdued Persia, and the natives had princes of their own, who more than once defeated the Roan legions. The successors of those princes survived the Roman empire itself, but were subdued by the famous Tamerlane, whose posterity were supplanted by a doctor of law, the incestor of the Sophi family, and pretended to be defeended from Mahomet himself. His successors, though some of were valiant and politic, proved in general to be a disgrace to humanity, by their cruelty, ignorance, and indolence, which brought them into such disrepute with their subjects, barbarous as they were, that Hallein, a prince of the Sophi race, who fucceded in 1694, was murdered by Mahmud, for and fuccessor to the famous Miriweis; as Mahmud himself was by Efref, one of his general officers, who usurped the throne, Prince Tahmas, the representative of the Sophi family, had escaped from the rebels, and assembling an army, took into his fervice Nadir Shab, who defeated and killed Efref, and re-annexed to the Persian monarchy all the places dismembered from it by the Turks and Tartars during the late rebellione. At last the fecret ambition of Nadir broke out, and after affuming the name of Tahmas Kouli Khan, and pretending that his services were not sufficiently rewarded, he rebelled sinft his fovereign, made him a prisoner, and, it is sup-

This usurper afterwards mounted the throne, under the title of Shah Nadir. The history of his expedition into Indostan, and the amazing booty he made there; has been treated of in the description of that country. It has been remarked, that he brought back an inconsiderable part of his booty from India, losing great part of it upon his return by the Marattas and accidents. He next conquered (Usbec Tartary; but was not o successful against the Dagheltan Tartars, whose country he found to be inaccessible. He beat the Turks in several engagements, but was unable to take Bagdad. The great principle of his government was to strike terror into all his subjects by the most cruel executions. His conduct became so intolerable, that it was thought his brain was touched; and he was assaffinated in his own tent, partly in self-desence, by his chief officers and his relations, in the year 1747. Many pletenders, upon his death, started up; but the fortunate candidate was Kerim Khan, who was crowned at Tauris in 1763, and, according to the latest accounts, still keeps possession of

the throne.

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Vol. II.

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SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles. Degrees. Length 1300 between { 35 and 60 east longitude. Breadth 1200

BOUNDARIES.] DOUNDED by Turkey, on the north; D by the gulphs of Persia or Bassora, and Ormus, which separate it from Persia, on the east; by the Indian Ocean, fouth; and the Red Sea, which divides it from Africa, on the west.

Divisione.	Subdivisions.	Chief towns. Suzz, E. lon. 33-27.
the country of	Haggiaz or Mecca	N. lat. 29-50. MECCA, E. lon. 43- 40. N. lat. 21-20.
2. Arabia Deferta, in the middle.	i kipangasanana ki kipanganan melah	Siden Medina
part of so stands	Mocho —	СМосно, E.lon. 44-41 N. lat. 13-45.
Arabia Felix,	Hadramut —	Sibit Hadramut
the balk and	Segur — — — Oman or Mufcat—	Caffeen Segur Mufcat
of although high.	Jamama — — Bahara — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Jamems LEicalf.

NAME.] It is remarkable that this country has always preserved its antient name. The word Arab, it is generally faid, fignifies a robber, or freebooter. The word Saracen, by which one tribe is called, is faid to fignify both a thief and an inhabitant of the Defert. These names justly belong to the Arabians, for they seldom let any merchandize pass thro the country without extorting fomething from the owners, if they do not rob them.

MOUNTAINS.] The mountains of Sinai and Horeb, lying in Arabia Petræa, east of the Red-Sea, and those called Gabel el Ared, in Arabia Felix, are the most noted.

RIVERS, SEAS, GULPHS, AND CAPES.] There are few

fountains, fprings, or rivers in this country, except the Euphrates, which washes the north-east limits of it. It is almost surrounded with seas; as the Indian Ocean, the Red-Sea, the gulphs of Persia and Ormus. The chief capes or promontories are those of Rosalgate and Musledon.

CLIMATE, AIR, SOIL, and PRODUCE.] As a confiderable part of this country lies under the Torrid Zone, and the Tropic of Cancer passes over Arabia Felix, the air is excesfive dry and hot, and the country is fubject to hot poisonous winds, like those on the opposite shores of Persia, which often prove fatal, especially to strangers. The foil, in some parts. is nothing more than immense fands, which, when agitated by the winds, roll like the troubled ocean, and fometimes form mountains, by which whole caravans have been buried. or loft. In these deserts, the earavans, having no tracks, are guided, as at fea, by a compass, or by the stars, for they travel chiefly in the night. Here, says Dr. Shaw, are no pastures clothed with flocks, nor vallies standing thick with corn; here are no vineyards or olive-yards; but the whole is a lonesome desolate wilderness, no other ways diversified than by plains covered with fand, and mountains that are made up of naked rocks and precipices. Neither is this country ever, unless sometimes at the equinoxes, refreshed with rain; and the intenseness of the cold in the night is almost equal to that of the heat in the day-time. The fouthern part of Arabia, deservedly called the Happy, is blessed with an excellent soil, and, in general, is very fertile. There the cultivated lands, which are chiefly about the towns near the fea coaft, produce balm of Gilead, manna, myrrh, caffia, aloes, frankincenfe, fpikenard, and other valuable gums; cmnamon, pepper, cardamum, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty, with a small quantity of corn and wine. But this country is most famous for its coffee and its dates, which last are found scarce any where in such perfection as here and in Perfia. There are few trees fit for timber in Arabia, and little wood of any kind.

ANIMALS.] The most useful animals in Arabia are camels and dromedaries; they are amazingly fitted by providence for traversing the dry and parched deserts of this country, for they are so formed, that they can throw up the siquor from their stomach into their throat, by which means they can travel six or eight days without water. The camels usually carry 800 weight upon their backs, which is not taken off during the whole journey, for they naturally kneel down to rest, and in due time rise with their load. The dromedary is a small camel that will travel many miles a day. It is an observation among the Arabs, that wherever there are trees, the water is not far off; and when they draw near a pool, their camels will smell it at a distance, and set up their great trot till they come to it. The Arabian horses are well known in Europe, and have contributed to improve the breed of

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those in England. They are only fit for the saddle, and are admired for their make as much as for their swiftness and high mettle.

INHABITANTS, MANNERS, The Arabians, like most of customs, and dress. I the nations of Asia, are of a middle stature, thin, and of a swarthy complexion, with black hair and black eyes. They are swift of foot, excellent horsemen, and are said to be a brave people, expert at the bow and lance, and, since they became acquainted with fire-arms, good marksmen. The inhabitants of the inland country live in tents, and remove from place to place with their slocks and herds, as they have ever done since they became a nation.

The Arabians in general are such thieves by nature, that trivellers and pilgrims, who are led thither from all nations thro motives of devotion or curiosity, are struck with terror on their approaches towards the Deserts. Those robbers, headed by a captain, traverse the country in considerable troops on horse-back, assault and plunder the caravans; and we are told, that so late as the year 1750, a body of 50,000 Arabians attacked a caravan of merchants and pilgrims returning from Mecca, killed about 60,000 persons, and plundered it of every thing valuable, though escorted by a Turkish army. On the sea coast they are mere pitates, and make prize of every vessel they can master of whatever nation.

The habit of the roving Arabs is a kind of blue shirt, tied about them with a white sash or girdle; and some of them have a vest of surs or sheep-skins over it; they also wear drawers, and sometimes slippers, but no slockings; and have a cap or turban on their head. Many of them go almost maked; but, as in the eastern countries, the women are so wrapped up, that nothing can be discerned but their eyes. Like other Mahometans, the Arabs eat all manner of sless, except that of hogs; and prefer the sless of camels, as we prefer venison, to other meat. They take care to drain the blood from the sless, as the Jews do, and like them result such sish as have no scales. Coffee and tea, water, and sherbet made of oranges water and sugar, is their usual drink; they have no strong liquors.

they have no firong liquors.

RELIGION.] Of this the reader will find an account in the following history of Mahomet their countryman. Many of the wild Arabs are ftill pagans, but the people in general profess Mahometanism.

LEARNING AND LANGUAGE. Though the Arabians in former ages were famous for their learning and skill in all the liberal arts, there is scarce a country at present where the people are so universally ignorant. The vulgar language

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used in the three Arabias is the Arabesk, or corrupt Arabian. which is likewife spoken, with some variation of dialect, over great part of the East, from Egypt to the court of the great mogul. The pure old grammatical Arabic, which is faid to be a dialect of the Hebrew, and by the people of the East accounted the richest, most energic and copious language in the world, is taught in their schools, as Greek and Latin is amongst Europeans, and used by Mahometans in their worthip; for as the Koran was written in this language, they will not fuffer it to be read in any other: they look upon it to have been the language of Paradife, and think no man can be mafter of it without a miracle, as confifting of feveral millions of words. The books which treat of it say, they have no fewer than a thousand terms to express the word camel, and five hundred for that of a lion. The Pater-noster in the Arabic is as follows.

Abuna elladbi fi-ffamwat; jetkaddas efmac; tati malacutac: taouri maschiatac, cama si-ssama; kedbalec ala lardh aating chobzena kefatna iaum beiaum; wagfor lena danubena, wachataina, cama nogfor nachna lemen aca doina; wala tadalhchalna

CHIEF CITIES, CURIOSITIES, What is called the Desert of Sinai, is a beautiful plain near nine miles long and above three in breadth; it lies open to the north-east, but to the southward is closed by some of the lower eminences of Mount Sinai; and other parts of that mountain make such encroachments upon the plain as to divide it in two, each so capacious as to be sufficient to receive the whole camp of the Ifraelites.

From Mount Sinai may be feen Mount Horeb, where Moles kept the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, when he faw the burning bush. On those mountains are many chapels and cells, possessed by the Greek and Latin monks, who, like the religious at Jerusalem, pretend to shew the very fpot where every miracle or transaction recorded in scripture

happened.

The chief cities in Arabia are Mocho, Aden, Muschat and Suez, where most of the trade of this country is carried on; but those of Mecca, which is the capital of all Arabia, and Medina, deferve particular notice. At Mecca, the birthplace of Mahomet, is a molque so glorious that it is generally counted the most magnificent of any temple in the Turkish dominions; its lofty roof being raifed in fashion of a dome, and covered with gold, with two beautiful towers at the end, of extraordinary height and architecture, make a delightful appearance, and are conspicuous at a great distance. mofque

mosque hath a hundred gates, with a window over each; and the whole building within is decorated with the finest gildings and tapestry. The number of pilgrims who yearly visit this place is almost incredible, every musulman being obliged by his religion to come hither once in his life time, or

fend a deputy. At Medina, about fifty miles from the Red-Sea, the city to which Mahomet fled when he was driven out of Mecca, and the place where he was buried, is a stately mosque, supported by 400 pillars, and furnished with 300 filver lamps, which are continually burning. It is called the Most Holy by the Turks, because in it is placed the coffin of their prophet Mahomet, covered with cloth of gold, under a canopy of filver tiffue, which the bashaw of Egypt, by order of the grand fignior, renews every year. The camel which carries it derives a fort of fanctity from it, and is never to be used in any drudgery afterwards. Over the foot of the coffin is a rich 'golden crescent, so curiously wrought, and adorned with precious stones, that it is esteemed a master-piece of great value. Thither the pilgrims refort, as to Mecca, but not in fuch numbers.

GOVERNMENT.] The inland country of Arabia is under the government of many petty princes, who are stiled xerifs and imans, both of them including the offices of king and prieft, in the same manner as the califs of the Saracens, the fuccessors of Mahomet. These monarchs appear to be absolute, both in spirituals and temporals; the succession is hereditary, and they have no other laws than those found in the Koran and the comments upon it. The northern Arabs owe subjection to the Turks, and are governed by bashaws residing among them; but it is certain they receive large gratuities from the grand fignior for protecting the pilgrims that pass through their country from the robberies of their countrymen. The Arabians have no standing regular militia, but the kings command both the persons and the purses of their subjects as the necessity of affairs require.

HISTORY.] The history of this country in some measure differs from that of all others; for as the flavery and subjection of other nations make a great part of their history, that of the Arabs is intirely composed of their conquests or independence. The Arabs are descended of Ismael, of whose posterity it was foretold, that they should be invincible, " have their hands against every man, and every man's hands against theirs."
They are at present, and have remained from the remotest ages, during the various conquests of the Greeks, Romans, and Tartars, a convincing proof of the divinity of this prediction.

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Toward the north, and the sea-coasts of Arabia, indeed the inhabitants are kept in awe by the Turks; but the wandering tribes in the fouthern and inland parts, acknowledge themfelves for Subjects of no foreign power, and do not fail to harrass and annoy all strangers who come into their country, The conquests of the Arabs make as wonderful a part of their history, as the independence and freedom which they have ever continued to enjoy. These, as well as their religion, began with one man, whose character forms a very fingular phenomenon in the history of mankind. This was the famous Mahomet, a native of Mecca, a city of that division of Arabia, which, for the luxuriancy of its foil, and happy temperature of its climate, has ever been efteemed the loveliest and fweetest region of the world, and is distinguished by the epithet of Happy. He was born in the fixth century, in the reign of Justinian XI. emperor of Constantinople. Though descended of mean parentage, illiterate and poor, Mahomet was endowed with a fubtile genius, like those of the same country, and posfeffed an enterprize and ambition peculiar to himself, and much beyond his condition. He had been employed, in the early part of his life, by an uncle, Abuteleb, as a factor, and had occasion, in this capacity, to travel into Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. He was afterwards taken into the service of a rich merchant, upon whose death he married his widow, Cadiga, and by her means came to be pollested of great wealth and of a numerous family. During his peregrinations into Egypt and the East, he had observed the vast variety of sects in religion, whole hatred against each other was strong and inveterate, while at the same time there were many particulars in which the greater part of them were agreed. He carefully laid hold of these particulars, by means of which, and by addressing himself to the love of power, riches, and pleasure, passions univerfal among men, he expected to raife a new system of religion, more general than any which hitherto had been established. In this design he was affisted by a Sergian monk, whose libertine disposition had made him forsake his cloister and profession, and engage in the service of Cadiga, with whom he remained as a domestic when Mahomet was taken to her Bed. This monk was perfectly qualified, by his great learning, for supplying the defects which his master, for want of a liberal education, laboured under, and which, in all probability, must have obstructed the execution of his design. It was necessary, however, that the religion they proposed to establish should have a divine sanction; and for this purpose Mahomet turned a calamity, with which he was afflicted, to his advantage. He was often subject to fits of the epilepsy, a difeate

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difease which those whom it afflicts are defirous to conceal a Mahomet gave out therefore that these fits were trances, into which he was miraculously thrown by God Almighty, and during which he was instructed in his will, which he was commanded to publish to the world. By this strange story, and by leading a retired, abitemious, and auftere life, he cafily acquired a character for superior sanctity among his acquaintance and neighbours. When he thought himself sufficiently fortified by the numbers and enthulialm of his followers, he boldly declared himfelf a prophet, fent by God into the world, not only to teach his will, but to compel mankind to obey it. As we have already mentioned, he did not lay the foundation of his system so narrow as only to comprehend the natives of his own country. His mind, though rude and enthusiastic, was enlarged by travelling into distant lands, whose manners and religion he had made a peculiar study. He proposed that the system he established should extend over all the neighbouring nations, to whose doctrines and prejudices he had taken care to adapt it. The eaftern countries were at this time strongly infected with the herefy of Arius, who allowed the prophetic office, but denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. Egypt and Arabia were filled with Jews, who had fled into these corners of the world from the persecution of the emperor Adrian, who threatened the total extinction of that people. The other inhabitants of these countries were These, however, had little attachment to their decayed and derided idolatry; and like men whose religious principle is weak, had given themselves over to pleasure and senfuality, or to the acquisition of riches, in order to be the better able to indulge in the gratification of fense, which, together with the doctrine of predeftination, composed the sole principles of their religion and philosophy. Mahomet's system was exactly fuited to these three kinds of men. To gratify the two former, he declared that there was one God, who created the world and governed all things in it; that he had fent various prophets into the world to teach his will to mankind, among whom Moses and Jesus Christ were the most eminent; but the endeavours of these had proved ineffectual, and God had therefore now fent his last and greatest prophet, with a commission more ample than what Moses or Christ had been entrusted with. He had commanded him not only to publish his laws, but to subdue those who were unwilling to believe or obey them; and for this end to establish a kingdom upon earth which should propagate the divine law throughout the world; that God had defigned utter ruin and destruction to those who should refuse to submit to him; but to his faithful

ful followers, had given the spoils and possessions of all the earth, as a reward in this life, and had provided for them hereafter a paradife of all fenfual enjoyments, especially those of love; that the pleasures of such as died in propagating the faith, would be peculiarly intense, and vastly transcend those of the rest. These, together with the prohibition of drinking strong liquors (a restraint not very severe in warm climates) and the doctrine of predeftination, were the capital articles of Mahomet's creed. They were no fooner published, than a vaft many of his countrymen embraced them with implicit faith. They were written by the priest we formerly mentioned, and compose a book called the Koran, or Alkoran, by way of eminence, as we fay the Bible, which means The Book. The person of Mahomet, however, was familiar to the inhabitants of Mecca; so that the greater part of them were fufficiently convinced of the deceit. The more enlightened and leading men entered into a delign to cut him off; but Mahomet getting notice of their intention, fled from his native city to Medina Talmachi, or the city of the Prophet. The fame of his miracles and doctrine was, according to custom, greatest at a distance, and the inhabitants of Medina received him with open arms. From this flight, which happened in the 622d year of Christ, the forty-fourth year of Mahomet's age, and the tenth of his ministry, his followers, the Mahometans, compute their time, and the æra is called in Arabic, Hegira, i. e. the Flight.

Mahomet, by the affiftance of the inhabitants of Medina, and of others whom his infinuation and address daily attached to him, brought over all his countrymen to a belief, or at least to an acquiescence in his doctrines. The speedy propagation of his lyftem among the Arabians was a new argument in its behalf among the inhabitants of Egypt and the East, who were previously disposed to it. Arians, Jews, and Gentiles, all forfook their ancient faith, and became Mahometans. In a word, the contagion spread over Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Perlia; and Mahomet, from a deceitful hypocrite, became the most powerful monarch in his time. He died in 629, leaving two branches of his race, both efteemed divine among their subjects. These were the caliphs of Persia and of Egypt, under the last of which Arabia was included. The former of thefe turned their arms to the East, and made conquests of many countries. The caliphs of Egypt and Arabia directed eil ravages towards Europe, and under the name of Saracens or Moors (which they obtained because they entered Europe from Mauritania, in Africa, the country of the Moors) reduced

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most of Spain, France, Italy, and the islands in the Medi-

In this manner did the successors of that impostor spread their religion and conquests over the greatest part of Asia, Africa, and Europe; and they still give law to a very confiderable part of mankind.

The INDIAN and ORIENTAL ISLANDS are,

THE JAPAN ISLANDS, which together form what has been called the empire of Japan, and are governed by a most despotic prince, who is sometimes called emperor and fometimes king. They are fituated about 150 miles east of China, and extend from the 30th to the 41st degree of north latitude, and from the 130th to the 147th of ealt-longitude. The chief town is Jeddo, in the 141st degree of east longitude, and the 36th of north latitude. The soil and productions of the country are pretty much the same with those of China; and the inhabitants are famous for their lacquer ware, known by the name of Japan. The islands themselves are very inaccessible, through their high rocks and tempestuous seas; they are subject to earthquakes, and have some volcanos. I have already mentioned the circumstance of the Dutch expelling the Portuguese from this gainful trade. The Japanese themselves are the groffest of all idolators, and so irreconcileable to Christianity, that it is commonly faid the Dutch, who are the only European people with whom they now trade, pretend themselves to be no Christians, and humour the Japanese in the most absurd superstitions. Notwithstanding all this compliance, the natives are very thy and ngorous in all their dealings with the Dutch, and Nanghazal, in the island of Ximo, is the only place where they are suffered to trade. Authors pretend to give us very particular accounts of the inhabitants, customs, and manners of those islanders, their foil, commodities, and trade; but their information conveys little instruction, and the whole subsists on a precarious foundation. All we know for certain is, that notwithflanding their superstition and ignorance, the natives are a most industrious penetrating people; that they excel the Chinese themselves in the manufactures that are common to both countries, and at least equal them in husbandry and the arts of life.

The LADRONE ISLANDS, of which the chief town is faid to be Guam, east longitude 140, north latitude 14; they

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they are about twelve in number. The people took their name from their pilfering qualities. We know nothing of them worth a particular mention, excepting that lord Anfon landed upon one of them (Tinian) where he found great refreshment for himself and his crew.

FORMOSA is likewise an oriental island. It is situated to the east of China, near the province of Fo-kien, and is divided into two parts by a chain of mountains, which runs through the middle, beginning at the fouth coaft, and ending at the north. This is a very fine island, and abounds with all the necessaries of life. That part of the island which lies to the west of the mountains belongs to the Chinese, who consider the inhabitants of its eastern part as savages, though they are faid to be a very inoffensive people. The inhabitants of the cultivated parts are the same with the Chinese already described. The Chinese have likewise made themselves masters of feveral other islands in these seas, of which we scarcely know the names; that of Ainan, is between fixty and seventy leagues long, and between fifty and fixty in breadth, and but twelve miles from the province of Canton. The original inhabitants are a fhy, cowardly people, and live in the most unwholesome part of the island, the coast and cultivated parts, which are very valuable, being possessed by the Chinese.

The PHILIPPINES, of which there are 1100 in numher, lying in the Chinese sea, (part of the Pacific Ocean) 300 miles fouth-east of China, of which Manilla or Luconia, the chief, is 400 miles long and 200 broad. The inhabitants confift of Chinese, Ethiopians, Malays, Spaniards, Portuguele, Pintudos, or painted people, and Meltes, a mixture of all these. The property of the islands belong to the king of Spain, they having been discovered by Magellan, and afterwards conquered by the Spaniards in the reign of Philip II. from whom they take their name. Their lituation is such, between the eastern and western continents, that the inhabitants trade with Mexico and Peru, as well as all the islands and places of the East-Indies. Two ships from Acapulco, in, Mexico, carry on this commerce for the Spaniards, who make 400 per cent. profit. The country is fruitful in all the necelfaries of life, and beautiful to the eye. Venison of all kinds, huffaloes, hogs, sheep, goats, and a particular large species of monkeys, are found here in great plenty. The nest of the bird faligan affords that diffolving jelly which is so voluptuous a rarity at European tables, Many European fruits and flowers thrive surprizingly in those islands. If a sprig of an orange or lemon tree is planted there, it becomes within the year a

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fruit-bearing tree; so that the verdure and luxuriancy of the soil is almost incredible. The tree amet supplies the natives with water; and there is also a kind of cane, which if cut yields fair water enough for a draught, of which there is plenty in the mountains, where water is most wanted.

The city of Manilla contains about 3000 inhabitants; its port is Cavite, lying at the distance of three leagues, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. In the year 1762, Manilla was reduced by the English under general Draper and admiral Cornish, who took it by storm, and humanely suffered the archbishop, who was the Spanish viceroy at the same time, to ransom the place for about a million sterling. The bargain, however, was ungenerously disowned by him and the court of Spain, so that great part of the ransom is still unpaid. The Spanish government is settled there, but the Indian inhabitants pay a capitation tax. The other islands, particularly Mindanao, the largest next to Manilla, are governed by petty princes of their own, whom they call sultans. The sultan of Mindanao is a Mahometan.

Upon the whole, though these is said are enriched with all the profusion of nature, yet they are subject to most dreadful earthquakes, thunder, rains, and lightning; and the soil is pestered with many noxious and venemous creatures, and even herbs and flowers, whose possons kill almost instantaneously. Some of their mountains are volcanos.

The MOLUCCAS, commonly called the SPICE or CLOVE ISLANDS. These are not out of fight of each other, and lie all within the compais of twenty-five leagues to the fouth of the Philippines, in 125 degrees of east longitude. and between one degree fouth, and two north latitude. They are in number five, viz. Bachian, Machian, Motyr, Ternate, and Tydore. Those islands produce neither corn nor rice, so that the inhabitants live upon a bread made of fagoe. Their chief produce confifts of cloves, mace, and nutmegs, in vaft quantities, which are monopolized by the Dutch with so much jealoufy, that they destroy the plants lest the natives should fell the supernumerary spices to other nations. Those islands, after being subject to various powers, are now governed by three kings, subordinate to the Dutch. The latter, however, if at war with England, might be eafily dispossessed, and their possession of them at this time is precarious, when they differ with those princes. Ternate is the largest of those islands, though no more than thirty miles in circumference, The Dutch have here a fort called Victoria, and another, called Fort Orange, in Machiam,

The BANDA, or NUTMEG ISLANDS, are fituated between 127 and 128 degrees east longitude, and between four and five fouth latitude, comprehending the islands of Lantor, the chief town of which is Lantor, Poleron, Rosinging, Pooloway, and Gonapi. The chief forts belonging to the Dutch on those islands, are those of Revenge and Nassau. The nutmeg, covered with the mace, grows on those islands only, and they are entirely subject to the Dutch. In several islands that lie near Banda and Amboyna, the nutmeg and clove would grow, because, as naturalists tell us, birds, especially doves and pigeons, swallow the nutmeg and clove whole, and void them in the same state; which is one of the reasons why the Dutch declare war against both birds and their wild plantations. The great nutmeg harvest is in June and August.

AMBOYNA. This island, taken in a large sense, is one, and the most considerable, of the Moluccas, which, in fact, it commands. It is situated in the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, between the third and sourth degree of south latitude, and 120 leagues to the eastward of Batavia. Amboyna is about seventy miles in circumserence, and desended by a Dutch garrison of 7 or 800 men, besides small forts, who protect their clove plantations. It is well known that when the Portuguese were driven off this island, the trade of it was carried on by the English and Dutch; and the barbarities of the latter in first torturing and then murdering the English, and thereby engrossing the whole trade, and that of Banda, can never be forgotten, for it must be transmitted as a memorial of Dutch insamy to all posterity. This tragical event happened in 1622, and is still unrevenged.

The island of CELEBES, or MACASSAR, is fituated under the equator, between the island of Borneo and the Spice Islands, at the distance of 160 leagues from Batavia, and is 500 miles long, and 200 broad. This island, notwithstanding its heat, is rendered habitable by breezes from the north, and periodical rains. Its chief product is pepper and opium; and the natives are expert in the study of poisons, with a variety of which nature has surplished them. The Dutch have a fortification on this illand, but the internal part of it is governed by three kings, the chief of whom relides in the town of Macassar. In this, and indeed in almost all the Oriental islands, the inhabitants live in houses built on large posts, which are accessible only by ladders, which they pull up in the night-time, for their fecurity against venemous animals. They are faid to be hospitable and faithful, if not provoked. They carry were in drive is the

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carry on a large trade with the Chinese; and if their chiess were not perpetually at war with each other, they might easily drive the Dutch from their island. Their port of Jampoden is the most capacious of any in that part of the world.

The Dutch have likewise fortified GILOLO and CERAM, two other spice islands lying under the equator, and will fink any ships that attempt to traffic in those seas.

The SUNDA ISLANDS. These are situated in the Indian Ocean, between 93 and 120 degrees of east longitude, and between eight degrees north and eight degrees south satisfact, comprehending the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Bally, Lamboe, Banca, &c. The three sirst, from their great extent and importance, require to be separately described.

BORNEO is faid to be 800 miles long and 700 broad, and is therefore thought to be the largest island in the world. The inland part of the country is marshy and unhealthy, and the inhabitants live in towns built upon floats in the middle of the rivers. The soil produces rice, cotton, canes, pepper, camphire, the tropical fruits, gold, and excellent diamonds. The famous ourang-outang, one of which was diffected by Dr. Tyson at Oxford, is a native of this country, and is thought of all irrational beings, to resemble a man the most. The original inhabitants are said to live in the mountains, and make use of possened darts, but the sea coast is governed by Mahometan princes; the chief port of the island is Benjar-Massen, and carries on a commerce with all trading nations.

SUMATRA has Malacca on the north, Borneo on the east, and Java on the south-east, from which it is divided by the straits of Sunda; it is divided into two equal parts by the equator, extending five degrees, and upwards, north-west of it, and five on the south-east; and is rooo miles long, and roo broad. This island produces so much gold, that it is thought to be the Ophir mentioned in the scriptures; but its chief trade with the Europeans lies in pepper. The English East-India company have two settlements here, Bencoolen and Fort-Marlborough, from whence they bring their chief cargoes of pepper. The king of Achen is the chief of the Mahometan princes who possess the sea coasts. The interior parts are governed by pagan princes; and the natural products of Sumatra are pretty much the same with those of the adjacent islands.

The greatest part of JAVA belongs to the Dutch, who have here erected a kind of commercial monarchy, the capital of which is Batavia, a noble and populous city, lying in the latitude

latitude of fix degrees fouth, at the mouth of the river Jucata. and furnished with one of the finest harbours in the world, The town itself is built in the manner of those in Holland. and is about a league and a half in circumference, with five gates, and furrounded by regular fortifications; but its fuburbs are faid to be ten times more populous than itself. The government here is a mixture of Eastern magnificence and European police, and held by the Dutch governor-general of the Indies. When he appears abroad, he is attended by his guards and officers, and with a splendor superior to that of any European potentate, excepting upon folemn occa-fions. The city is as beautiful as it is strong, and its fine canals, bridges, and avenues, render it a most agreeable residence. The description of it, its government, and public edifices, have employed whole volumes. The citadel, where the governor has his palace, commands the town and the fuburbs, which are inhabited by natives of almost every nation in the world; the Chinese residing in this island-being computed at 100,000; but about 30,000 of that nation were barbaroully massacred, without the smallest offence that ever was proved upon them, in 1740. This massacre was too unprovoked and detestable to be defended even by the Dutch, who, when the governor arrived in Europe, fent him back to be tried at Batavia; but he never has been heard of fince. A Dutch garrison of three thousand men constantly resides at Batavia, and about 15,000 troops are quartered in the island and the neighbourhood of the city. Their government is admirably well calculated to prevent the independency either of the civil or military power; and England itself would find it difficult to shake that republican empire.

The ANDAMAN and NICOBAR islands. These islands lie at the entrance of the bay of Bengal, and surnish provisions, consisting of tropical fruits and other necessaries, for the ships that touch there. They are otherwise too inconsiderable to be mentioned. They are inhabited by a harmless, inosfensive, but idolatrous people.

CEYLON. This island, the not the largest, is thought to be by nature the richest and finest island in the world. It is situated in the Indian Ocean, near cape Comorin, the southern extremity of the Hither Peninsula of India, being separated from the coast of Coromandel by a narrow strait, and is 250 miles long and 200 broad. The natives call it, with some shew of reason, the terrestrial paradise; and it produces, besides excellent fruits of all kinds, long pepper, sine cotton, ivory, silk, tobacco, ebony, musk, crystal, salt-petre, sulphur, lead, iron, steel, copper, besides

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ides cinnamon, gold, and filver, and all kinds of precious flones. except diamonds. All kinds of fowls and fifth abound here. Every part of the island is well wooded and watered, and besides some curious animals peculiar to itself, it has plenty of cows, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, and other guadrupeds. The Ceylon elephant is preferred to all others. especially if sported; but several noxious animals, such as ferpents and anes, are likewise found here. The chief commodity of the island, however, is its cinnamon, which is by far the best in all Asia. Though its trees grow in great profusion, yet the best is found in the neighbourhood of Columbo. the chief fettlement of the Dutch, and Negambo. The middle of the country is mountainous and woody, fo that the rich and beautiful vallies are left in the possession of the Dutch, who have in a manner thut up the king in his capital city, Candy, which stands on a mountain in the middle of the island, fo that he has scarcely any communication with other nations, or any property in the riches of his own dominions. The descendants of the ancient inhabitants are called Cinglasses, who, though idolators, value themselves upon maintaining their ancient laws and customs. They are in general a fober inoffensive people, and are mingled with Moors, Malabars, Portuguese, and Dutch.

It may be here proper to observe, that the cinnamon-tree, which is a native of this island, has two, if not three barks, which form the true cinnamon; the trees of a middling growth and age afford the best; and the body of the tree, which when stripped is white, serves for building and other uses. In 1656, the Dutch were invited by the natives of this delicious island, to defend them against the Portuguese, whom they expelled,

and have monopolized it ever fince to themselves.

The MALDIVES. These are a vast cluster of small islands or little rocks just above the water, lying between the equator and eight degrees north latitude, near Cape Comorin. They are chiefly resorted to by the Dutch, who drive on a prostable trade with the natives for couries, a kind of small shells, which go, or rather formerly went for money upon the coasts of Guinea and other parts of Africa. The cocoa of the Maldives is an excellent commodity in a medicinal capacity: "of this tree (says a well-informed author) they build vessels of twenty or thirty tons; their hulls, masts, fails, rigging, anchors, cables, provisions, and firing, are all from this useful tree."

The other illands in Afia, are those of KAMTSCHAT-KA, and the KURILE ISLES in the eastern or Pacific ocean,

With regard to the language of all the Oriental islands. nothing certain can be faid. Each island has a particular tongue; but the Malayan, Chinese, Portuguese, Dutch and Indian words are so frequent among them, that it is difficult for an European, who is not very expert in those matters, to know the radical language. The same may be almost said of their religion, for though its original is certainly Pagan, yet it is intermixed with many Mahometan, Jewith, Christian, and other foreign superstitions.

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AFRICA.

A FRICA, the third grand division of the globe, is gene-A rally represented as bearing some resemblance to the form of a pyramid, the base being the northern part of it, which runs along the shores of the Mediterranean, and the point or top of the pyramid, the cape of Good-Hope. Africa is a peninfula of a prodigious extent, joined to Asia only by a neck of land, about fixty miles over, between the Red-Sea and the Mediterranean, usually called the Isthmus of Suez, and its utmost length from north to fouth, from cape Bona in the Mediterranean, in 37 deg. N. to the cape of Good-Hope in 34-7 fouth lat. is 4300 miles; and the broadest part from cape Verd in 17-20 deg. to cape Guarda-fui near the straits of Babel-Mandel in 51-20 E. lon. is 3500 miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean fea, which separates it from Europe; on the east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red-Sea, and the Indian ocean, which divides it from Asia; on the fouth by the fouthern ocean; and on the west by the great Atlantic ocean, which separates it from America. As the equator divides this extensive country almost in the middle, and the far greatest part of it is within the tropics, the heat is in many places almost insupportable to an European; it being there greatly increased by the rays of the fun from vast deserts of burning fands. The coasts, however, and banks of rivers, fuch as the Nile, are generally fertile; and most parts of this region are inhabited, though it is far from being to populous as Europe or Afia. From what has been faid, the reader cannot expect to find here a variety of climates. In many parts of Africa, fnow feldom falls in the plains: and it is generally never found, but on the tops of the highest mountains. The natives, in these scorching regions, would as soon expect that marble should melt, and flow in liquid streams, as that water by freezing should lose its fluidity, he arrested by the cold, and ceasing to flow become like the folid rock. them f there is

The most considerable rivers in Africa, are the Niger, which falls into the Atlantic or western ocean at Senegal, after a course of 2800 miles. It increases and decreases as the Nile, sertilises the country, and has grains of gold in many parts of it. The Gambia and Senegal are only branches of this river, The Nile, which dividing Egypt into two parts, discharges itself into the Mediterranean, after a prodigious course from its source in Abyssinia. The most considerable mountains in Africa, are the Atlas, a ridge extending from the western ocean, to which it gives the name of Atlantic ocean, as far as Egypt

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and had its name from a king of Mauritania, a great lover of aftronomy, who used to observe the stars from its summit, on which account the poets represent him as bearing the heavens on his shoulders. The mountains of the Moon. extending themselves between Abyffinia and Monopotana and are still higher than those of Atlas. Those of Sierra Leona, or the mountains of the Lions, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Ethiopia. Thefe were Ailed by the antients, the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning. The pike of Peneriffe, which the Dutch make their first meridian is fald so be three miles high in the form of a fugar-loaf, and is freshed on an island of the fame name near the coast. The most noted capes; or promontories, in this country, are Cape Verd, to called, because the land is always covered with green dees, and mony ground. It is the most westerly point of the constners of Africa. The cape of Good Hope, fo denominated by the Portuguele, when they first went round it in 1208, and difcovered the passage to Asia. It is the fourth exmemity of Africa, the country of the Hottehtots and at present in the possession of the Durch, and the general rendervous of thips of every nation, who trade to India, being about half way from Europe. 181 Phere is but one freight in Africa, which is earled Babel Mandel, and joins the Red-Ser that the Indian became, with the Indian became, with the Indian became greatly there greatly in

The fituation of Africa for commerce is extremely favourablo, Randing as it were in the centre of the globe, and having thereby a much hearer communication with Europe, Afia, That it abounds with gold, we have not only the tellimony of the Portuguele, the Dutch, the English, and the French, who have fettlements on the coast of Africa, but that of the mon authentic historians. It is however the misfortune of Africa, which, though it has 110,000 miles of lea coaft, with soble, large, deep fivers, penetrating into the very centre of the country, it should have no havingation, nor receive any benefit from them; that it should be impabited by an innumethe mouth of these rivers are the most excellent harbours, deep, fale, calm and theltered from the wind, and capable of being made perfectly seeure by fortifications; but quite deftiplenty of merchandize. In thort, Africa, though a full quareer of the globe, stored with an inexhaustible treasure, and capable, under proper improvements, of producing formany things delightful, as well as convenient, within itself, feems be almost entirely neglected, not only by the natives, who

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are quite unfollicitous of reaping the benefits which nature has provided for them, but also by the more civilized Europeans, who are fettled in it, particularly the Portugueze.

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Africa once contained feveral kingdoms and states, eminent for the liberal-arts, for wealth and power, and the most extenfive commerce. The kingdoms of Egypt and Ethiopia, in particular, were much celebrated; and the rich and powerful hate of Carthage, that once formidable rival to Rome itself. extended her commerce to every part of the then known world; even the British shores were visited by her sleets, till Juba, who was king of Mauritania, but tributary to the republic of Carthage, unhappily called in the Romans, who h the affiftance of the Mauritanians, subdued Carthage, and by degrees, all the neighbouring kingdoms and states; After this the natives, constantly plundered, and consequently impoverished, by the governors fent from Rome, neglected heir trade, and cultivated no more of their lands than might serve for their subsistence. Upon the decline of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, the north of Africa was over-run y the Vandals, who contributed still more to the destruction of arts and sciences; and, to add to this country's calamity; the Saracens made a fudden conquest of all the coasts of Egypt and Barbary, in the feventh century. These were succeeded by the Turks, and both being of the Mahometan religion, whole profesfors carried desolation with them, wherever they came, the ruin of that once flourishing part of the world, was thereby compleated.

The inhabitants of this continent, with respect to religion. may be divided into three forts; namely, Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians. The first are the most numerous, possetting the greatest part of the country, from the tropic of Cancer, to the cape of Good-Hope, and these are generally black. The Mahometans, who are of a tawny complexion, poles Egypt, and almost all the northern shores of Africa. or what is called the Barbary coast. The people of Abyffinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, are denominated Christians, but retain many Pagan and Jewish rites. There are also some Jews, on the north of Africa, who manage all the little trade that

part of the country is possessed of.

There are scarce any two nations, or indeed any two of the learned that agree in the modern divisions of Africa; and for this very reason, that scarce any traveller has penetrated into the heart of the country, and consequently we must acknowledge our ignorance of the bounds, and even the names of several of the inland nations, which may be still reckoned among the unknown, and undiscovered parts of the world, but according to the best accounts and conjectures, Africa

may be divided according to the following table.

,	Nations.	Length.	Breadth.	Chief cities.	Dift. & bearing from London.	Diff. of time fromLondon	Religio
اع د	Morocco	500	480	Fes	1080 S.	0 24 aft.	Mahomet
3)	Algiers	480	100	Algiers	920 S. 990 S. E.	O 13 bef.	Mahomet
	Tunis Tripoli	700	240	Tripoli	1260 S. E.	0 39 bef.	Mahonet
	Barca	400	300	Tolemeta	1440 S. E.	1 26 bef.	Mahomet
	Egypt	600	150	Grand Cairo	1930 S. E.	2 21 bef.	Mahomet
	Bilidulgerid	2500	350	Dara '	1 1565 S.	0 32 aft.	Pagans
	Zatra	2400	660	Tegeffa .	1840 S.	0 24 aft.	Pagans
	Negroland	3200	840	Madinga	2500 3.	0 38 aft.	Pagans
	Guinea	1800	360	Benin	2700 S.	0 10 bef.	Pagans
7-3	Nulia	940	600	Nubia	2418 S. E.	1 12 bef.	Mah. &
3	Abyffinia	900	800	Gondar	2880 S. E.	2 20 bef.	Christian
	Abex	340	130	Doncala	3580 S. E.	3 36 bef.	Chriff. &
5	The Middle Parts, called Lower Ethiopia, are very little known to the Europeans.						
4 0	Losago	410	300	Loango (1 3300 5.	0 44 bef.	Christ. k
Guinea	Congo	540	410	St. Salvador	3480 S.	to bef.	Christ. &
31	Angola	3360	250	Loando Maria	3750 S.	0 58 bef.	Christ. &
ğ	Benguela 10	430	180	Benequela	3900 S.	o 58 bei	Pagant
31	Mattenan	450	240	No Towns	10年6月 李明帝		Pagana
	Ajas	900	300	Brava sign cri	3702 S. E.	a 40 bef.	Pagani
	Zanguebar	1400	350	Melinda er Mo zambique	4440 S. E.	2 38 bef.	Pagant
	Monomotapa	960	660	Monomotapa	4500 S.	1 18 bef.	Pagans
	Mosemugi	900	660	Chicova	4260 S.	1 44 bef.	Pagins
	Sofola	480.	300	Sofola	4600 S. E.	a 28 bef.	Pagans
	Terra de Nat.	600	350	No Towns	The Charles	ul responsor a	Pagate
	Caffaria or ? Hottentots	780	660	Cape of Good Hope	5200 S.	a 4 bef.	Most f

The principal islands of Africa lie in the Indian seas and Atlantic oce of which the following belong to, or trade with the Europeans, and seve refresh their shipping to and from India:

Mands.	Towns.	Trade with or belo
	Babelmandel	All nations
Zocotra, in the Indian Ocean -	Calantia — —	Ditto
The Comes Ifles, ditto	- Joanna	Ditto
的基础的数据,1000-000-000。 2000-00-00-000-000-000-000-000-000-000-	St. Auftin	Ditto
The control of the co	Maurifius — —	French
	St. Helens	Ditto
Ascension, ditto	oto racieno	Uninhabited
	用自然特别的关系 的人们的 医内外侧丛	Ditto
St. Thomas, Anabos, Princes-Island, Fer-Zditt	图 2018 1012 2012 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019	图 美国的经济经济
nandope	o St. Thomas, Anaboa	Portugueze
	St. Domingo -	Ditto
Gorce, ditto	- Fort St. Michael -	French
Canaries, ditto	-Palma, St. Christophers	Spanish
	Santa Cruz, Funchal	Portugueze
The Asores, or Western Isles, lie nearly	seter burn insorum Arin	建设的 地名公共 市—
at an equal diffance from Europe, Afia, } ditto	Angra — —	Ditto
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Having given the reader fome idea of Africa, in general, with the principal kingdoms, and their supposed dimensions, we shall now consider, it under three grand divisions : first, Egypt; fecondly, the states of Barbary, stretching along the coast of the Mediterranean, from Egypt in the east, to the Atlantic Ocean, west; and, lastly, that part of Africa between the tropic of Cancer, and the cape of Good Hope; the last of these divisions, indeed, is vallly greater than the other two; but the nations, which it contains, are so little known, and so barbarous, and like all barbarous nations, so fimilar in most respects to one another, that they may, without impropriety, be thrown under one general head.

EGYPT.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles. Degrees. Length 600 3 between {20 and 32 north latitude. 28 and 36 east longitude. Breadth 250 5

THOMAS SIS 46

BOUNDARIES.] TT is bounded by the Mediterranean fea, north; by the Red sea, east; by Abysfinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, on the fouth; and by the defart of Barca, and the unknown parts of Africa, west,

Divisions. Subdivisions. Chief towns. GRAND CAIRO, E. lon. 32, N. lat. 30. Northern division | Lower Egypt Bulac Alexandria Rofetto Damietta Southern division Sayd or Thebes Upper Egypt

AIR.] In April and May the air is hot, and often infections; the inhabitants are blinded with drifts of fand. Those evils are remedied by the rifing and overflowing of the Nile.

Soil AND PRODUCE.] Whoever is in the least acquainted with literature, knows that the vast fertility of Egypt is not owing to rain, (little falling in that country) but to the annual overflowing of the Nile. It begins to rife when the fun is vertical in Ethiopia, and the annual rains fall there, viz. the latter end of May to September, and sometimes October. At the height of its flood in the Lower Egypt, nothing is to be feen in the plains, but the tops of forests and fruit-trees, their T 3 towns

sowns and villages being built upon eminences either natural or artificial. When the river is at its proper height, the inhabitants celebrate a kind of a jubilee, with all forts of feftivities. The banks or mounds which confine it, are cut by the Turkish basha, attended by his grandees; but according to captain Norden, who was present on the occasion. the spectacle is not very magnificent. When the banks are cut, the water is let into what they call the Chalis, or grand canal, which runs through Cairo, from whence it is distributed into cuts, for supplying their fields and gardens. This being done, and the waters beginning to retire, fuch is the fertility of the foil, that the labouring husbandman is next to nothing. He throws his wheat and barley into the ground in October and May. He turns his cattle out to graze in November, and in about fix weeks, nothing can be more charming than the prospect, which the face of the country presents, in rising corn, vegetables, and verdure of every fort. Oranges, lemons, and fruits, perfume the air. The culture of pulle, melons, fugar canes, and other plants, which reguire moisture, is supplied by small but regular cuts from cifterns and refervoirs. Dates, plantanes, grapes, figs, and palm-trees, from which wine is made, are here plentiful, March and April are the harvest months, and they produce three crops; one of lettuces and cucumbers, (the latter being the chief food of the inhabitants) one of corn, and one of melons. The Egyptian pasturage is equally prolific, most of the quadrupeds producing two at a time, and the theep four lambs a year.

ANIMALS.] Egypt abounds in black cattle, and it is faid that the inhabitants employ every day 200,000 oxen, in raising water for their grounds. They have a fine large breed of affes, upon which the Christians ride, those people not being fuffered by the Turks to ride on any other beaft. The Egyptian horses are very fine; they never trot, but walk well, and gallop with great speed, turn short, stop in a moment, and are extremely tractable. The hippopotamus, or river horse, an amphibious animal, refembling an ox, in its hinder parts, with the head like a horfe, is common in Upper Egypt. Tygers, hyenas, camels, antelopes, apes, with the head like a dog, and the rat, called Ichneumon, are natives of Egypt. The camelion, a little animal fomething refembling a lizard, that changes colour, as you fland to look upon him, is found here as well as in other countries. The crocodile was formerly thought peculiar to this country; but there does not feem to be any material difference between it, and the alligators of India and America. They are both amphibious animals, in the form of a lizard, and grow till they are about twenty feet

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ils, in ty feet in in length, and have four fhort legs, with large feet armed with claws, and their backs are covered with a kind of impenetrable scales, like armour. The crocodile waits for his prey in the sedge, and other cover, on the sides of rivers, and pretty much resembling the trunk of an old tree, sometimes surprizes the unwary traveller with his fore paws, or beats him down with his tail.

This country produces likewise great numbers of eagles, hawks, pelicans, and water-fowls of all kinds. The ibis, a creature (according to Mr. Norden) somewhat resembling a duck, was deisied by the antient Egyptians for its destroying serpents, and pestiferous insects. They were thought to be peculiar to Egypt, but a species of them is said to have been lately discovered in other parts of Africa. Oftriches are common here, and are so strong, that the Arabs sometimes ride upon their backs.

Population, Manners, cus-7 As the population of Toms, and diversions. S Egypt is almost confined to the banks of the Nile, and the rest of the country inhabited by Arabs, and other nations, we can say little upon this head, with precision. It seems however to be certain, that Egypt is at present not near so populous as formerly, and that its depopulation is owing to the inhabitants being slaves to the Turks. They are, however, still very numerous, but the populousness of Cairo, as if it contained two millions, is a mere siction.

The descendents of the original Egyptians, are an ill-looked lovenly people, immerfed in indolence, and are diffinguished by the name of Coptis; in their complexions they are rather fun-burnt than fwarthy, or black. Their ancestors were once Christians, and in general they still pretend to be of that religion. Mahometanism is the prevailing worship among the natives. Those who inhabit the villages and fields, at any confiderable diffance from the Nile, I have already mentioned to confift of Arabs or their descendents, who are of a deep, fwarthy complexion, and they are represented by the best authorities, as retaining the patriarchal tending their flocks, and many of them without any fixed place of abode. The Turks, who refide in Egypt, retain all their Ottoman pride and insolence, and the Turkish habit, to distinguish themselves from the Arabs and Coptis, who dress very plain, their chief finery being an upper garment of white linen, and linen drawers, but their ordinary drefs is of blue linen, with a long cloath coat, either over or under it. The Christians and Arabs of the meaner kind, content themselves with a linen or woollen wrapper, which they fold, blanket-like, round their

body. The Jews wear blue leather slippers, the other natives of the country wear red, and the foreign Christians yellow. The dress of the women is tawdry and unbecoming, but their cloaths are silk, when they can afford it, and such of them as are not exposed to the sun, have delicate complexions and seatures. The Coptis are generally excellent accomptants, and many of them live by teaching the other natives to read and write. Their exercises and diversions are much the same as those made use of in Persia, and other Asiatic dominions. All Egypt is over-run with jugglers, fortune-tellers, mounte-

banks, and travelling flight-of-hand men.

Relicion.] To what I have already faid concerning the religion of Egypt, it is proper to add, that the bulk of the Mahometans are enthulialts, and have among them their fantos or fellows who pretend to a superior degree of holiness, and without any ceremony intrude into the best houses, where it would be dangerous to turn them out. The Egyptian Turks mind religious affairs very little, and it would be hard to say what species of Christianity is professed by the Christian Cops, which are here numerous, but they profess themselves to be of the Greek church, and enemies to that of Rome. In religious, and indeed many civil matters, they are under the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Alexandria, who by the dint of money generally purchases a protection at the Ottoman court.

LANGUAGE.] The Coptic is the most antient language of Egypt. This was succeeded by the Greek, about the time of Alexander the Great; and that by the Arabic, upon the commencement of the califate, when the Arabs dispossessed the Greeks of Egypt, The Arabic, or Arabesque, as it is called, is still the current language, but the Coptic and modern Greek

continue to be spoken.

LEARNING AND LEARNED MEN.] Though it is past dispute that the Greeks derived all their knowledge from the antient Egyptians, yet scarce a vestige of it remains among their descendents. This is owing to the bigotry and ignorance of their Mahometan masters, but here it is proper to make one observation which is of general use. The califs or Saracens who subdued Egypt, were of three kinds. The first, who were the immediate successors of Mahomet, made war from conscience and principle upon all kind of literature excepting the Alcoran; and hence it was that when they took possession of Alexandria, which contained the most magnificent library the world ever beheld, its valuable manuscripts were applied for some months in cooking their victuals, and warming their baths. The same sate attended upon the other magnificent Egyptian libraries. The califs of the second race, were men

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of taste and learning, but of a peculiar strain. They bought up all the manuscripts that survived the general conflagration relating to astronomy, medicine, and some useless parts of philosophy, but they had no taste for the Greek arts of architecture, sculpture, painting, or poetry, and learning was confined to their own courts and colleges, without ever finding its way back to Egypt. The lower race of califs, especially those who called themselves califs of Egypt, disgraced human nature; and the Turks have rivested the chains of harbarous ignorance which they imposed.

All the learning therefore possessed by the modern Egyptians consists in arithmetical calculations for the dispatch of business, the jargon of astrology, a few nostrums in medicine, and some

knowledge of Arabeique or the Mahometan religion.

CURIOSITIES AND ANTIQUITIES.] Egypt abounds more with those than perhaps any other part of the world. Its pyramids have been often described. Their antiquity is beyond the researches of history itself, and their original uses are still unknown. The basis of the largest, covers eleven acres of ground, and its perpendicular height is 500 seet, but if measured obliquely to the terminating point 700 seet. It contains a room thirty-four seet long, and seventeen broad, in which is a marble chest, but without either cover or contents, supposed to have been designed for the tomb of the founder. In short, the pyramids of Egypt are the most stupendous, and, to appearance, the most useless structures that ever were raised by the hands of men.

The mummy pits, so called for their containing the mummies or embalmed bodies of the antient Egyptians, are subterraneous vaults of a prodigious extent; but the art of preparing. the mummies is now loft. It is faid that some of the bodies thus embalmed, are perfect and diffinct at this day, though buried 3000 years ago. The labyrinth is a curiofity thought to be more wonderful than the pyramids themselves. It is partly under ground, and cut out of a marble rock, confifting of twelve palaces, and 1000 houses, the intricacies of which occasion its name. The lake Mæris was dug by order of an Egyptian king, to correct the irregularities of the Nile, and to communicate with that river, by canals and ditches which ftill fublift, and are evidences of the utility, as well as grandeur of the work. Wonderful grottos and excavations, mostly artificial, abound in Egypt. The whole country towards Grand Cairo, is a continued fcene of antiquities, of which the oldest are the most stupendous, but the more modern the most beautiful. Cleopatra's needle, and its sculptures, are admirable. Pompey's pillar is a fine regular column of the

Corinthian order, the shaft of which is one stone, being eighty-eight feet, nine inches in height, or ten diameters of the column, the whole height is 114 feet, including the capital and the pedestal. The Sphynx, as it is called, is no more than the head and part of the shoulders of a woman hewn out of the rock, and about thirty feet high, near one of the pramids.

for papyrus is one of the natural curioficies of Egypt, and for ed the antients to write upon, but we know not the manner of preparing it. The pith of it is a nourifhing food. The manner of hatching chickens in ovens, is common in Egypt, and now practifed in fome parts of Europe. The construction

of the loven is very curious; then well a typologia to morning and

CITIES, TOWNS, AND Even a flight review of these public edivices. I would amount to a large volume. In many places, not only temples, but the walls of cities, built before the time of Alexander the Great, are still entire, and many of their ornaments, particularly the colours of their paintings, are as fresh and vivid, as when first laid on.

Alexandria, which lies on the Levant coast, was once the emporium of all the world, and by means of the Red-Sea, furnished Europe, and great part of Alia, with the riches of India to le owes its name to its founder. Alexander the Great It stands forty miles west from the Nile, and a hundred and swenty north-west of Catro. It role upon the ruins of Tyre and Carthage, and is famous for the light-house erected on the opposite island of Pharos, for the direction of mariners, defervedly effectived one of the wonders of the world. All the other parts of the city were magnificent in proportion, as appears from their ruins, particularly the cifferns and aqueducts. Many of the materials of the old city, however, have been employed in building Nero Alexandria, which at prefent is a very ordinary feaport, known by the name of Scandercon. Notwithstanding the poverty, ignorance, and indolence of the shabitants, their mosques, bagnlos, and the like buildings, some think that Old Alexandria was built from the materials of the antient Memphis. 1507195 of 1881

Rofetts, or Raschid, stands twenty-five miles to the northwest of Alexandria, and is recommended for its beautiful fituation, and delightful prospects, which command the fine country, or island of Deltay formed by the Nile, near its mouth.

It is likewise a place of great trade, misco a an and and

Cairo, the present capital of Egypt, is a large and populous, but a difagreeable relidence, on account of its pestilential air, and its marrow streets. It is divided into two towns, the old, and

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nd the new, and defended by an old caftle, the works of which are fald to be three miles in circumference. The well called Joseph's well, is a curious piece of mechanism, about 200 feet deep. The memory of that patriarch is ftill revered in Egypt, where they shew granaries, and many other works of public utility, that go under his name, They are certainly of vast antiquity, but it is very questionable whether the were erected by him. One of his granaries is shewn in Old Cairo, but captain Norden suspects it is a Saracen work, nor does he give us any high idea of the buildings of the city On the bank of the Nile, facing Cairo, lies the village of Gize, which is thought to be the antient Memphis. The Christians of Cairo practise a holy cheat, during the Easter holidays, by pretending that the limbs and bodies of the de arife from their graves, to which they return peaceably. fireets of Cairo are peftered with the jugglers and fortune-tellers already mentioned. One of their favourite exhibitions is their dancing camels, which, when young, they place upo a large heated floor: the intense heat makes the poor creatures caper, and being plied all the time with the found of drums the noise of that instrument sets them a dancing all their lives come government one laws.

The other towns of note in Egypt are Damietta, supposed to be the antient Pelulium; Bulac; Seyd, on the west bank of the Nile, 200 miles fouth of Cairo, faid to be the antient Egyptian Thebes, and by the few who have visited it, it is reported to be the most capital antique curiolity that is now extant. The general practice of strangers, who ville those places, is to hire a janilary, whole authority commonly protects them from the infults of the other natives. Suez, formerly a place of great trade, is now a small city, and gives The chilname to the ifthmus, that joins Africa with Afia. dren of Israel are supposed to have marched near this city. then they left Egypt, in their way towards the Red-Se The above is all the account my bounds will admit of the topography of this country, where almost every object and village prefents fome amazing piece of antiquity. The difficulties in vifiting it are great; fo that the accounts we can depend upon, are but few, nor do they always agree together.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.] Modern geographers mention little of Egyptian manufactures at this time, but captain Norden, who travelled to that country, at the expence of his present Danish majesty's grandfather, about the year 1737, has been pretty explicit on the subject of commerce, and from him we learn that the Egyptians export prodigious

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quantities of unmanufactured as well as prepared flax, thread, cotton, and leather of all forts, callicoes, yellow wax, fal amoniae, faffron, fugar, fenna, caffia. They trade with the Arahs, for coffee, drugs, spices, callicoes, and other merchandizes, which are landed at Suez, from whence they find them to Europe. Several European states have consult resident in Egypt, but the customs of the Turkish government are managed by Jaws. A number of English vessels arrive yearly at Alexandria, some of which are laden on account of the owners, but most of them are hired and employed as carriers to the Jews, Armenians, and Mahometan traders. Captain Nomen feems to think that the English consult and merchants make no great figure at Alexandria, but that they are in much less danger, and less troubled than the French.

Constitution and government.] These seem to be bet little known to modern times. It is certain that Egypt is subject to the Turks, and that even the meanest january is subject to the Turks, and that even the meanest january is subject to the Turks, and that even the meanest january is subject to the Turks, and that even the meanest january is subject to the Turks, and that even the meanest january is subject to the pulsa or bashaw of Cairo, and is one of the greatest of Egypt are almost inaccessible to strangers, we know little of their government and laws. It is generally agreed, that the pulsa is very careful how he provokes the little princes, or subject heads of clans, who have parcelled out Egypt among themselves, and whom he governs chiefly by playing one quainst another. He has however a large regular army, and a militia, which serve as nurseries from whence the Ottoman traces are recruited. The keeping up this army employs his chief attention. It has sometimes happened, that those pashas have employed their arms against their masters; and they are sometimes displaced by the Porte, upon complaints from those patty princes. Those circumstances may account for the reason why Egypt is not over-loaded with taxes. Captain Norden and Dr. Pocock have given us the best, and indeed a very unfavourable account of those petty princes, who are called the Schechs of the Bedouins, or wandering Arabs, who are sometimes too powerful to receive laws from the Turkish povernment.

A certain number of beys or begs, are appointed over the provinces of Egypt, under the pasha. Though these beys are defigned to be checks upon him, yet they often assume independent powers, and many of them have considerable revenues.

REVERUES. These are very inconsiderable, when com-

REVENUES.] These are very inconsiderable, when compared to the natural riches of the country, and the despotism of its government. Some say that they amount to a million sharing, but that two-thirds of the whole is spent in the country.

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ho MILITARY STRENGTH.] Authors are greatly divided this article. Captain Norden tells us, that it is divided into two corps of janifaries, and affafs are the chief, the form amounting to about fix or eight thousand, and the fatter to en three and four thousand. The other troops are of little account. After all, it does not at all appear, that the passa ever ventures to employ those troops against the As or Egyptian princes I have already mentioned, and who I separate armies of their own; so that, in fact, their der dance upon the Porte, is little more than nominal. amounts at most to feudal fervices, the and tabus, wants but

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Hisrony lile is generally agreed, that the princes of the line of the Pharaohs, fat on the throne of Egypt, in an uninterrupted fuccession, till Cambyses II. king of Persia, conquered the Egyptians 520 years before the birth of Christ: and that in the reign of thefe princes, those wonderful fere tures the pyramids were raifed, which cannot be viewed out aftonishment? Egypt continued a part of the Perfian nire, till Alexander the Great vanquished Darius, when it fe under the dominion of that prince, who foon after built the telebrated city of Alexandria. The conquelts of Alexan who died in the prime of life, being feized upon by his ge rals, the province of Egypt fell to the share of Ptolemy, by some supposed to have been a half-brother of Alexander, wh it again became an independent kingdom, about 300 ye before Christ. His successors, who sometimes extended the dominion over great part of Syria, ever after retained the w of Prolemies, and in that line Egypt continued between and three hundred years, till the famous Cleopatra, the and lifter of Prolemy Dionylius, the last king, afcended the fucceffively to Julius Cafar and Mark Anthony, Egypt came a Roman province, and thus remained till the reign Omar, the second calif of the sucressors of Mahomet, who expelled the Romans, after it had been in their has years. The famous library of Alexandria, faid to con 700,000 volumes, was collected by Ptolemy Philadelphus, fon of the first Ptolemy; and the same prince caused the Old Testament to be translated into Greek, but whether by seventy-two interpreters, and in the manner commonly related, is justly questioned; this translation is known by the name of the Septuagint, and is often quoted by commentators. About the time of the crusades, between the year 1150, and 1190, Egypt was governed by Noreddin, whose son, the famous Saladin, was fo dreadful to those Christian adventurers, and retook from them Jerusalem. He instituted the military corps

Amelukes, who, about the year 1242, advanced one of own officers to the throne, and even after choic their can of their own body. Egypt, for some time, made figure under those illustrious usurpers, and made a noble o, about the year 1517, after giving the Mamalukes feveral adv defeats, reduced Egypt to its prefent state of sub-

priorces of have strendy mentioned, and will While Selim was fettling the government of Egypt, great mbers of the antient inhabitants withdrew into the defarts and plains, under one Zinganeus, from whence they attacked the cities and villages of the Nile, and plundered whatever in their way. Selim and his officers percelying that it rould be a matter of great difficulty to extirpate those marauleft them at liberty to quit the country, which they did great numbers, and their posterity is known all over Europe. d Asia, by the name of Gipsies. Though I shall not waror the truth of this account, yet it feems to be countenanced m the roving dispositions, and the peculiar manners, feaand complexion of these swarthy begging itinerants. Of however, many of them have incorporated with, and donted the manners of the people among whom they relide.

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forme ruppoied to have been a ball-broken of Alexander, when

Thi DER this head I shall rank the countries of 1 Moha three numbers to the famous Cleopare friends

The empire of Morocco, including Fez, is bounded on the and on the cast, by Segelmolls and the kingdom of Algiers; being 500 miles in length, and 480 in breadth. The first between the length, and much the fame in breadth. It lies between

the kingdom of Algiers to the east, and Morocco on the south, and is turnounded in other parts by the sea!

Algiers, formerly a kingdom, is bounded on the east by the don of Tunis, on the north by the Mediterranean, on the well by Mount Atlas, and on the well by the kingdom of Morocco and Tafilet. According to Dr. Shaw, who refided twelve years at Algiers in quality of chapla n to the British factory, and has corrected many errors of ancient and modern geographers respecting the states of Barbary, this country extends in length 480 miles along the coast of the Mediterranean, and is botween 40-and 100 miles in breadth.

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Tunis is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north and eaft; by the kingdom of Algiers on the west; and by Tripoli. with part of Biledulgerid, on the fouth; being 220 miles in h from north to fouth, and 170 in breadth from east to Their cours Hand but buell. heads of bur on

Tripoli, including Barca, is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean fea; on the fouth by the country of the Beriberies on the west by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid and a territory of the Gadamis; and on the east by Egypta extending about 1100 miles along the featcoast; and the deh is from r to 200 miles. in fome, parts at

Each capital bears the name of the flate or kingdom to barely failed to unserrupt

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DESIGN.

This being premifed, I shall-consider the Barbary states as forming (which they really do) a great political confederacy. however independent each may be as to the exercise of its internal policy i nor is there a greater difference than happena in different provinces of the same kingdom, in the cultohis and mampers of the inhabitants, we still two svil to tues it the

AIR AND SEASONS. The air of Morocco is mild, as in that of Algiers, and indeed all the other states, excepting in

the months of July and August. ATTANHAL

SOIL VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL I Those Retes under PRODUCTIONS DY SAA AND LAND. I the Roman empire. were justly denominated the garden of the world, and to have idence there was confidered as the highest stage of luxury. The produce of their fail formed those magazines, which furdall Italy, and great part of the Roman empires with corn, wine, and oil. Though the lands are now uncultivated though the oppression and barbarity of their constitution, yet by are still fartile, not only in the above-mentioned commeis, but in dates, figs, railing, almonds, apples, pears, eries, plums, licitrons, lemons, pranges, pomegranates, with plenty of roots and herbs in their kitchen-gardens ... Excellent hemp and flax grow on their plains; and by the report of Europeans, who have lived there for some time, the county abounds with all that can add to the pleasures of life; for their great people find means to evade the fobriety prefcribe e Mahometan law, and make free with excellent wines. fpirits of their own growth and manufacture. Algiers oduces falt-petre, and great quantities of excellent falt, an id and iron have been found in feveral places of Barbary.

Neither the elephant nor the rhinoceros are to be found in the flates of Barbary, but their deferts abound with lions, tigers copards, byenes, and montrous ferpents. The Barbary horizon

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bian. Though their breed are now faid to be decayed, yet some very fine ones have been lately imported into England, Carnels and dromedaries, affes, mules, and kumrahs, a most deviceable creature, begot by an als upon a cow, are their beasts of burden. Their cows are but small, and barren of milk, Their sheep yield but indifferent steeces, but are very arge, as are their goats. Bears, porcupines, foxes, apes, hares, mbbits, ferrets, wealels, moles, cameleons, and all kinds of ing of his travels thro Barbary) the apprehensions we were under in some parts at least of this country, of being bitten s are found here! Belides vermin, fays Dr. Shaw, (speakor frung by the scorpion, the viper; or the venomous-spider, rarely failed to interrupt our repose; a refreshment so very grateful, and so highly necessary to a weary traveller. Par-tridges and quails, eagles, hawks, and all kind of wild sowl, are sound on this coast; and of the smaller birds, the capsafourtow is remarkable for its beauty, and the fweetness of which is thought to exceed that of any other bird, but it cannot live out of its own climate. The feas and bays of Barbary abound with the finest and most delicious fish of every

Population, inhabitants, man- Morocco was cerwers, costoms, and diversions. I tainly formerly far populous than it is now, if, as travellers fay, its capital ed 100,000 houses, whereas at prefent, it is thought not to contain above 25,000 inhabitants, nor can we think

not to contain above 25,000 inhabitants, nor can we think that the other parts of the country are more populous, if it is must, that their king or emperor has 80,000 horse and foot, of foreign negroes, in his armies.

The city of Algiere is faid to contain 100,000 Mahometans, 13,000 Jews, and 2000 Christian slaves; but no estimate can be formed as to the populousness of its territory. Some travellers report, that it is inhabited by a friendly hospitable people, who are very different in their manners and character from shole of the metropolis.

Tunis is the most polished republic of all the Barbary states. The capital contains 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradefment shops, and its suburbs consist of 1000 houses. The

new thops, and its suburbs consist of 1000 houses. The Tunishes are indeed exceptions to the other states of Barbary; for even the most civilized of the European governments, might improve from their manners. Their distinctions are well kept up, and proper respect is paid to the military, mercantile, and learned profossions. They cultivate friendship with the European states; arts and manufactures have been lately introduced among them, and the inhabitants are said at present to be well acquainted with the various labours of the loom.

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comparisons, and shough the men are fundburne, the complexion of the ladies is very delicate, nor are they less near and elegant in their dress; but they improve the beauty of their eyes by art, particularly, the powder for lead ore, the fame pigment, according to the opinion of the leatned Dry Shaw, that Jevebel made use of when she is said (2 Kinga chaptix, verse 30.) to have painted her face, the words of the original being, that she set off her eyes with the powder of lead-ore. The gentlemen in general are sober, orderly, and clear in their persons, their behaviour genteel and complatiant, and a wonderful regularity reign) through all the streets and city, a Tripoli was once the richest, most populous and opulent of all the states on the coast; but it is now much reduced, and the inhabitants, who are said to amount to between 4 and 500,000, have all the vices of the Algerines.

Their manners are prestyrmich of a piece with those of the Egyptians already described. The subjects of the Barbary states, however, in general substitute by pirity, are allowed to be hold intripid manners, and will fight desperately when they most with a prize at sea. They are not withstanding far intrinct to the English, and other European states, both in the confruction and management of their vessels. They are, if we except the Tunisines, word of all arts and literature. The milery and poverty of the inhabitants of Morocco, who are not installinely in the emperor's service, are beyond all description; but shose who inhabit the inland pasts of the country, and has shost shose who inhabit the inland pasts of the country, and has see states are fitted in season of their government, their manners are the more wine season are as such povery, they have aliveliness about them, before all, those whome of Arabic descriptions that of them, before all precially those whome of Arabic descriptions are supposed to be the original inhabitants; but are more breakful with the Araba, and both are cruelly appressed by a leading and infolent dominering. Turks, the rature of the street of infolent dominering. Turks, the rature of the street of infolent dominering. Turks, the rature of the street of infolent dominering. Turks,

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of the women is not very different from that of the men, but their drawers are longer, and they wear a fort of a cawl on their ds inflead of a turban. The chief furniture of their houses confifts of carpets and mattreffes, on which they fit and lie. In eating, their flovenlines is shocking. They are prohibited gold and filver veffels; and their meat, which they swallow by handfuls, is boiled or roafted to rags. Adultery in the women is punished with death; but though the men are indulged with a plurality of wives and concubines, they commit the most unnatural crimes with impunity.

RELIGION. The inhabitants of those states are Mahometans; but many subjects of Morocco follow the tenets of one Hamed, a modern fectarift, and an enemy to the antient doctrine of the califs. All of them are very fond of ideots, and in some cases their protection screens offenders from panishment, for the most notorious crimes. In the main, however, the Modes of Barbary, as the inhabitants of those states are now promiseuously called, have adopted the very worst patts of the Mahometan religion, and seem to smore retained only as much of it as authorizes them to commit the most horrible villanies.

LANGUAGE.] As the flates of Barbary policie thole countries that formerly went by the name of Mauritania and Numidia, the antient African language is full spoken in some of the inland countries, and even by some inhabitants of the city of Morocco. In the sea port towns, and maritime countries, a hastard kind of Arabic is spoken, and sea-faring people are no strangers to that medley of living and dead languages, that is so well known in all the ports of the Mediterranesm, by the name of Lingua France.

ANTIQUETIES AND CURIOSITIES, 1 This article is well antiquery, but the subjects of it are difficult of access. The reader can fearely doubt that the countries which contained Carthage, and the pride of the Phenician, Greek, and Roman works, is replete with the most curious remains of antiquity, but they lie feattered amids ignorant, barbarous inhabitants. Some remains of the Mauritanian and Numidian greatels are still to be met with, and many ruins which bear evidences of their antient grandeur and populousnels. These point out the old Julia Ciclarea of the Romans, which was little inferior in magnificence to Carthage itself. A few of the aqueducts of Carthage are said to be still remaining, but no realists of its Carthage are faid to be still remaining, but no veilige of its walls. The same is the fate of Utica, and many other removed cities of antiquity; and so over-run is the country with barbarism, that their very seites are not known, even by their ruins, amphitheners, and other public buildings which termain remain

remain ftill in tolerable prefervation. Besides those of classical antiquity, many Saracen monuments of the most stupendous magnificence are likewise found in this vast tract; these were erected under the califs of Bagdat, and the antient kings of the country before it was subdued by the Turks, or reduced to its present form of government. Their walls form the princifortifications in the country, both inland and maritime. We know of few or no natural curiofities belonging to this country, excepting its falt-pits, which in some places take up an area of fix miles. Dr. Shaw mentions springs found here that are so hot as to boil a large piece of mutton very tender in a quarter of an hour.

Before I close this article it may be proper to observe, that this country has been but little visited by the curious, if we except Dr. Shaw; but it certainly deferves a more accurate

inveltigation.

CITIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.] Mention has already been made of Morocco, the capital of that kingdom, but now almost in ruins, the court having removed to Mequineze acity of Fez. Incredible things are recorded of the magnificent palaces in both cities, but by the best accounts, the

The city of Algiers, is not above a mile and a half in circuit, though, as I have already observed, it is computed tein near 120,000 inhabitants, 15,000 houses, and 107 mosques. Their public baths are large, and handsomely paved with marble. The prospect of the country and sea from iges it has braved the greatest powers in Christendom, could ke but a faint defence against a regular siege; and it is said that three English fifty-gun ships might batter it about the ears of its inhabitants from the harbour.

The kingdom of Tunis, which is naturally the fireft of all these states, contains the remains of many noble cities one of them fill in good condition. The town itself has fortifications, and is about three miles in circumference. The oules are not magnificent, but neat and commodious; as is public exchange for merchants and their goods; but, like

The city of Tripoli consists of an old and new town, the city of Tripoli consists of an old and new town, the ter being the most sourishing; but never can make any the most sourishing; but never can make any confiderable figure, on account of the inconveniencies attending its fituation, particularly the want of fweet water. The city of Oran, lying upon this coast, is about a mile in circumference, and is fortified both by art and nature. It was a place of confiderable trade, and the object of many block

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difficies between the Spaniards and the Moors. Constanting was the ancient Circu, and one of the Brongest cities of Numidia, being thecrefible on all fides, excepting the fouth-

Befides the above towns and cities, many other, formerly of great renown, lie feattered up and down this immenie tract of country. I cannot, however, leave it without men-doming the city of Fez, at present the capital of that king-dom: fome fay that it contains near 300,000 inhabitants, doin: fome fay that it contains near 300,000 inhabitants, befides merchants and foreigners. Its mosques amount to 500, one of them magnificent beyond defemption, and about a mile and a half in circumference. Mequines is effected the great emporium of all Barbary. Sallee lies in the fame kingdom, and was formerly famous for the piracles of its inhabitaits. Tangler, lituated about two miles within the firain of Gibraltar, was given by the crown of Portugal as part of the dowry of queen Catharine, confort of Charles II. of England. It was intended to be to the English what Gibraltur is now; and it mult have been a most noble acquisition, had not the mifunderstandings between the king and his parliament conged him to blow up its fortifications and demolify its harbour; fo that from being one of the finest cities in Africa, it is now fittle better than a fifting town? Ceuta, upon the ame strait, almost opposite to Gibraltan, is still in the hands of the Spaniards, but often, if not always belieged or Mocked up by the Moors. Tetuan, which lies within twenty miles of Ceuta, is now but an ordinary town, containing about oo houles; but the inhabitants are faid to be nell, exeremely mplaifant, and they live in an elegant manner. Id and the The provinces of Suz, Taillet, and Gefula, form no part

of the flates of Barbary, though the king of Morecco pretends be their fovereign; not do they contain any thing that is

irticularly curious.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.] The lower subjects of those states, know very few imaginary wants, and depend partly upon their piracies, to be supplied with necessary utenleather, fine mats, embroidered handkerchiefs, fword know key, though not to good in other respects. As they most all their commercial affairs to the Jews and Chi thed among them, the latter have established file and linen works, which supply the higher ranks of their own subjects. They have no mips that, properly speaking, are employed in ominerce; to that the French and English carry on the already

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already mentioned, confift in elephants teeth, offrich feathers, copper, cin, wool, hides, honey, wax, dates, raifins, olives, almonde, gum arabic, and fandrac. The inhabitants of Morocco are likewife faid to carry on a confiderable trade by caravus to Macca; Medina, and fome inland parts of Africa, from whence they bring back wast numbers of negroes, who serve in their armies, and are slaves in their houses and fields.

In return for their exports, the Europeans furnish them with timber, artillery of all kinds, gunpowder, and whatever they want, either in their public or private capacities, the particulars of which are too many to specify. The duties paid by the English in the ports of Morocco, are but half those paid by other Europeans. It is a general observation that no nation is fond of trading with these states, not only on account of their capricious despotism, but the villainy of their individuals, both natives and Jews, who take all opportunities of theating, and when detected, are seldom punished.

It has often been thought surprizing, that the Christian powers should suffer their marine to be insulted by those barbarians, who take the ships of all nations with whom they are at peace; or rather, who do not pay them a subsidy either in money or commodities. We cannot abcount for this forbearance otherwise, than by supposing, first, that a breach with them might provoke the Porte, who pretends to be their lord paramount; secondly, that no Christian power would be fond of seeing Algiers, and the rest of that coast, in possession of another; and, thirdly, that nothing could be got by a bombardment of any of their towns, as the inhabitants would instantly carry their effects into their defarts and mountains, so that the benefit, resulting from the conquest, must be tedious and precarious.

Construction and Government. I In Morocco, government cannot be faid to exist. The emperors have for some ages been parties, judges, and even executioners, with their own hands, in all criminal matters, nor is their brutality more incredible than the submission with which their subjects bear it. In absence of the emperor, every military officer has the power of life and death in his hand, and it is seldem that they mind the form of a judicial proceeding. Some vestiges, showever, of the califate government still continue, for in places where no military officer resides, the mustion high priest is the fountain of all justice, and under him the cadis, or civil officers, who act as our justices of the peace. Though the emperor of Morocco is not immediately subject to the Porte, yet he acknowledges the grand figure to be his

fuperior, and he pays him a diffant allegiance as the chief representative of Mahomet. What I have faid of Morocco is applicable to Fez, both kingdoms being now under one em-

Though Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, have each of them a Turkish pasha or dey, who governs in the name of the grand fignior, yet very little regard is paid by his ferocious subjects, to his authority. He cannot even be said to be nomiated by the Porte. When a vacancy of the government happens, which it commonly does by murder, every foldier in the army has a vote in chusing the succeeding dey; and though the election is often attended with blood-shed, yet it is no fooner fixed than he is chearfully recognized and obeyed, It is true, he must be confirmed by the Porte, but that is feldom refused, as the divan is no stranger to the dispositions of the people. The power of the dey is despotic, and the income of the dey of Algiers, amounts to about 150,000l, a year, without greatly oppressing the subjects, who are very senacious of their property. These deys pay slight annual tributes to the Porte. When the grand fignior is at war with a Christian power, he requires their affistance, as he does that of the king of Morocco, but he is obeyed only as they think proper. Subordinate to the deys are officers, both military and civil; and in all matters of importance, the dey is ected to take the advice of a common council, which confifts of thirty passas. These passas seldom fail of forming parties, among the foldiers, against the reigning dey, whom ey make no scruple of affassinating, even in council, and frongest candidate then fills his place. Sometimes he is oled; fometimes, though but very feldom, if religns his authority to save his life, and it is seldom he dies a natural death upon the throne. The authority of the dey is unlimited, t an unfuccelsful expedition, or too pacific a conduct felim fails to put an end to his life and government.

REVENUES.] I have already mentioned those of Algiers, but they are now faid to be exceeded by Tunis. They confift of a certain proportion of the prizes taken from Christians, a small capitation tax, and the customs paid by the English, drench, and other nations, who are suffered to trade with shole flaces. As so the king of Morocco, we can form no idea of his revenues, because none of his subjects can be faid fiels any property. From the manner of his living, his attendance and appearance, we may conclude he does not abound in riches. The ranfoms of Christian slaves are his perquisites. He sometimes shares in the vessels of the other perquisites. He claims a flates, which entitles him to part of their prizes. He claims

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2000 glory tenth of the goods of his Mahometan subjects, and fix crowns a year from every Jew merchant. He has likewise considerable profits in the Negroland, and other caravans, especially the have trade towards the fouth. It is thought that the whole of his ordinary revenue in money, does not exceed 165,000 l. A year.

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MILITARY STRENGTH ? By the best accounts we have AT SEA AND LAND. S received, the king of Morocco ean bring to the field 100,000 men; but the strength of his army confifts of cavalry mounted by his negro flaves. Those wretches are brought young to Morocco, know no other flate but servitude, and no other master but that king, and prove the firmest support of his tyranny. About the year 1727, all the naval force of Morocco confished only of three small ships, which lay at Sallee, and being full of men, fometimes brought in prizes. The Algerines maintain about 6500 foot, confifting of Turks, and cologlies, or the sons of soldiers. Part of them serve as marines on board their vessels. About 1000 in do garrison duty, and part are employed in somenting differences among the neighbouring Arab princes. Besides these, the dey can bring 2000 Moorish horse to the field, but as they are enemies to the Turks, they are little trusted. Those troops are under excellent discipline, and the deys of all the other Barbary states, keep up a force in proportion to their abilities. to that a few years ago, they refused to fend any tribute to the Turkish emperor, who seems to be satisfied with the sha dow of obedience which they pay him.

It is very remarkable, that though the Carthaginians, who inhabited this very country of Barbary, had greater fleets, and a more extensive commerce than any other nation, or than all the people upon the face of the earth, when that flate flourished, the present inhabitants have scarce any merchant ships belonging to them, nor indeed any other than what sallee, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli sit out for piracy; which are but sew and small, and some years ago did not exceed six ships from thirty-six to sifty guns. The admiral's ship belongs to the government, the other captains are appointed by private owners, but subject to military law. With such a contemptible flost, these infidels not only harrass the nations of Eutible first, these insidels not only harrass the nations of Eu-rope, but oblige them to pay a kind of tribute by way of

History.] There perhaps is no problem in history fo unaccountable as the decadence of the splendor, power, and glory of the states of Barbary, which, when Rome was mistress of the world, formed the fairest jewels in the imperial dem. It was not till the feventh century that, after thefe illa Apple paragraph

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fraces had been by turns in possession of the Vandale and the Greek emperors, the calife or Sanceus of Bugdet conquered them, and from thence became masters of almost all! Spain, from whence their posterity was totally driven about the year 1492, when the exiles settled among their friends and countrymen on the Barbary coast. This naturally begot a perpetual war between them and the Spaniards, who pressed them so that they called to their assistance the two samous brothers Barbarossa, who were admirals of the Turkish steet, and who after breaking the Spanish yoke, imposed upon the inhabitants of all those states (excepting Morocco) their own. Some attempts were made by the emperor Charles V. to reduce Algiers and Tunis, but they were unsuccessful; and, as we have already observed, the inhabitants have in shet shaken of the Turkish yoke likewide.

The emperors or kings of Morocco, are the successors of those sovereigns of that country who were called xeriffs, and whose powers resembled that of the califul of the Suracens. They have been in general a set of bloody tyrares, though they have had among them some able princes, particularly Muley Moluc, who deseated and killed don Schustlan, king of Portugal. They have lived in almost a continued state of warfare with the kings of Spain and other Christian princes over since; nor does the crown of Great-Britain sometimes distain, as in the year 1769, to purchase their friendship with presents.

in the particular of Babary, had greater Nets, who is the Carthoginisms, who is the house the Carthoginisms, who is the house this very country of Babary, had greater Nets, and the Carthogen Season of the Carthogen Season is the carthogen Season of the Carthogen Season

Cape of Good-Hope to See be Table and Mapped in the tent and the sound even sharthands are many out abilition. The His immense territory is, comparatively aspecting, very little known y there is no invavelenthate my sent and only of the bounds but even of the names of several inhard-countries. In many material circumflaters, the inhabitants of this extensive continent agree with each other in his we pack to the people of Abyflinkis who are trainy, and profess a mistarce of Chinkianity, Judaism and Paganism they are all of the black complexion: in their religion, except on the sea coasts, which have been visited and settled by strangers, they are pagans:

Microsom one of clower floring out borrend, blow one to abortion of The fabricate of the Barbaycood base bein long known by the same of Moore, because the Baracens first entered Europe from Mauritania in Africa, the country of the Moore.

and the form of government is every where monarchical. Few princes, however, possess a very extensive jurisdiction; for as the natives of this part of Africa are grossly ignorant in all the arts of utility or refinement, they are little acquainted with one another; and generally united in fman focieties, each governed by its own prince. In Abyllinia indeed, as well as in Congo, Loango, and Angola, we are told of powerful monarchs; but on examination, it is found that the authority of these princes stands on a precarious footing, each tribe or separate body of their subjects being under the influence of a petty chieftain of their own, to whole commands, however contrary to those of the negaticha negaticht, or king of kings, they are always ready to submit. This indeed must always be the case among rude nations, where the art of governing, like all others, is in a very simple and imperfect state. In the fuccession to the throne, force generally prevails over right, and an uncle, a brother, or other collateral relation, is on the account commonly preferred to the descendants, whether male

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The fertility of a country to prodigiously extensive, might be supposed more various than we find it is; in fact, there is no medium in this part of Africa with regard to the advantages of foil; it is either perfectly barren, of extremely fertile; this arises from the intense heat of the sun, which, where it meets with fufficient moisture, produces the utmost luxuriancy; and in those countries where there are few rivers, reduces the surface of the earth to a barren sand. Of this fort are the countries of Anian and Zaara, which, for want of water, and consequently of all other necessaries, are reduced to perfect deferts, as the name of the latter denotes. In those countries, on the other hand, where there is plenty of water, and particularly where the rivers overflow the land part of the year as in Abylinia, the productions of nature, both of the anim and vegetable kinds, are found in the highest perfection and greatest abundance. The countries of Mandingo, Ethiopia, Congo, Angola, Batua, Truticui, Monomotapa, Cafati, and Mehenemugi, are extremely rich in gold and lilver. The bafer metals dikewife are found in these and many other parts Africa. But the persons of the natives make the most con siderable article in the produce and traffic of this miserable quarter of the globe. On the Guinea or western coast, the English trade to James Fort, and other settlements near the river Gambia, where they exchange their woollen and linen manufactures, their hard ware and spirituous liquors, for the perions of the names. Among the Regions, a man's wealth confilts in the number of his family, whom he sells like to many.

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many cattle, and often at an inferior price. Gold and ivory, pext to the flave trade, form the principal branches of African commerce. These are carried on from the same coast where the Dutch and French, as well as English, have their settlements for this purpose. The Portuguese are in possession of the east and west coast of Africa, from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Equator; which immense tract they became masters of by their successive attempts and happy discovery and navigation of the Cape of Good Hope. From the coast of Zanguebar, on the eastern side, they trade not only for the articles abovementioned, but likewise for several others, as sense, aloes, civet, ambergris, and frankincense. The Dutch have settlements towards the southern parts of the continent, in the country called Caffraria, or the land of the Hottentots, where their ships bound for India usually put in, and trade with the natives for their cattle, in exchange for which they give them spirituous liquors.

HISTORY. J. The history of this continent is little known,

HISTORY.] The history of this continent is little known, and probably affords no materials which deferve to render it more so. We know from the antients, who sailed a considerable way round the coasts, that the inhabitants were in the same rude lituation near 2000 years ago in which they are in at present, that is, they had nothing of humanity about them but the form. This may either be accounted for by supposing that nature has placed some insuperable barrier between the natives of this division of Africa and the inhabitants of Europe, or that the former, being so long accustomed to a savage manner of life, and degenerating from one age to another, at length became altogether incapable of making any progress in civility or science. It is very certain that all the attempts of the Europeans, particularly of the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope, have been hitherto ineffectual for making the least impression on these savage mortals, or giving them the least inclination or even idea of the European manner of life.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

OF the African islands, some lie in the Eastern or Indian Ocean, and some in the Western or Atlantic. We shall begin with those in the Indian Ocean, the chief of which are Zocotra, Babelmandel, Madagascar, the Comora Islands, Bourbon, and Mauritius. See the Map.

ZOCOTRA. This island is fituated in east lon, 53, north lat. 32, thirty leagues east of Cape Gardefor, on the continent of Africa; it is eighty miles long and fifty-four broad, and

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has two good harbours, where the European ships used formerly to put in when they lost their passage to India. It is a populous plentiful country, yielding most of the fruits and plants that are usually found within the tropics, together with frankincense, gum-tragacanth, and aloes. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of Arab extraction, and are under the government of a prince who is probably tributary to the Porte.

BABELMANDEL. The island of Babelmandel gives name to the straits at the entrance of the Red-Sea, where it is situated in east lon. 44-30, north lat. 12, about four miles both from the Arabian and Abyssinian shores. The Abyssinians or Ethiopians, and the Arabians, formerly contended with great sury for the possession of this island, as it commands the entrance into the South-Sea, and preserves a communication with the ocean. This strait was formerly the only passage through which the commodities of India sound their way to Europe; but since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope the trade by the Red-Sea is of little importance. The island is of little value, being a barren sandy spot of earth not five miles round.

comora. These islands are situated between 41 and 46 cast lon, and between 10 and 14 south lat, at an equal distance from Madagascar and the continent of Africa. Joanna, the chief, is about 30 miles long and 15 broad, and affords plenty of provisions, and such fruits as are produced between the tropics. East-India ships, bound to Bombay, usually touch here for refreshments. The inhabitants are Negroes of the Mahometan persuasion, and entertain our seamen with great humanity.

MADAGASCAR. This is the largest of the African islands, and is situated between 43 and 51 deg. east lon. and between 10 and 26 south lat. 300 miles south-east of the continent of Africa; it being near 1000 miles in length from north to south; and generally between 2 and 300 miles broad. The sea rolls with great rapidity, and is exceeding rough between this island and the continent of the Cape of Good Hope, sorming a channel or passage, through which all European ships, in their voyage to and from India, generally sail, unless prevented by storms.

Madagascar is a pleasant, desirable, and fertile country, abounding in sugar, honey, vines, fruit trees, vegetables, valuable gums, corn, cattle, sowls, precious stones, iron, some silver, copper, steel, and tin. It affords an agreeable variety of hills, vallies, woods, and champaign; watered with numerous

mindres rivers, and well flored with fifth. The air is generally temperate, and faid to be very healthy, though in a hot climate. The inhabitants are of different complexions and seligious; fome white, fome Negroes, home Mahometans, fome pagans. The white and those of a many complexion who inhabit the coasts, are descended from the Arabs, as a evident from their language, and their religious rites; but here are no mosques, templos, nor any stated worship, except that they offer facruice of beafts on particular occasions; a when lick, when they plant yams, or rice, when they hold their allemblies, circumcise their children, declare war, enter into new built houses, or bury their dead. Many of them observe the Jew sabbath, and give some account of the facred history, the creation and fall of man, as also of Noah, Abraham, Moses, and David; from whence it is conjectured they are descended of Jews who formerly settled here, though none knows how or when. This illand was discovered by the Portuguese, and the French took possession of it in 1642; but the people disliking their government, they were driven out in 1651; since which the natives have had the sole possession of the island, under a number of petty princes, who make was upon one another for slaves and plunder. It is thought the French will again attempt to establish themselves here, if the other maritime powers do not intersee.

MAURITIUS. Maurice, or Mauritius, was so called by the Dutch, who first touched here in 1598, in honour of prince Maurice their stadtholder. It is situated in east long 50, south lat. 20. about 200 miles east of Madagascar. It is of an oval form, about 150 miles in circumference, with a sine harbour, capable of holding fifty large ships, secure against any wind that blows, and see fathoms deep at the entrance. The climate is extremely healthy and pleasant. The mountains, of which there are many, and some so high that their tops are covered with snow, produce the healthough in the world, besides various other kinds of valuable wood, two of which greatly resemble about in quality; one red, the other yellow as wax. The island is watered with several pleasant ivers well stocked with fish; and though the sail is none of the most fruitful, yields plenty of tobacco, rice, fruit, and seeds a great number of cattle, deer, goats, and sheep. It was formerly subject to the Dutch, but is now in the possession of the French.

BOURBON. The life of Bourbon is liturated in east long fouth lat. 21, about 300 miles east of Madagascar, and is about 90 miles round. There are many good roads for ship-

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ping round. Bourbon, particularly on the north and fourb against those hurricanes which blow during the monitoons. Infeet below the water, that coasting along shore is at all times dangerous. On the fouthern extremity is a volcano, whi continually throws out flames, imoke and fulphur, with a hideous rearing noise, terrible in the night to mariners, The of with cooling gales, that blow morning and evening from the fee and land; fornetimes, however, terrible burricanes that the whole illand almost to its foundation; but generally without any other had consequence than friends. hake the whole itland almost to its foundation; but generally without any other had confequence than frightening the inhabitants. If he island abounds in brooks and springs, and in fruits, grass, and cattle, with excellent tobacco (which the French have planted there) aloes, white pepper, chony, malm, and other kinds of wood, and fruit frees. Many of the trees yield oderiferous grass and railing, particularly benzom of an with falls, the could with land and les tortoiles, and every part of the country with horned cattle, as well as hogs and goats. Ambergris, coral, and the most beautiful mells, are found upon the there. The woods are full of turtle doves, paroquette pigeons, and a great variety of other birds, heautiful to the palate. The French first settled e in the year 1672, after they were drove from the island of gafear. They have now some considerable towns in the with a governor; and here their Last-India ships touch island, with a governor; and here their Last-India ships touch and take in refreshments.

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Leaving therefore the caftern world and the Indies, we now the round the Cape of Good Hope, which opens to our view the Atlantic, as immense ocean, lying between the two grand divisions, of the globe, having Europe, Alia, and Africa, or the old world, on the east; and America, or the new world, on the west; towards which division we now steer our course, touching in our way at the following islands upon the African confinents; have not yet been described, viz. St. Helena, African and St. Matthew, St. Thomas, Ste. Goree, Cape Nord, the Canary and Madeira islands. See the Mop. we are monthly

St. HELENA. The first island on this fide the Cape is St. Helens, fituated in west lon, 6-4, south lat 16, being 1209 miles west of the continent of Africa, and 1800 past of South fron-day

South America. The island is a rock about 21 miles in circomference, very high and very steep, and only accessible at the landing-place, in a small valley at the east side of it. which is defended by batteries of guns planted level with the water; and as the waves are perpetually dashing on the shore, it is generally difficult landing even here. There is no other anchorage about the island but at Chapel Vally Bay; and a the wind always blows from the fouth-east, if a fhip overflicots the island ever so little, the cannot recover it again, The English plantations here afford potatoes and yams, with figs, plantains, bananas, grapes, kidney-beans, and Indian corn; of the last, however, most part is destroyed by the rats, which harbour in the rocks, and cannot be defroyed; fo that the flour they use is almost wholly imported from England; and in times of scarcity they generally eat yams and potatoes instead of bread. Though the island appears on every fide a hard barren rock, yet it is agreeably divertified with hills and plains, adorned with plantations of fruit-trees and gardenfruit. They have great plenty of hogs, bullocks, poultry, ducks, geefe, and turkeys, with which they supply the failor, aking in exchange thirts, drawers, or any light cloths, pieces of callico, filks, mullins, arrack, fugar, &c.

Se. Helena is faid to have been first discovered by the Portuquefe on the festival of the empress, Helena, mother of the eror Constantine the Great, whose name it still bears. It does not appear that the Portuguese ever planted a colony here: and the English East-India company took possession of it in 1600, and held it without interruption till the year 1673 when the Dutch took it by surprize. However, the English under the command of captain Munden, recovered it again within the space of a year, and at the same time took that Dutch East-India ships that lay in the road. There are about 200 samilies in the island, most of them descended from Eaglish parents. The East-India ships take in water and stell according to the control of provisions here, in their way home; but the island is so small, and the wind so much against them outward bound, that the very seldom see it then.

The company's affairs are here managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and flore-keeper, who have franding falarie allowed by the company, besides a public table well furnished to which all commanders, masters of ships, and principal passengers are welcome.

ASCENSION. This island is fituated under the 7th degree fouth lat. 600 miles north-west of St. Helena: it received it name from its being discovered by the Portuguele on Ascenfion-day; with t valty each. turn to ing ; they u

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fion-day; and is a mountainous barren island, about 20 miles round, and uninhabited; but has a safe convenient harbours where the East-India ships generally touch to furnish themselves with turtles or tortoises, which are very plentiful here, and vastly large, some of them weighing above an hundred pounda each. The sailors going ashore in the night time, frequently turn two or three hundred of them on their backs before morning; and are sometimes so cruel, as to turn many more than they use, leaving them to die on the shore.

Sr. MATTHEW. This is a small island, lying in 6-r west lon. and 1-30 south lat. 300 miles to the north-east of Ascension, and was also discovered by the Portuguese, who planted and kept possession of it for some time; but afterwards deserting it, this island now remains uninhabited, having little to invite other nations to settle there except a small lake of fresh water.

The four following islands, viz. ST. THOMAS, ANABOA, PRINCES ISLAND, and FERNANDO PO, are situated in the gulph of Guinea, between Congo and Benin; all of them were discovered by the Portuguese, and are still in the possession of that nation, and surnish shipping with fresh water and provisions as they pass by.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS. These islands are so called some a cape of that name on the African coast, near the river Gambia, over against which they lie, at the distance of 200 miles, between 23 and 26 deg. west lon. and 14 and 18 deg. north lat. They were discovered in the year 1460, by the Portuguese, and are about 20 in number; but some of them, being only barren uninhabited rocks, are not worth notice. St. Jago, Bravo, Fago, Mayo, Bonavista, Sal, St. Nicholas, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Santa Cruz, and St. Antonio, are the most considerable, and are subject to the Portuguese. The zir, generally speaking, is very hot, and in some of them very unwholesome. They are inhabited by Europeans, or the descendants of Europeans, and Newtons.

87. JAGO, where the Portuguese viceroy resides, is the most fruitful, best inhabited, and largest of them all, being 150 miles in circumference; yet it is mountainous, and has much barren land in it. Its produce is sugar, cotton, some wine, Indian corn, cocoa-nuts, oranges, and other tropical fruits; plenty of roots, garden-stuffs, and they have plenty of hogs and poultry, and some of the prettiest green monkies, with black faces, that are to be met with any where, Baya, structed on the east side, has a good port, and is seldom with

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out ships, those outward hound to Guinea or the East-Indie, from England, Holland, and France, often touching here for

water and refreshments.

In the island of Mayo or May, immense quantities of sales made by the heat of the sun from the sea water, which, a bring tides, is received into a fort of pan, formed by a sandbank, which runs along the coast for two or three mile. Here the English drive a considerable trade for salt, and have commonly a man of war to goard the vessels that come to low with it, which in some years amount to a hundred or more. The salt edsts nothing, except for raking it begether, wheling it out of the pand, and carrying it on affect to the boat which is done at a very cheep rate. Several of bur ships combined is done at a very cheep rate. Several of bur ships combined is done at a very cheep rate. Several of bur ships combined it done at a very cheep rate. Several of bur ships combined it done at a very cheep rate. Several of bur ships combined it done at a very cheep rate. Several of bur ships combined it done at a very cheep rate. Several of bur ships combined the parameters. The inhabitants of this issue of the parameter and priests, are all Negrous, and speak to be invited aboard their ships. The sea water is so excessed to be invited aboard their ships. The sea water is so excessed clear on this coast, that an English sailor who dropped he watch, perceived it at the bottom, though many fathoms decombined and it brought up by one of the natives, who are in general expert at diving.

The island of Fogo is remarkable for being a volcam to times the same breaks out like Ætna, in atterrible manus throwing out purpose that almoy all the adjacent purpose.

GOREE is fitnated within cannon-that of Cape Vord N. lat. 14-47. W. lon. 17-20, and was so called by the Dutch from an island and town of the same name in Holland. It is a small specified from its simple tance arises from its situation for trade so near Cape Verland has been therefore a hone of contention between Europeanations. It was first possessed by the Dutch, from whom a 1662 it was taken by the English, but in 1665 it was retaken by the Dutch, and in 1677 subdued by the French, in who possessed in 1763.

CANARIES. The Canaries, antiently called the Forte cate Islands, are feven in number, and fittieted between it and so deg. north is shout 150 miles fouth west of Mesacco. Their particular arms are, Palma, Hiero, Gomora, Tenerise, Grand Canaria Fuertus

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Fuertuventura, and Langarote. These islands enjoy a pure temperate air, and abound in the most delicious fruits, especially grapes, which produce those rich wines that obtain the name of the Canary, whereof the greatest part is exported to England, which in time of peace is computed at ten thousand hogheads annually. The Canaries abound with those little beautiful birds that bear their name, and are now fo common and so much admired in Europe; but their wild notes in their native land far excel those in a cage or foreign clime.

Grand Canary, which communicates its name to the whole, is about 150 miles in circumference, and so extremely fertile, as to produce two harvests in the year. Teneriffe, the largest of these islands next to that of the Grand Canary, is about 120 miles round; a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, and oil; though it is pretty much encumbered with mountains, particularly the Peak, of which Capt. Glass observes, that in coming in with this island, in clear weather, the Peak may be eafily difcerned at 120 miles diffance, and in failing from it at 130. The Peak is an ascent in the form of a sugarhaf, about fifteen miles in circumference, and according to the account of Sprat, bishop of Rochester, published in the Philosophical Transactions, near three miles perpendicular. This mountain is a volcano, and sometimes throws out such quantities of fulphur and melted ore, as to convert the richeft lands into barren deserts. These islands were first discovered and planted by the Carthaginians; but the Romans destroying that state, put a stop to the navigation on the west coast of Africa, and the Canaries lay concealed from the rest of the world, until they were again discovered by the Spaniards in the year 1405, to whom they still belong. It is remarkable, that though the natives resembled the Africans in their stature and complexion when the Spaniards first came among them, their language was different from that spoken on the continent; they retained none of their customs, were masters of no science, and did not know there was any country in the world befides their own.

MADEIRAS. The three islands called the Madeiras, are fituated, according to the author of Anson's voyage, in a fine climate in 32-27 north lat, and from 18-30 to 19-30 west lon, about 100 miles north of the Canaries, and as many west of Sallee, in Morocco. The largest, from which the rest derive the general name of Madeiras, or rather Mattera, on account of its being formerly almost covered with wood, is about 75 miles long, 60 broad, and 180 in circumference. composed of one continued hill, of a confiderable height, ex-VOL, II, tending tending from east to west; the declivity of which, on the south side, is cultivated and interspersed with vineyards; and in the midst of this slope the merchants have fixed their country seats, which form a very agreeable prospect. There is but one considerable town in the whole island, which is named Fonchial, seated on the south part of the island, at the bottom of a large bay; towards the sea, it is defended by a high wall, with a battery of cannon; and is the only place where it is possible for a boat to land, and even here the beach is covered with large stones, and a violent surf continually beat

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Though this island seems to have been known to the antients, yet it lay concealed for many generations, and was at length discovered by the Portuguese in 1519; but others affert that it was first discovered by an Englishman, in the year 1244. Be that as it will, the Portuguese took possession of it. and are fill almost the only people who inhabit it. The Portuguese, at their first landing, finding it little better than a thick forest, rendered the ground capable of cultivation by fetting fire to this wood; and it is now very fertile, producing in great abundance the richest wine, sugar, the most delican fruits, especially oranges, lemons, and pomegranates; together with corn, honey, and wax: it abounds also with boan and other wild beafts, and with all forts of fowls, befide numerous groves of cedar trees, and those that yield dragons blood, mastic, and other gums. The inhabitants of this ise make the best sweet-meats in the world, and succeed wonderfully in preserving citrons and oranges, and in making marmalade and perfumed pastes, which exceed those of Genoa. The fugar they make is extremel beautiful, and finells naturally of violets. This indeed is faid to be the first place in the west, where that manufacture was let on foot, and from thence was carried to the Brazils in America. The Portuguese not finding it so profitable as at first, have pulled up the greatest part of their fugar canes, and planted vineyards in their flead, which produce feveral forts of excellent wine, particularly that which bears the name of the island, malmfey, and tent; of all which the inhabitants make and fell prodigious quan-No less than 20,000 hogsheads of Madeira, it is faid, are yearly exported, the greatest part to the West-Indies, especially to Barbadoes, the Madeira wine not only enduring a hot climate better than any other, but even being improved when exposed to the sun in barrels after the bung is taken out. It is faid no venomous animal can live here. Of the two other islands, one is called Port Santo, which lies at a small distance from Madeira, is about eight miles in compass, and extremely

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extremely fertile. It has very good harbours, where ships may ride with safety against all winds, except the south-west; and is frequented by Indiamen outward and homeward bound. The other island is an inconsiderable barren rock.

AZORES. Leaving the Madeiras, with which we close the account of Africa, we continue our course weltward through this immense ocean, which brings us to the Azores, or, as they are called, the Western Islands, that are situated between 25 and 32 deg. west lon. and between 37 and 40 north lat, 900 miles west of Portugal, and as many east of Newfoundland, lying almost in the mid-way between Europe and America. They are nine in number, and are named Santa Maria, St. Miguel or St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciofa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were difcovered by the Portuguele, to whom they still belong, and were called in general the Azores, from the great number of hawks and falcons found among them. All these islands enjoy a very clear and ferene sky, with a falubrious air; but are expoled to violent earthquakes, from which they have frequently fuffered; and also by the inundations of surrounding waves. They are, however, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety of fruits, also cattle, fowl, and fish.

It is remarkable that no poilonous or noxious animal breeds on the Azores, and if carried thither will expire in a few

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St. Michael, which is the largest, being near 100 miles in circumference, and containing 50,000 inhabitants, was twice invaded and plundered by the English in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Tercera is the most important of these islands, on account of its harbour, which is spacious, and has good anchorage, but is exposed to the south-east winds. Its capital town, Angra, contains a cathedral and five churches, and is the relidence of the governor of these illands, as well as the bishop. with in the party with being the control of

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AMERICA.

E are now to treat of a country of vast extent and fertility, and which, though little cultivated by the hand of art, owes in many respects more to that of nature than any other division of the globe. The particular circumstances of this country require that we should in some measure vary our plan, and, before describing its present state, afford such information with regard to its discovery, as is most neces-

fary for fatisfying our readers.

Towards the close of the 15th century, Venice and Genoa were the only powers in Europe who owed their support to commerce. An interference of interests inspired a mutual rivalthip; but in traffic Venice was much superior. She engroffed the whole commerce of India, then, and indeed always, the most valuable in the world, but hitherto intirely carried on through the inland parts of Asia, or by the way of Egypt and the Red-Sea. In this ftate of affairs, Columbus, a native of Genoa, whose knowledge of the true figure of the earth, however attained, was much superior to the general notions of the age in which he lived, conceived a project of failing to the Indies by a bold and unknown rout, and of opening to his country a new source of opulence and power. But this propofal of failing westward to the Indies was rejected by the Genoese as chimerical, and the principles on which it was founded were condemned as abfurd. Stung with disappointment and indignation, Columbus retired from his country, laid his scheme before the court of France, where his reception was still more mortifying, and where, according to the practice of that people, he was laughed at and ridiculed." Henry VII. of England was his next refort; but the cautious politics of that prince were the most opposite imaginable to a great but uncertain defign. In Portugal, where the spirit of adventure and discovery about this time began to operate, he had reason to expect better success. But the Portuguese contented themfelves with creeping along the coast of Africa, and discovering one cape after another; they had no notion of venturing boldly into the open fea, and of risking the whole at once. Such repeated disappointments would have broken the spirit of any man but Columbus. The expedition required expence, and he had nothing to defray it. His mind, however, still remained firm; he became the more enamoured of his defign the more difficulty he found in accomplishing it, and he was inspired with that noble enthusiasm which always animates an . adventrous

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adventrous and original genius. Spain was now his only resource, and there, after eight years attendance, he succeeded through the interest of a woman. This was the celebrated queen Isabella, who raised money upon her jewels to defray the expence of his expedition and to do honour to her fex. Columbus now fet fail, anno 1492, with a fleet of three ships, upon the most adventrous attempt ever undertaken by man, and in the fate of which the inhabitants of two worlds were interested. In this voyage he had a thousand difficulties to contend with; the most striking was the variation of the compass, then first observed, and which seemed to threaten that the laws of nature were altered on an unknown ocean, and the only guide he had left was ready to forfake him. His failors, always discontented, now broke out into open mutiny, threatening to throw him overboard, and infifted on their return. But the firmness of the commander, and much more the difcovery of land, after a voyage of 33 days, put an end to the commotion. Columbus first danded on one of the Bahama illands, but there, to his furprize and forrow, discovered, from the poverty of the inhabitants, that these could not be the Indies he was in quest of. In steering fouthward, however, he found the island called Hispaniola, abounding in all the necessaries of life, inhabited by a humane and hospitable people, and what was of still greater consequence, as it insured his favourable reception at home, promifing, from some samples he received, confiderable quantities of gold. This island therefore he proposed to make the centre of his discoveries: and having left upon it a few of his companions, as the ground-work of a colony, returned to Spain to procure the necessary reinforcements.

The court was then at Barcelona; Columbus travelled thither from Seville, amidst the acclamations of the people. attended by fome of the inhabitants, the gold, the arms, utenfils, and ornaments of the country he had discovered. This entry into Barcelona was a species of triumph more glorious than that of conquerors, more uncommon, and more innocent. In this voyage he had acquired a general knowledge of all the islands in that great sea which divides north and fouth America; but he had no idea that there was an ocean between him and China. Thus were the West-Indies discovered by feeking a passage to the East; and even after the discovery, still conceived to be a part of the eastern hemisphere. The present success of Columbus, his former disappointments, and the glory attending fo unexpected a discovery, rendered the court of Spain as eager to forward his defigns now, as it had been dilatory before. A fleet of seventeen fail was imme-

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diately prepared; all the necessaries for conquest or discovery were embarked; and 1500 men, among whom were feveral of high rank and fortune, prepared to accompany Columbus, now appointed governor with the most ample authority. It is impossible to determine whether the genius of this great man in first conceiving the idea of these discoveries, or his fagacity in the execution of the plan he had conceived, most deserve our admiration. Instead of hurrying from sea to sea, and from one island to another, which, considering the ordinary motives to action among mankind, was naturally to be expected, Columbus, with fuch a field before him, unable to turn on either hand without finding new objects of his curiofity and his pride, determined rather to turn to the advantage of the court of Spain the discoveries he had already made, than to acquire for himself the unavailing applause of visiting a es of unknown countries, from which he reaped no other benefit but the pleasure of seeing them. With this view he made for Hispaniola, where he oftablished a colony, and erected forts in the most advantageous grounds for securing the depen-dence of the natives. Having spent a considerable sime in this employment, and laboured for the establishing of this enlony with as much zeal and affiduity as if his views had extended no farther, he next proceeded to afcertain the importance of his other discoveries, and to examine what advantages were most likely to be derived from them. He had already touched at Cuba, which, from some specimens, seemed a rich discovery; but whether it was an island, or a part of some speat continent, he was altogether uncertain. To ascertain this point was the present object of his attention. In coasting this point was the present object of his attention. In coasting along the fouthern shore of Cuba, Columbus was entangled day. These islands, which were well inhabited, and abounding in all the necessaries of life, gave him an opportunity of reflecting on this sertility of nature where the world expected nothing but the barren ocean; he called them, Jurdin de la reine, or the Queen's Garden, in gratitude to his royal benefactors, who was always uppermost in his memory. who was always uppermost in his memory. In the worage Jameica was discovered, But to so many difficultural Columbus expelled on an unknown sea, among me worage Jamaics was discovered. But to so many difficulties was Columbus expected on an unknown sea, among school shelpes, and lands, that he returned to Hispaniola, it hout bearing any thing more certain with regard to Cuba, it has object of this enterprize.

By the first success of this great man, the public diffidence that he first success of the same

By the first success of this great man, the public diffidence was turned into admiration; but by a continuance of the same success, their admiration degenerated into envy. His enemies in Spain for every spring in motion against him; and there is

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no difficulty in finding specious grounds of accusation against such as are employed in the execution of an extensive and complicated plan. An officer was dispatched from Spain, fitted by his character to act the part of a fpy and informer, and whose presence plainly demonstrated to Columbus the necessity of returning into Europe, for obviating the objections or calumny of his enemies.

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It was not without great difficulty that he was enabled to fet out on a third expedition, still more famous than any he had hitherto undertaken. He defigned to fland to the fouthward from the Canaries until he came under the equinoctial line, and then to proceed directly westward, that he might discover what opening that might afford to India, or what new islands, or what continent might reward his labour. In this navigation, after being long buried in a thick fog, and fuffering numberless inconveniencies from the excessive hears and rains between the tropics, they were at length favoured by a fmart gale, and went before it seventeen days to the westward. At the end of this time, a feaman faw land, which was an island on the coast of Guiana, now called Trinidad Having palled this island, and two others which lie in the month of the great river Oronoco, the admiral was furprized with an appearance he had never feen before; this was the frightful turnult of the waves, occasioned by a conflict betwixt the tide of the fea and the rapid current of the immense ris Oronoco: But failing forward, he plainly discovered the they were in fresh water; and judging rightly that it was imable any island should supply so vast a river, he began to suspect he had discovered the continent; but when he left the river, and found that the land continued on to the westward for a great way, he was convinced of it. Satisfied with this discovery, he yielded to the uneafiness and diffresses of his crew, and bore away for Hispaniola. In the course of this discovery. Columbus landed at several places, where in a friendly manner he traded with the inhabitants, and found gold and pearl in tolerable plenty.

About this time the spirit of discovery spread itself widely. and many adventurers all over Europe wished to acquire the reputation of Columbus, without possessing his abilities. The Portuguese discovered Brazil, which makes at present the most valuable part of their possessions: Cabot, a native of Bristol, discovered the north-east coasts, which now compose the British empire in North-America; and Americus Vespusius a merchant of Florence, failed to the fouthern continent of America, and, being a man of address, had the honour of giving his name to half the globe. But no one is now imposed

on by the name; all the world knows that Columbus was the first discoverer. The being deprived of the bonour of giving name to the new world, was one of the smallest mortifications to which this great man was compelled to fubmit. For fuch were the clamours of his enemies, and the ingratitude of the court of Spain, that after discovering the continent, and making fettlements in the islands of America, he was treated like a traitor, and carried over to Europe in irons. He enjoyed, however, the glory of rendering the one half of the world known to the other; a glory to much the more precious, as it was untainted by cruelty or plunder, which diffigured all the exploits of those who came after him, and accomplished the execution of his plan. He died at Valladolid, in 1506. The fucceeding governors of Cuha and Hispaniola, endeavoured to purchase the same advantages by the blood of the natives, which Columbus had obtained by his good fense and humanity. These islands contained mines of gold. The Indians only knew where they were placed; and the extreme avarice of the Spaniards, too furious to work by the gentle means of persuasion, burried them to acts of the most shocking violence and cruelty against those unhappy men, who, they believed, concealed from them part of their treasure. The flaughter once begun, they fet no bounds to their fury; in a few years they depopulated Hispaniola, which contained three millions of inhabitants; and Cuba, that had above 600,000. Bartholomew de la Casas, a witness of those barbarous depopulations, says that the Spaniards went out with their dogs to hunt after men. The unhappy favages, almost naked and unarmed, were pursued like deer into the thick of the forests, devoured by dogs, killed with gun-thot, or surprized and burnt in their habitations.

The Spaniards had hitherto only vifited the continent: from what they saw with their eyes, or learned by report, they conjectured that this part of the new world would afford a still more valuable conquest. Fernando Cortez is dispatched from Cuba with 600 men, 18 horses, and a small number of field nieces. With this inconsiderable force, he proposes to subdue the most powerful state on the continent of America; this was the empire of Mexico; rich, powerful, and inhabited by millions of Indians, passionately fond of war, and then headed by Montezuma, whose fame in arms struck terror into the ghbouring nations, and extended over one half the globe. Never history, to be true, was more improbable and romantic than that of this war. The empire of Mexico had subfisted for ages: its inhabitants were not rude and barbarous; every ing announced a polished and intelligent people. They

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knew, like the Egyptians of old, whose wisdom is still admired was the in this particular, that the year confifted nearly of 365 days: giving Their superiority in military affairs was the object of admiracations or fuch tion and terror over all the continent; and their government. founded on the fure basis of laws combined with religion. of the feemed to bid defiance to time itself. Mexico, the capital of t, and the empire, fituated in the middle of a spacious lake, was the treated He ennoblest monument of American industry; it communicated of the with the continent by immense causeways, which were carried through the lake. The city was admired for its buildings, all re preh difof stone, its squares and market places, the shops which glittered with gold and filver, and the sumptuous palaces of nd ac-Montezuma, some erected on columns of jasper, and containadolid, aniola. ing whatever was most rare, curious, or useful. But all the lood of grandeur of this empire could not defend it against the Spad fense niards. Cortez, in his march, met with feeble opposition The from the nations along the coast of Mexico, who were terrified xtreme at their first appearance: the warlike animals, on which the gentle Spanish officers were mounted, the artificial thunder which shockissued from their hands, the wooden castles which had wasted who, them over the ocean, struck a panic into the natives, from . The which they did not recover until it was too late. Wherever ; in a the Spaniards marched they spared no age or fex, nothing facred or prophane. At last, the inhabitants of Tlasca, and three some other states on the coast, despairing of being able to 0,000. oppose them, enter into their alliance, and join armies with poputhose terrible, and, as they believed, invincible conquerors. ogs to d and Cortez, thus reinforced, marched onward to Mexico; and orefts, in his progress discovers a volcano of sulphur and faltpetre, whence he could supply himself with powder. Montezuma heard of his progress, without daring to oppose it. This 1 F 191 fovereign commanded 30 vaffals of whom each could appear nent: they at the head of 100,000 combatants, armed with bows and arrows, and yet he dares not refift a handful of Spaniards aided a ftill from by a few Americans whose allegiance would be shaken by the

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victories, which always marched before them. By fending a rich prefent of gold, which only whetted the Spanish avarice, Montezuma hastened the approach of the enemy. No opposition is made to their entry into his capital. A palace is fet apart for Cortez and his companions, who are already treated as the masters of the new world. He had good reason, however, to distrust the affected politeness of this emperor, under which he suspected some plot for his destruction was concealed; but he had no pretence for violence;

first reverse of fortune. Such was the difference between the

inhabitants of the two worlds, and the fame of the Spanish

Manusuma loaded him with kindness, and with gold in greater antistes than he demanded, and his palace was furrounded with artillery, the most frightful of all engines to the Americans to At last a circumstance fell out which afforded Cortez account for heginning hostilities. In order to secure a communication by sea to receive the necessary reinforcements, he had erected a fort, and left a small garrison behind him at Vers Crus, which has fince become an emporium of commerce between Europe and America. He underflood that the America ricans in the neighbourhood had attacked this garrifon in his bience, and that a Spaniard was killed in the action, that Montezuma himself was privy to this violence, and had issued orders that the head of the slain Spaniard should be carried through his provinces, to destroy a belief, which then prevailed among them, that the Europeans were immortal. Upon peror, attended by a few of his most experienced officers. dontexuma pleaded innocence, in which Cortez feemed exlleged that the Spaniards in general would never be perfuaded of it unless he returned along with them to their residence, which would remove all jealousy between the two mations. The success of this interview showed the superiority of the an address. A powerful monarch, in the middle of his own palace, and furrounded by his guards, gave himfelf up a prisoner, to be disposed of according to the inclination of a few gentlemen who came to demand him. Cortez had now into his hands an engine by which every thing might be applished. The Americans had the highest respect, or a Superstitious veneration for their emperor. Cortes arefore, by keeping him in his power, allowing him to enjoy from a thorough knowledge of his character, being able to we all his takes and passions, maintained the easy soveesignty of Mexico, by governing its prince. Did the Mexirespect? Montezuma was the first to reach them more politeness. Was there a tumult, excited through the cruelty materies of the Spaniards I Montezuma afcended the battlefubmiffion. This farce continued a long while : but on one of these occasions, when Montezuma was shamefully dising his character by justifying the enemies of his country, Cone, from an unknown hand, struck him on the temple, which in a few days occasioned his death. The Mexicans, now delivered from this emperor, who co-operated fo strongly

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with the Spaniards, elect a new prince, the famous Gatimozin, who from the beginning discovered an implacable animostry against the Spanish name. Under his conduct the unhappy Mexicans rushed against those very men, whom s little before they had offered to worthip. The Spaniards however, by the dexterous management of Cortex, were too firmly established to be expelled from Mexico. The immen tribute which the grandees of this country had agreed to to the crown of Spain, amounted to 600,000 marks of gold, belides an amazing quantity of precious fromes, a fe part of which was diffributed among the foldiers, flimules their avarice and their courage, and made them willing perish rather than part with so precious a booty. The Me cans, however, made no small efforts, for independence at all their valour, and despair itself, gave way before what they called the Spanish thunder. Gatimozin, and the empress wi taken prisoners. This was the prince who, when he fretched on burning coals, by order of one of the receivers the king of Spain's exchequer, who indicted the torture of make him discover into what part of the lake he had thrown his riches, faid to his high prieft, condemued to the fe punishment, and making hideous cries, "Do you take me lay on a bed of roles?" The high priest remained file and died in an act of obedience to his fovereign. Cortex, begetting a second emperor into his bands, made a complete conquest of Mexico; with which the Castille D'Os, Darie and other provinces, fell into the hands of the Spaniards

While Cortez, and his foldiers, were employed in no Mexico, they got intelligence of another great empire, fituat towards the equinoctial line, and the tropic of Caprico which was faid to abound in gold and filver, and pres flones, and to be governed by a prince more magnificent of Monteguma. This was the empire of Peru, which of in length near thirty degrees, and was the only other cou in America, which deserved the nan se of a civilized kin Whether it happened, that the Spanish government had a received certain intelligence concerning Peru, or that, being engaged in a multiplicity of other concerns, they did not the to adventure on new enterprizes; certain it is, that this aretensive country, more important than Mexico itself, wa reduced by the endeavours, and at the expence, of three pri vate persons. The names of these were, Francia Pizarro Almagro, and Lucques, a priest, and a man of considerable The two former were natives of Panama, men of doubtful birth, and of low education. Pizarro, the foul of the enterprize, could neither read nor write. They failed over into Spain, and without difficulty, obtained a grant of what they should conquer. Pizarro then set out for the conquest of Peru, with 250 soot, 60 horse, and 12 small pieces of cannon, drawn by slaves from the conquered countries. If we rested that the Peruvians naturally entertained the same prejudices with the Mexicans, in favour of the Spanish nation, and were beside, of a character still more soft and unwarlike, it need not surprize us, after what has been said of the conquest of Mexico, that with this inconsiderable force, Pizarro should make a deep impression on the Peruvian empire. There were particular circumstances likewise which conspired to assist him, and which, as they discover somewhat of the history, religion, and state of the human mind in this immense con-

tinent, it may not be improper to relate.

Mango Capac was the founder of the Peruvian empire. He was one of those uncommon men who, calm and dispass fionate themselves, can observe the passions of their fellow creatures, and turn them to their own profit or glory. He observed that the people of Peru were naturally superstitious, and had a particular veneration for the fun. He pretended therefore to be descended from that luminary, whose worship he was fent to establish, and whose authority he was entitled to bear. By this flory, romantic as it appears, he eafily deceived a credulous people, and brought a large extent of territory under his jurisdiction; a larger he still subdued by his arms; but both the force, and the deceit, he employed for the most laudable purposes. He united and civilized the diffressed and barbarous people; be bent them to laws and arts; he softened them by the institutions of a benevolent religion; in fhort, there was no part of America, where agriculture and the arts were fo affiduously cultivated, and where the people were of so mild and ingenuous manners. A race of princes succeeded Mango, distinguished by the title of Yncas, and revered by the people as descendants of their great God the Sun. The twelfth of these was now on the throne, and named Atabalipa. His father, Guaiana Capac, had cond the province of Quito, which now makes a part of anish Peru. To secure himself in the possession, he had married the daughter of the natural prince of that country, and of this marriage was forung Atabalipa. His elder brother, named Huescar, of a different mother, had claimed the succeffion to the whole of his father's dominions, not excepting Quito, which devolved on the younger by a double connection. A civil war had been kindled on this account, which after various turns of fortune, and greatly weakening the kingdom, ended in fayour of Atabalipa, who detained Huescar, as a prisoner,

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prisoner, in the tower of Cusco, the capital of the Peruvian empire. In this feeble, and disjointed state, was the kingdom of Peru, when Pizarro made his arrival. The ominou predictions of religion too, as in most other cases, joined their force to human calamities. Prophecies were recorded, dreams were recollected, which foretold the subjection of the empire. by unknown persons, whose description exactly corresponded to the appearance of the Spaniards. In these circumstances, Arabalipa, instead of opposing the Spaniards, set himself to procure their favour. Pizarro, however, whose temper partook of the meannels of his education, had no conception of dealing gently with those he called Barbarians, but who, however, though less acquainted with the cruel art of destroying their fellow creatures, were more civilized than himfelf. While he was engaged in conference therefore with Atabalipa, his men, as they had been previously instructed, furiously attacked the guards of that prince, and having butchered 5000 of them, as they were preffing forward, without regard to their particular fafety, to defend the facred person of their monarch, feized Atabalipa himself, whom they carried off to the Spanish quarters. Pizarro, with the fovereign in his hands, might already be deemed the mafter of Peru; for the inhabitants of this country were as strongly attached to their emperor, as the Mexicans themselves. Atabalipa was not long in their hands before he began to treat of his ranfom. On this occasion the antient ornaments, amassed by a long line of magnificent kings, the hallowed treasures of the most magnificent temples, were brought out to fave him, who was the support of the kingdom, and of the religion. While Pizarro was ingaged in this negotiation, by which he proposed, without releasing the emperor, to get into his possession. an immense quantity of his beloved gold, the arrival of Almagro caused some embarrassment in his astairs. The friendthip, or rather the external thew of friendship between these men, was folely founded on the principle of avarice, and a bold enterprizing spirit, to which nothing appeared too dangerous, that might gratify their ruling passion. When their interests therefore happened to interfere, it was not to be thought that any measures could be kept between them. Pizarro expected to enjoy the most considerable share of the treasure, arising from the emperor's ransom, because he had the chief hand in acquiring it? Almagro inlifted on being upon an equal footing; and at length, left the common cause might fuffer by any rupture between them, this disposition was agreed to. The ransom is paid in without delay, a sum exceeding their conception, but not capable to gratify their

systice. It exceeded 1,500,000 l. sterling, and considering value of money at that time, was prodigious: on the dividend, after deducting a fifth for the king of Spain, and the theres of the chief commanders and officers, each private foldier had above 2000 l. English money. With such fortune it was not to be expected that a mercenary army would cline to be subjected to the rigours of military discipline by infifted on being disbanded, that they might enjoy the lemand, fensible that avarice would fill detain a number in army, and that those who returned with such magnificent tunes, would induce new adventurers to purfue the fame for acquiring gold. These wise reslections were abun-ntly verified; it was impossible to send out better recruiting rs, than those who had themselves so much profited by d : new foldiers confrantly arrived, and the American

This immense ransom was only a farther reason for detaining Atabalips in confinement, until they discovered whether d enother treasure to gratify their avarice. But whether they believed he had no more to give, and were unwilling to mploy their troops in guarding a prince, from whom they expected no farther advantage, or that Pizarro had conceived an averfion against the Peruvian emperor, on account of some frances of craft and policy, which he observed in his character, and which he conceived might prove dangerous to his Mairs, it is certain, that by his command Atabalipa was put to death. To justify this cruel proceeding, a sham charge was exhibited against the unhappy prince, in which he was sufed of idolatry, of having many concubines, and other direumstances of equal impertinence. The only just ground of accusation against him was, that his brother Huescar had seen out to death by his command; and even this was conrably palliated, because Huescar had been plotting his dection, that he might establish himself on the throne. Upon e death of the Ynca, a number of candidates appeared for e throne. The principal nobility fet up the full brother of Muelcar; Pizarro fet up a fon of Atabalipa; and two generals of the Peruvians endeavoured to establish themselves by the affiftance of the army. These distractions, which in another empire would have been extremely hurtful, and even here at another time, were at present rather advantageous to the Peru vian affairs. The candidates fought against one another, their battles accultomed the harmless people to blood; and fuch is the preference of a spirit of any kind raifed in a nation to a total lethargy, that in the course of those quarrely among

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themselves, the inhabitants of Peru assumed some courage against the Spaniards, whom they regarded as the ultimas cause of all their calamities. The losses which the Spaniards met with in these quarrels, though inconsiderable in themclives, were rendered dangerous, by leffening the opinion of their invincibility, which they were careful to preferve among the inhabitants of the new world. This confideration engaged Pizarro to conclude a truce; and this interval he end d in laying the foundations of the famous city Lima, and in lettling the Spaniards in the country. But as foon as a favourable opportunity offered, he renewed the war against the ladians, and after many difficulties made himself mafter of Culco, the capital of the empire. While he was engaged in these conquests, new grants and supplies arrived from Spain. Pizarro obtained 200 leagues along the fea-coast, to the fouthward of what had been before granted, and Almagro 200 leagues to the fouthward of Pizarro's government. This divifion occasioned a warm dispute between them, each reckoning Culco within his own district. But the dexterity of Pizarra brought about a reconciliation. He perfuaded his rival, that the country which really belonged to him, lay to the fourhward of Cusco, and that it was no way inferior in riches, and might be as easily conquered as Peru. He offered him his affiffance in the expedition, the fuccess of which he did not

Almagro, that he might have the honour of fubduing a kingon for himself, listened to his advice; and joining as many of Pizarro's troops to his own, as he judged necessary, penetrated, with great danger and difficulty, into Chili; lofing many of his men as he paffed over mountains of an immenfe height, and always covered with fnow. He reduced, however, a very confiderable part of this country. But the Peruvians were now become too much acquainted with war, not to take advantage of the division of the Spanish troops. They made an effort for regaining their capital, in which, Pizarro being indisposed, and Almagro removed at a great distance, they were well nigh fuccessful. The latter, however, no looher got notice of the fiege of Cusco, than, relinquishing all views of distant conquests, he returned, to secure the grand object of their former labours. He raised the slege with infinite flaughter of the affailants; but having obtained pollethon of this city, he was unwilling to give it up to Pizarro, who now approached with an army, and knew of no other enemy but the Peruvians. This dispute occasioned a long and ploody firuggle between them, in which the turns of fortune were various, and the resentment fierce on both fides, because

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the fate of the vanquished was certain death. This was the lot of Almagro, who, in an advanced age, fell a victim to the security of a rival, in whose dangers and triumphs he had long thered, and with whom, from the beginning of the enterprize, he had been intimately connected. During the course of this civil war, many Peruvians served in the Spanish rmies and learned, from the practice of Christians, to utcher one another. That blinded nation, however, at length opened their eyes, and took a very remarkable refolu. tion. They faw the ferocity of the Europeans, their unexsinguishable resentment and avarice, and they conjectured that these passions would never permit their contacts to subside. Let us retire, faid they, from among them, let us fly to our mountains; they will speedily destroy one another, and then we may return in peace to our former habitations. This resolution was instantly put in practice; the Peruvians difperfed, and left the Spaniards in their capital. Had the force on each fide been exactly equal, this fingular policy of the natives of Peru, might have been attended with success. But the victory of Pizarro put an end to Almagro's life, and the hopes of the Peruvians, who have never fince ventured to make head against the Spaniards.

Pigarro, now fole mafter of the field, and of the richelt empire in the world, was still urged on by his ambition, to undertake new enterprizes. The fouthern countries of America, into which he had some time before dispatched Almagro, offered the richest conquest. Towards this quarter the mountain of Potofi, composed of entire filver, had been discovered, the shell of which only remains at present. He therefore followed the tract of Almagro into Chilia and reduced another part of that country. Orellana, one of his commanders, passed the Andes, and failed down to the mouth of the river of Amazone: an immense navigation, which discovered a rich and delightful country, but as it is mostly flat, and therefore not abounding in minerals, the Spaniards then, and ever fince, neglected it. Pizarro meeting with repeated fuccess, and having no superior to controul, nor rival to keep him within bounds, now gave loofe reins to the natural ferocity of his temper, and behaved with the basest tyranny and cruelty against all who had not concurred in his designs. This conduct raifed a conspiracy against him, to which he fell a sacrifice in his own palace, and in the city of Lima, which he himself had founded. The partisans of old Almagro, declared his fon of the same name their viceroy. But the greater part of the nation, though extremely well fatisfied with the fate of Pizarro, did not concur with this declaration. Theywaited as the

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the orders of Charles V. then king of Spain, who fent over Vaca di Castro to be their governor. This man, by his integrity and wildom, was admirably well fitted to heal the wounds of the colony, and to place every thing on the most advantageous footing, both for it and for the mother country. By his prudent management the mines of la Plata and Potoli, ich were formerly a matter of private plunder, became an object of public utility to the court of Spain. The parties were filenced or crushed; young Almagro, who would hearken to no terms of accommodation, was put to death; and a tranquillity, fince the arrival of the Spaniards unknown, was reflored to Peru. It feems, however, that De Caftro had not been sufficiently skilled, in gaining the favour of the Spanish ministry, by proper bribes or promises, which a ministry would always expect from the governor of fe rich a country. By their advice, a council was fent over to controul de Castro, and the colony was again unfettled. The parties but just extinguished, began to blaze anew; and Gonzalo, the brother of the famous Pizarro, fet himself at the head of his brother's partifane, with whom many new male-contents had united. It was now no longer a dispute between governors, about the bounds of their jurisdiction. Gonzalo Pizarro only paid a nominal Submission to the king. He strengthened daily, and ent fo far as to behead a governor, who was fent over to curb him. He gained the confidence of the admiral of the Spanish sees in the South Seas, by whose means he proposed to hinder the landing of any troops from Spain, and he had a view of uniting the inhabitants of Mexico in his revolt:

Such was the fituation of affairs, when the court of Spain, Enfible of their mistake in not sending into America, men te character and virtue only, and not importunity and cabal, pleaded in their behalf, dispatched with unlimited owers, Peter de la Gafga, a man differing only from Caftro, ing of a more mild and infinuating behaviour, but with the fame love of justice, the fame greatness of foul, and the ne difinserested spirit. All those who had not joined in Pizarro's revolt, flocked under his standard; many of his friends, charmed with the behaviour of Gafga, forfook their old connections: the admiral was gained over by infinuation to return to his duty; and Pizarro himself was offered a full indemnity, provided he should return to the allegiance of the Spanish crown. But so intoxicating are the ideas of royalty, that Pizarro was inclined to run every hazard, rather than fubmit to an officer of Spain. With those of his partilans therefore, who still continued to adhere to his interest, he ermined to venture a battle, in which he was conquered and · Vog. II.

taken prisoner. His execution followed soon after; and thus the brother of him, who conquered Peru for the crown of Spain, sell a facrifice to the security of the Spanish dominion

over that country! they array or has selected and to cheen

The conquest of the great empires of Mexico and Peru, is the only part of the American history, which deserves to be treated under the present head. What relates to the reduction of the other parts of the continent, or of the islands, if it contains either instruction or entertainment, shall be handled under these particular countries. We now proceed to treat of the manners, government, religion, and whatever composes the character of the natives of America; and as these are extremely similar all over this part of the globe, we shall speak of them in general, in order to save continual repetitions, noticing at the same time, when we enter upon the description of the particular countries, whatever is peculiar or remarkable in the inhabitants of each.

On the original Inhabitants of AMERICA.

HE discovery of America has not only opened a new fource of wealth to the bufy and commercial part of Europe, but an extensive field of speculation to the philosopher, who would trace the character of man under various degrees of refinement, and observe the movements of the human heart, or the operations of the human understanding, when untutored by science, and untainted with corruption. So striking seemed the disparity between the inhabitants of Europe, and the natives of America, that some speculative men have ventured to affirm, that it is impossible they should be of the same species, or derived from one common source. This conclusion, however, is extremely ill founded. The characters of mankind may be infinitely varied according to the different degrees of improvement at which they are arrived, the manner in which they acquire the necessaries of life, the force of custom and habit, and a multiplicity of other circumflances too particular to be mentioned, and too various to be seduced under any general head. But the great outlines of humanity are to be discovered among them all, notwithstanding the various fhades which characterife nations, and diftinguilh them from each other.

When the thirst of gold carried the inhabitants of Europe beyond the Atlantic, they found the inhabitants of the new world immersed in what they reckoned barbarity, but which, however, was a state of honest independence, and noble sim-

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plicity. Except the inhabitants of the great empires of Pern and Mexico, who, comparatively speaking, were refined nations, the natives of America were unacquainted with almost every European art; even agriculture itself, the most uleful of them all, was hardly known, or cultivated very fparingly. The only method on which they depended for acquiring the necessaries of life, was by hunting the wild animals, which their mountains and forests supplied in great abundance. This exercise, which among them is a most ferious occupation, gives a strength and agility to their limbs, unknown among other nations. The fame cause perhaps renders their bodies in general, where the rays of the fun are not too violent, uncommonly straight and well proportioned. Their muscles are firm and strong; their bodies and heads fattish, which is the effect of art; their features are regular, but their countenances fierce, their har long, black, lank, and as strong as that of a horse. The colour of their skin is a reddish brown, admired among them, and heightened by the constant use of bears fat and paint. The character of the Indians is altogether founded upon their oircumstances and way of life. A people who are constantly employed in procuring the means of a precarious subsistence, who live by hunting the wild animals, and who are generally engaged in war with their neighbours, cannot be supposed to enjoy much gaiety of temper, or a high flow of spirits. The Indians therefore are in general grave even to fadness; they have nothing of that giddy vivacity peculiar to some nations of Europe, and they despise it. Their behaviour to those about them is regular, modeft, and respectful. Ignorant of the arts of amusement, of which that of faying trifles agreeably is one of the most considerable, they never speak but when they have fomething important to observe; and all their actions, words, and even looks, are attended with some meaning. This is extremely natural to men who are almost continually engaged in pursuit, which to them are of the highest importance. Their sublistence depends entirely on what they procure with their hands, and their lives, their honour, and every thing dear to them, may be lost by the smallest inattention to the designs of their enemies. As they have no particular object to attach them to one place rather than another, they fly whereever they expect to find the necessaries of life in greatest abundance. Cities, which are the effects of agriculture and arts they have none. The different tribes or nations are for the same reason extremely small, when compared with civilised ocieties, in which industry, arts, agriculture, and commerce, have united a vast number of individuals, whom a complicated

luxury renders useful to one another. These small tribes lite at an immense distance; they are separated by a defart fron-der, and hid in the bosom of impenetrable and almost bound-TO STEEL OF THE PERSON OF THE

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There is established in each fociety a certain species of government, which over the whole continent of America prevails with exceeding little variation; because over the whole of this continent the manners and way of life are nearly fimilar and wilform. Without arts, riches, or luxury, the great inflruments of subjection in polithed societies, an American has no method by which he can render himfelf confiderable among his companions, but by a fuperiority in personal qualities of body or mind. But as nature has not been very lavish in her perfonal diffinctions, where all enjoy the same education, all are pretty much equal, and will defire to remain fo. Liberty therefore is the prevailing passion of the Americans, and their government, under the influence of this sentiment, is better fecured than by the wifest political regulations. They are very far, however, from despising all fort of authority; they are attentive to the voice of wildom, which experience has conferred on the aged, and they enlift under the banners of the chief, in whole valour and military address they have learned to repose their considence. In every society therefore there is to be considered the power of the chief and of the elders; and according as the government inclines more to the one or to the other, it may be regarded as monarchical, or as a species of aristocracy. Among those tribes which are most engaged in war, the power of the chief is naturally predominant, because the idea of having a military leader, was the first source of his superiority, and the continual exigencies of the state requiring such a leader, will continue to support and even to enhance it. His power, however, is rather persuasive than coercive; he is reverenced as a father, rather than feared as a monarch. He has no guards, no prisons, no officers of justice, and one act of ill-judged violence would pull him from the throne. The elders, in the other form of government, which may be considered as an aristocracy, have no more power. In some tribes indeed there are a kind of hereditary dobility, whose insuence being constantly augmented by time, is more confiderable. But this fource of power, which depends chiefly on the imagination, by which we annex, to the erit of our contemporaries, that of their fore-fathers, is too mined to be very common among the natives of America. In most countries therefore, age alone is sufficient for acquiring respect, influence, and authority. It is age which teaches experience, and experience is the only fource of knowledge among

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among a barbarous people. Among those persons business is conducted with the utmost simplicity, and which may recal to those who are acquainted with antiquity a picture of the most early ages. The heads of families meet together in a house or cabin, appointed for the purpose. Here the business is discussed, and here those of the nation, distinguished for their eloquence or wisdom, have an opportunity of displaying those talents. Their orators, like those of Homer, express themselves in a bold figurative stile, stronger than refined, or rather forcened nations can well bear, and with gestures equally violent, but often extremely natural and expressive. When e butiness is over, and they happen to be well provided in ex appoint a feast upon the occasion, of which almost whole nation partakes. The feast is accompanied with a g, in which the real, or fabulous exploits of their forers are celebrated. They have dances too, though like e of the Greeks and Romans, chiefly of the military kind their mulic and dancing accompanies every teatt.

It often happens, that those different tribes or nations, feattered as they are at an immense distance from one another, meet in their excussions after prey. If there sublists no animality between them, which seldom is the case, they behave in the most friendly and courteous manner. But if they happen to be in a state of war, or if there has been no previous intercourse between them, all who are not friends, are deemed enemies, they fight with the most savage survey.

War, if we except hunting, is the only employment of the men, as to every other concern, and even the little agricultare they enjoy, it is left to the women. Their most common motive for entering into war, when it does not arise from an ecidental rencounter or interference, is either to revenge miches for the death of some lost friends, or to acquire priers, who may affift them in their hunting, and whom they adopt into their fociety. These wars are either undertaken by forme private adventurers, or at the instance of the whole unity. In the latter case, all the young men, who are led to go out to battle, for no one is compelled contrary to his inclination, give a bit of wood to the chief, as a token ir delign to accompany him. For every thing among de people is transacted with a great deal of ceremony an many forms. The chief, who is to conduct them, falls leveral days, during which he converses with no one, and is particuthy careful to observe his dreams, which the presumption sural to lavages, generally renders as favourable as he could stire. A variety of other superstitions and ceremonies are One of the most hideous is setting the war kettle

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on the fife, as an emblem that they are going out to devour their enemies, which among some nations must formerly have been the case, since they still continue to express it in clear terms, and use an emblem significant of the ancient usage. Then they dispatch a porcelane, or large shell to their allies, inviting them to some along, and drink the blood of their enemies. For with the Americans, as with the Greeks of old,

"A generous friendship no cold medium knows, "But with one love, with one resentment glows."

They think that those in their alliance must not only adopt their enmittes, but have their refentment wound up to the fame pitch with themselves. And indeed no people carry sheir friendships, or their resentment, so far as they do; and this is what should be expected from their peculiar circumof the focial affections, acts with fo much the greater force, the more it is reftrained. The Americans, who live in small focieties, who see few objects and sew persons, become wonderfully attached to these objects and persons, and cannot be prived of them, without feeling themselves miserable. Their ideas are too confined, their breafts are too narrow to entertain the fentiments of general benevolence, or even of ordinary humanity. But this very circumstance, while it makes them cruel and savage to an incredible degree, towards those with whom they are at war, adds a new force to their particular friendships, and to the common tie which unites the members of the same tribe, or of those different tribes which are in alliance with one another. Without attending to this reflection, some facts we are going to relate, would excite our wonder without informing our reason, and we should be bewildered in a number of particulars feemingly opposite to one another, without being femilie of the general cause from

Having finished all the ceremonies previous to the war, they issue forth with their faces blackened with charcoal, intermixed with streaks of vermillion, which give them a most horrid appearance. Then they exchange their cloaths with their friends, and dispose of all their finery to the women, who accompany them to a considerable distance to receive

those last tokens of eternal friendship, was The and your

The great qualities in an Indian war are vigilance and extention, to give and to avoid a surprize; and indeed in these they are superior to all nations in the world. Accustomed to continual wandering in the forests, having their perceptions sharpened neis a out t their on th they even Quain wher footf impo maki of a topn and t that of hi they. noitr pect bnay as th and flat c to p

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harpened by keen necessity, and living in every respect according to nature, their external fenses have a degree of acutenels which at first view appears incredible. They can trace out their enemies, at an immense distance, by the smoak of their fires, which they fmell, and by the tracks of their feet on the ground, imperceptible to an European eye, but which they can count and diffinguish with the utmost facility. They even diftinguish the different nations with whom they are ac quainted, and can determine the precise time when they passed where an European could not, with all his glasses, distinguish foothers at all. Thele circumstances, however, are of fmail importance, because their enemies are no less acquainted with them. When they go out, therefore, they take care to avoid making use of any thing by which they might run the danger of a discovery. They light no fire to warm themselves, or to prepare their victuals: they lie close to the ground all day, and travel only in the night; and marching along in files, he that closes the rear, diligently covers with leaves the tracks of his own feet, and of theirs who preceded him. When they halt to refresh themselves, scouts are sent out to reconnoitre the country, and beat up every place, where they fufpect an enemy may lie concealed. In this manner they enter mawares the villages of their foes, and while the flower of the nation are engaged in hunting, mallacre all the children, women, and helples old men, or make prifoners of as many as they can manage, or have strength enough to be useful to their nation. But when the enemy is appriled of their delign, and coming on in arms against them, they throw themselves flat on the ground among the withered herbs and leaves, which their faces are painted to relemble. Then they allow a part to pale unmolefted, when all at once, with a tremen shout, rifing up from their ambush, they pour a storm of musket bullets on their foes. The party attacked, returns the fame cry. TEvery one thelters himfelf with a tree, and returns the fire of the adverse party, as soon as they raise themselve from the ground to give a second fire. Thus does the battle continue until the one party is fo much weakened, as to be uncapable of farther relistance. But if the force on each fide continues nearly equal, the herce spirits of the savages, inflamed by the loss of their friends, can no longer be reftrained. They abandon this distant war, they rush upon one another with dubs and hatchets in their hands, magnifying their own courage, and infulting their enemies with the bitterest reproaches. A cruel combat enfues, death appears in a thousand hideous forms which would congeal the blood of civilized nations to behold, but which rouse the fury of savages. They trample,

they infult over the dead bodies, tearing the fealp from the head, wallowing in their blood like wild beafts, and fometimes devouring their fieth. The flame rages on till it meets with no trefiftance, then the prisoners are secured, those unhappy men. whole fate is a thouland times more dreadful than theirs who nive died in the field. The conquerors fet up a hideous anchely and fevere gloom to their own village, a mef. r is fent to announce their arrival, and the women with ful hricks come out to mourn their dead brothers, or litheir bulbands. When they we strived, I the chief relates in ticular of the expedition. The coator proclaims valoud this account to the people, and as he mentions the names of those who have fallen, the flariels of the women are redoubled. The men too join in these cries, according as each is most connected with the deceased, by blood or friendship. The life common is the proclamation of the victory; each individual then

infi cermony is the proclamation of the victory; each individual then lorgers his private indifferences, and joins in the triumph of his nation; all tears are wiped from their eyes, and by an unaccountable transition, they pals in a moment from the bitterness of forrow, to an entravagance of joys. But the treatment of the priforers, whole fate all this situes remains undicided, is what chiefly characterizes the favages, miles were already mentioned the fiberaght of their affections or reformments. United as they are in small societies, connected twithin themselves by the directly ties, their friendly saffections, which glow with the most intense wagneth within themselves by the directly intense wagneth within themselves by the directly intense wagneth within themselves by the directly intense wagneth within the walls of their own village, feldom extend beyond them. They reclamating for the enomies of their nation grand their sectionment is early extended from the Individual, who has become the matter themselves the same feelings, know the intentions of their conquerors, and are prepared for them. The perion, who have themselves the same feelings, know the intentions soft their conquerors, and are prepared for them. The person, enhanced him to the cottage, where, attending to the distribution made by the edge, he is to be eddinesed to supply the loss of a citizen. If shole who receive thim have their family weakened by war or other accidents, they adopt the captive into the family, of which he becomes a mouther. But if they have no occasion for him; or their reference for the loss of their friends be too high to endure the fight of any connected with those who were concerned in it, they sentence he had doubt. All those who have met with those shore fovere tentence being collected, the whole nation is allembled at the execution, as for some great solemnity. A scaffold is crected, and the prisoners are tied to the stake, scaffold is erected, and the prisoners are tied to the stake, where

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where they commence their death-fong, and prepare for the enjuing scene of cruelty with the most undaunted courage. Their enemies, on the other fide, are determined to put it to the proof, by the most refined and exquisite tortures. The begin at the extremity of his body, and gradually approach the more vital parts. One plucks out his nails by the roots, one by one; another takes a finger into his mouth, and tea off the fieth with his teeth; a third thrufts the finger, mangled as it is, into the bowl of a pipe made red hot, which he is like thacco; then they pound his toes and fingers eces between two flones; they pull off the idelh from the h, and gut gircles about his joints, and gathes in the parts of this limbs, which they fear immediately with toirons, cutting, burning, and pinching them alternately; they pull off this fieth, thus mangled and roafted, toby bit, dewouring it with greediness, and smearing their aces with other blood in an enthulialm of horror and fury. When they have thus torn off the field, they twist the bare mand tendons about an iron, tearing and inapping them. whilft others are employed in pulling and extending the imbs in every way that can increase the torment. This cones voften five i or fix hours, and fometimes, fuch is the th of the lavages, days together. Then they frequently anhind him, to give a breathing to their fury, to think what he fulferer weeks weeked out with fuch a review of when ver, who, wearied out with fuch a variety of unheard of torments, often falls into fo profound a fleep, that they are obliged to apply the fire to awake him and renew his fufs. He is again fastened to the stake, and again they witheir cruelty; they flick him all over with small matches of wood, that eafily takes fire but burns flowly; they contimuliy run harp reeds into every part of his body; they drag nteeth with pincers, and thrust out his eyes; and lastly, after shaving burned his flesh from the bones with flow fires the having fo mangled the body that it is all but one wound; after having mutilated his face in such a manner as to carry nothing human in it; after having peeled the skin from the head, oused a heap of red hot coals or boiling water on the naked kull, they once more unbind the wretch, who, blind, and laggering with pain and weakness, assaulted and pelted upon every fide with clubs and stones, now up, now down, falling into their fires at every flep, runs hither and thither, until one of the chiefs, whether out of compassion, or weary of cruelty, puts an end to his life with a club or a dagger. The body is then put into the kettle, and this barbarous employment is succeeded by a feast as barbarous. Commission of the state of the land of the

The women, forgetting the human as well as the female nature, and transformed into fomething worse than furies, act their parts, and even outdo the men in this scene of horror, shile the principal persons of the country fit round the stake. moaking and looking on without the least emotion. What is most extraordinary, the sufferer himself, in the little intervals of his torments, smoaks too, appears unconcerned, and converses with his torturers about indifferent matters. Indeed during the whole time of his execution, there feems a contel between him and them which shall exceed, they in inflicting the most horrid pains, or he in enduring them, with a firmner and confrancy almost above human : not a groan, not a figh not a distortion of countenance escapes him , he possesses him mind entirely in the midft of his torments; he recounts his own exploits; he informs them what cruelties he has inflicted upon their countrymen, and threatens them with the revenue that will attend his death; and, though his reproaches exalperate them to a perfect madness of rage and fury, he continue his infults even of their ignorance of the art of tormenting pointing out himself more exquisite methods, and more sensible parts of the body to be afflicted. The women have this part of courage as well as the men; and it is as rare for any India to behave otherwife, as it would be for any European to fuffer as an Indian. Such is the wonderful power of an early inflitution, and a ferocious thirst of glory. I am brave and intripid, exclaims the favage in the face of his tormentors, I h not fear death, nor any kind of tortures; those who fear then are cowards; they are left than women; life is nothing to the that have courage : may my enemies be confounded with defpen and rage; Oh! that I could devour them, and drink their blow to the laft drop. well agin is pay mil and at quesa take theen !

I do not dwell upon these circumstances of cruelty, which is degrade human nature, out of choice; but, as all who mention the customs of this people have insisted upon their behaviour in this respect very particularly, and as it seems necessary to give a true idea of their character, I did not chuse to om it. And what is still more important, it serves to shew in the ffrongest light, to what an inconceivable degree of barbarity, to what a pitch the passions of men may be carried, when us tamed by the refinements of polished society, when let look from the government of reason, and uninfluenced by the die tates of Christianity; a religion that teaches compassion to ou enemies, which is neither known nor practifed in other inflitu tions; and it will make us more fenfible than some appear to be, of the value of commerce, the arts of a civilized life and the light of literature; which, if they have abated the force of some of the natural virtues, by the luxury which

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Nothing in the history of mankind, as I have already observed, forms a stronger contrast than this cruelty of the favages towards those with whom they are at war, and the warmth of their affection towards, their friends, who confid of all those who live in the lame village, or are in alliance with it; among thefe all things are common; and this though it may in pa gife from their not pollefling very diffinct notions of feparate uted to the firength of their property, is chiefly to be attrib attachment because in every thing elfe, with their lives a well as their fortunes, they are ready to ferve their friends. Their boules, their provision, even their young women, an not enough to oblige a guest. Has any one of these fu ill in his hunting? Has his harvest failed? or is his house burned ! He feels no other effect of his misformuse, shan that it gives him an opportunity to experience the benevol regard of his fellow citizens; but to the enemies of his country, or to these who have privately offended, the American is implacable. He conceals his fentiments, he appears reconciled, until by some treachery or surprize he has an epportunity of executing an horrible revenge. No length of time is fufficient to allay his refentment; no diffance of place great enough to protect the object; he croffes the fle epelt mountains. he pierces, the most impracticable forests, and traverses the most hideous hoge and deferts for several hundreds of miles; bearing the inclemency of the featons, the fatigue of the expedition, the extremes of hunger and thirst, with par chearfulness, in hopes of surprising his enemy, on whom he exercises the most shocking barbarities, even to the eating of his fielh. To fuch extremes do the Indians push their friendthip or their enmity; and such indeed in general is the character of all strong and uncultivated minds of ments of seen of

But what we have said respecting the Indians would be a faint picture, did we omit observing the sorce of their friendhip, which principally appears by the treatment of their dead.
When any one of the society is cut off, he is lamented by the
whole; on this occasion a thousand ceremonies are practised,
denoting the most lively forrow. Of these, the most remarkable, as it discovers both the height and continuance of their
gries, is what they call the feast of the dead, or the seast of
souls. The day of this ceremony is appointed by public
order, and nothing is omitted that it may be celebrated with
the utmost pomp and magnificence. The neighbouring tribes
are invited to be present, and to join in the solemnity. At
this time all who have died since the last solemn occasion,
(which is renewed every ten years among some tribes, and

who have been interest at the greatest distance from the vil. citilizently feaglie for and brought to this great ren-

the not difficult to conceive the horror of this general difficult to conceive the horror of the most au-

Withhour questions the metalenes that can be conceived; the most design of the conceived; the many image that his design of the conceived; the conceived a pleasant to paint heridically addressed the design of the corruption has prevailed them, and the design of the design o the training towards the point of putrefaction; whilst others are all training with worses; and drowned in corruption. I thoughout which ought to strike us most, the horror of he hashing a light, or the worder piety and affection of their people towards their departed friends; for nothing delives our amplitudes more than that jagor diligence and attention with which they discharge this melancholy duty of their enterness; puthering up carefully oven the smallest bone; and line the careates, disjustful as they are; with every hing-lambdom, cleanling them from the worms, and carring them days, without being discouraged from the offensiveness the lambdom without suffering any other emotions to the lambdom of regret, for having lost persons who were a dear to them in their lives, and so lamented in their death. They tring them into their cottages, where they prepare the between them and their friends are proudly called to

determined, and all the tender intercouries which too large between them and their friends are proufly called to all the frangers, who have come former many hundred miles to be prefent on the occasion, join in the tender condolance; and the women, by frightful fliricks, demonstrate that they are pierced with the fharpest forrow. Then the lead busines are carried from the cabins for the general reinterment. A great pit is dug in the ground, and thither, at a corrain time, each person attended by his family and friends marches in solemn stience, bearing the dead body of a fon, a father, or a brother. When they are all convened, the deal bodies, or the dust of those which were quite corrupted, are deposited

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deposited in the pit: then the torrent of grief breaks our anew. Whatever they possess most valuable is interred with the dead. The strangers are not wanting in their generosity, and confer those presents which they have brought along with them for the purpose. Then all present go down into the pit, and every one takes a little of the earth, which they afterwards preserve with the most religious care. The bodies, ranged in order, are covered with incire new furs, and over these with bark, or which they throw stones, wood, and earth. Then taking their last farewell, they return each to his own cabin.

We have mentioned that in this ceremony the favagets of a presents to the dead, whatever they value most highly. This customy which is universal among them, arises from a unde notion of the immortality of the fout. They believe this doctrine most firmly, and it is the principal tenet of their reli-When the foul is fenarated from the body of th friends, they conceive that it Aill continues to hover arou nd to require and take delight in the fame things with which it formerly was pleased. After a certain time, however, inforfakes this dreary manhon, and departs far westward into he land of spirits. They have even gone so far as to make a liaction between the inhabitants of the other world : fome, imagine, particularly those who in their life-time been fortunate in war, possess a high degree of happines, a place for hunting and fishing, which never fails, and enjoy all fenfual delights, without labouring hard in order to procure them. The fouls of those, on the contrary, who happen to be conquered or flain in war, are extremely miferable after A future flate therefore is not at all confidered among the fivages as a place of tetribution, as the reward of hum fifthe, or as the punishment of prosperous vice. They rather r as the punishment of profesous vice. They rather over in the prefere. he have the police apop bes & now

Their tafte for war, which forms the thief ingredient in their character, gives a strong bids to their religion. Arcskoui, or the god of battle, is revered as the great god of the Indiana. Him they invoke before they go into the field, and according as his disposition is more or less favourable to them, they conschibe they will be more or less successful. Some nations worthing the sun and moon; among others there are a number of miditions, relative to the creation of the world, and the history of the gods: traditions which resemble the Grecian sables, but which are full more absurd and incomfistent. But religion is not the prevailing therefore of the Indiana, and except when they have some immediate occasion for the affiltance of their gods, they pay them no sort of worship. Like all rude intions, however, they are strongly addicted to supportstron.

They

They believe in the existence of a number of good and bad genii or spirits, who interfere in the affairs of mortals, and produce all our happiness or misery. It is from the evil genit in particular, that our difeases proceed; and it is to the good genii we are indebted for a cure. The ministers of the genii re the jugglers, who are also the only physicians among the These jugglers are supposed to be inspired by the good genii, most commonly in their dreams, with the knowledge of future events; they are called in to the affiftance of the fick, and are supposed to be informed by the genii whether they will get over the disease, and in what way they must be treated. But these spirits are extremely simple in their system of physic, and, in almost every disease, direct the juggler to the same remedy. The patient is inclosed in a narrow cabin, in the midst of which is a stone red hot; on this they throw water, until he is well loaked with the warm vapour and his on Twent Then they hurry him from the bagnio, and slunge him fuddenly into the next river. This coarse method, which colls many their lives, often performs very extraordinary cures. The jugglers have likewife the ufe of fome specifics of wonderful efficacy; and all the favages are dextrous in curing wounds by the application of herbs. But the power of their remedies is always attributed to the magical ceremonies with which they are administered. receive hearingraph is a very worlds never fulfall and enjoy

A general Description of AMERICA.

HIS great western continent, frequently denominated the new world, extends from the 80 deg. north, to the 50 deg. fouth lat; and where its breadth is known, from the 35 to the 196 deg. of west lon. from London, stretching between 8 and 9000 miles in length, and in its greatest breadth 3690. It sees both hemispheres, has two summers, and a double winter, and enjoys all the variety of climates which the earth affords. It is washed by the two great oceans. To and Africa. To the west it has the Pacific, or great South-Sea, by which it is separated from Asia. By these seas it may, and does, carry on a direct commerce with the other three parts of the world. It is composed of two great continents, one on the north, the other upon the fouth, which are joined by the kingdom of Mexico, which forms a fort of Ishmus 1500 miles long, and in one part at Davien, so extremely narrow, as to make the communication between the two oceans by no means difficult, being only 60 miles over. In the great gulph, which is formed between the Isthmus, and

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the northern and southern continents, lie an infinite multitude of islands, many of them large, most of them fertile, and denominated the West-Indies, in contradistinction to the countries and islands of Asia, beyond the cape of Good-Hope, which are called the East-Indies.

Before we begin to treat of feparate countries in their order. we must according to just method take notice of those mounmins and rivers, which dildain, as it were, to be confined within the limits of particular provinces, and extend over a great part of the continent. For though America in general be not a mountainous country, it has the greatest mountains in the world. In fouth America the Andes, or Cordilleras, run from north to fouth along the coast of the Pacific ocean. They exceed in length any chain of mountains in the other parts of the globe; extending from the Isthmus of Darien, to the streights of Magellan, they divide the whole fouthern parts of America, and run a length of 4300 miles. Their height is as remarkable as their length, for though in part, within the torrid zone, they are constantly covered with snow. In North America, which is chiefly composed of gentle ascents. or level plains, we know of no confiderable mountains, except those towards the pole, and that long ridge which lies on the back of our fettlements, feparating our colonies from Canada and Louisiana, which we call the Apalachian, or Alegency mountains; if that may be confidered as a mountain, which upon one fide is extremely lofty, but upon the other is nearly on a level with the rest of the country.

America is, without question, that part of the globe which is best watered; and that not only for the support of life, and all the purposes of fertility, but for the convenience of trade, and the intercourse of each part with the others. In North America, fuch is the wisdom and goodness of the Creator of the universe, those vast tracts of country, situated beyond the Apalachian mountains, at an immense and unknown distance from the ocean, are watered by inland feas, called the Lakes of Canada, which not only communicate with each other, but give rife to feveral great rivers, particularly the Miffifippi, running from north to fouth till it falls into the gulph of Mexico, after a course, including its turnings, of 4500 miles. and receiving in its progress the vast tribute of the Illinois, the Missures, the Ohio, and other great rivers scarcely interior o the Rhine, or the Danube; and on the north, the river St. Laurence, running a contrary course from the Mishlippi, till it empties itself into the ocean near Newfoundland; all of them being almost navigable to their heads, lay open the inmost recelles of this great continent, and afford fuch an inlet for commerce, as must produce the greatest advantages, whenever

the country adjacent shall come to be fully inhabited, and be an industrious and civilized people. The eastern side of North America, which makes a part of the British empire, besides the noble rivers Hudson. Delaware, Susquehana, and Potow. mack, supplies several others of great depth, length, and commodious navigation: hence many parts of our settlements are so advantageously intersected with navigable rivers and creaks, that our planters, without exaggeration, may be said to have each a harbour at his door.

South America is, if possible, in this respect even more fortunate. It supplies much the two largest rivers in the world, the river of Amazones, and the Rio de la Plata, or Plate River. The first rising in Peru, not far from the South Sea, passes from west to east, and falls into the ocean between Brazil and Guiana, after a course of more than 3000 miles, in which it receives a prodigious number of great and navigable rivers. The Rio de la Plata, rises in the heart of the country, and having its strength gradually augmented, by an accession of many powerful streams, discharges itself with such vehemence into the sea, as to make its taste fresh for many leagues from land. Besides these there are other river in South America, of which the Oronoquo is the most considerable.

A country of such vast extent on each side of the equator, must necessarily have a variety of soils as well as climates. It is a treasury of nature, producing most of the metals, minerals, plants, fruits, trees, and wood, to be met with in the other parts of the world, and many of them in greater quantities and high perfection. The gold and silver of America has supplied Europe with such immense quantities of those valuable metals, that they are become vastly more common; is that the gold and silver of Europe now bears little proportion to the high price set upon them before the discovery of America.

This country also produces diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethysts, and other valuable stones, which by being brough into Europe, have contributed likewise to lower their valuation of these, which are chiefly the production of Spanish Americanny be added a great number of other commodities, which though of less price, are of much greater use, and many of them make the ornament and wealth of the British empires this part of the world. Of these are the plenniful supplies exchangel, indigo, anatto, logwood, brazil, fustic, piments ignum vitte, rice, ginger, cocos, or the chocolate nut, seem cocos, sobsecto, bunillas, red-wood, the balfams of Tok fert, and China, that valuable article in medicine the Jesus methods.

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hides, furs, ambergris, and a great variety of woods, roots, and plants, to which, before the discovery of America, we were either entire strangers, or forced to buy at an extravagant rate from Asia and Africa, through the hands of the Venetians and Genoese, who then engrossed the trade of the eastern world.

This continent has also a variety of excellent fruits, which here grow wild to great perfection; as pine-apples, pome-granates, citrons, lemons, oranges, malicatons, cherries, pears, apples, figs, grapes, great numbers of culinary, medicinal, and other herbs, roots and plants; and so fertile is the foil, that many exotic productions are nourished in as great

perfection, as in their native ground.

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Though the Indians still live in the quiet possession of many large tracts, America so far as known, is chiefly claimed, and divided into colonies, by three European nations, the Spaniards, English, and Portuguese. The Spaniards, who, as they first discovered it, have the largest and richest portion, extending from New Mexico and Louisiana, in North America, to the streights of Magellan in the south sea, excepting the large province of Brazil, which belongs to Portugal; for though the French and Dutch have some forts upon Surinam and Guiana, they scarcely deserve to be considered as proprietors of any part of the southern continent.

Next to Spain, the most considerable proprietor of America is Great Britain, who derives her claim to North America, from the first discovery of that continent, by Sebastian Cabot, in the name of Henry VII. anno 1497, about six years after the discovery of South America by Columbus, in the name of the king of Spain. This country was in general called Newfoundland, a name which is now appropriated solely to an island upon its coast. It was a long time before we made any attempt to settle this country. Sir Walter Raleigh, an uncommon genius, and a brave commander, first shewed the way by planting a colony in the southern part, which he called Virginia, in honour of his mistress queen Elizabeth.

The French indeed, from this period until the conclusion

The French indeed, from this period until the conclusion of the late war, laid a claim to, and actually possessed Canada and Louisiana, comprehending all that extensive inland country, reaching from Hudson's Bay on the north, to Mexico and the gulph of the same name on the south; regions which all Europe could not people in the course of many ages: but no territory however extensive, no empire however boundless, could gratify the ambition of that alpining nation; bence, under the most solemn treaties, they continued in a state of bossility, making gradual advances upon the back of our set.

tlements; and rendering their acquilitions more fecure and sermanent by a chain of forts, well supplied with all the implements of war. At the same time they laboured incessionally to gain the friendship of the Indians, whom they not only trained to the use of arms, but infused into these favages the most unfavourable notion of the English, and the strength of their fration. The British colonies thus hemmed in, and confined to a flip of land along the fea coaft, by an ambitious and powerful nation, the rivals and the natural enemies of Great Britain, began to take the alarm. The British empire in America, yet in its infancy, was threatened with a total diffolution. The colonies, in their distress, called out aloud to the mother country. The bulwarks, and the thunder of England, were fent to their relief, accompanied with powerful armies, well appointed, and commanded by a fet of heroes, the Scipios of the prefent age. A long war succeeded, which ended gloriously for Great Britain; for after oceans of blood were spilt, and every inch of ground bravely disputed, the French were not only driven from Canada, and its dependancies, but obliged to relinquish all that part of Louisiana, lying on the east side of the Missisppi.

Thus at an immense expence, and with the loss of many brave men, our colonies were preferved, secured, and extended fo far, as to render it difficult to ascertain the precise bounds of our empire in North America, to the northern and western sides; for to the northward, it should feem that we might extend our claims quite to the pole itself, nor does any nation feem inclined to dispute the property of this northernmost country with us. If we should choose to take our stand upon the northern extremity, and look towards the fouth, we have a territory extending in that aspect, from the pole to Cape Florida in the gulph of Mexico, N. lat. 25, and confequently near 4000 miles long in a direct line; which is the rable, as it includes the most temperate climates of this new world, and fuch as are best suited to British conflitutions. But to the westward, our boundaries reach to nations unknown even to the native Indians of Canada. If we might hazard a conjecture, it is nearly equal to the extent of all Europe. This vaft empire is all the way washed by the Atlantic ocean on the east, and on the fouth by the gulph of Mexico. We have already taken notice of the river St. Lawrence, the Missisppi, the lakes of Canada, and other great bodies of water, which fertilize and enrich its northern and watern boundaries, as well as the interior parts.

In describing the fatuation, extent, and boundaries of the numerical colories which now compose this great empire, we have cotally rejected the accounts given us by partial French writers.

writers



AMERICA

writers, as well as those of Salmon and other English geographers, if men deserve that name, who have wandered so widely from the truth, and who feem either unacquainted with the subject, or have been at no pains to consult the latest and most authentic materials. This we thought necessary to premile, that the reader may be prepared for the following table; which he will find to differ widely from any book of geography hitherto published, being composed from the latest treaties and the best maps and drawings in consequence of these treaties, and the furest guides in giving the geography of these

important provinces.

The multitude of islands, which lie between the two coninents of North and South America, are divided amongst the paniards, English, and French. The Dutch indeed possess hree or four small islands, which in any other hands would be of no confequence: and the Danes have one or two, but hey hardly deserve to be named among the proprietors of America. We shall now proceed to the particular provinces, beginning, according to our method, with the north; but as Labrador or New Britain, and the countries round Hudson's Bay, with those vast regions towards the pole, are little known; we can only include within the following table, the colonies that have been formed into regular governments, which bring us to the 50th degree north lat. viz.

The grand Divisions of NORTH AMERICA.

Colonies.	Length	Breadt.	Chief Towns.	Dift. & bearing from London.	Belongs to
Province of 3	800	200	Quebec	ray 3	Great Britain
New Scotland	350	250	Hallifax	1000	Ditto
New England	550	200	Bofton	2760 W.	Ditto
New York	300	150	New York		Ditto
New Jeriey	160	,60	Perth Amboy		Ditto
Penfylvania	300	240	Philadelphia	BILL CANADA	Ditto
Maryland	140	135	Anapolis	the analysis	Ditto
Virginia .	750	240	Williamsburg	o zachyna	Ditto
No. Carolina So. Carolina Georgia	700	380	Wilmington Charles-town Savannah		Ditto Ditto
Eaft Florida }	500	440	Sr. Augustin Pensacola		Ditto Ditto
Louifiana	Bounds undeter.		New Orleans	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Spain
New Mexico }	2000	1600	St. Fee St. Juan	4320 S. W.	Ditto
Mexico or }	2000	600	Mexico	4900 S. W.	Ditto

	ISLANDS.	Length.	Breadt.	Chief Towns.	Belongs to
1	Newfoundland -	350	200	Placentia	Great Britain
	Cape Breton	110	80	Louisburg	Ditto
f St.	St. John's	60	30	Charlotte Town	Ditto
intic.	The Bermudas	20,000 acres	3W 16 7	St. George	Ditto
1	The Bahama ditto	EDV ANDS	- 1	Naffau	Ditto
	Clamaica 1	140	60	Kingfton	Ditto
4	Barbadoes	21	12	Bridgetown	Ditto
Ei	St. Christopher's	20	- 1 men 7	Baffe-terre	Ditto
4	Antigua	20	20	St. John's	Ditto
outh.	Nevis and }	each of thefe is		Charles-Town Plymouth	Ditto Ditto
S	Barbuda	20	12	Maria Sala	Ditto
1	Anguilla	30	10	CLASS S. S. S.	Ditto
4	Dominica	28	13	ations to the	Ditto
No	St. Vincent	24	1 18	The Roll of the Police	Difto
1	Granada	30	15	Lewis	Ditto
2	Tobago	32	9	The state of the s	Ditto
3	Cuba	700	70	Havannah	Spain Line
ä-	Hispaniola	450	150	St. Domingo	Ditto & Franc
1	Porto Rico	100	40	Porto Rico	Spain
<	Trinidad	90	60	CHARLES THE	Ditto
å.	Margaritta	40	124		Ditto
	Martinico	60	30	St. Peter's	France
8	Guadalupe	45	38	Basi-terre	Ditto
F	St. Lucia	23	12	All about and	Ditto
Weft-India islands, lying in the Atlantic between North and South America	St. Bartholo- mew, Defeada, and	very	1 A		Ditto
3	Maragalante	-			Ditto
-	St. Euftatia	29	circum	The Bay	Dutch
7	Curaffou	30	10		Ditto
F	St. Thomas	15	circum	ENTERIOR TO THE	Denmark
-	St. Croix	30	10	Baffe End	Ditto

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Nations.	Length	Breadt.	Chief Cities.	Dift. & bearing from London.	Belongs
erra Firma	1400	700	Panama	4650 S. W.	Spain
eru .	1800	500	Lima	5520 S. W.	Spain
uiana	780	480	A A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	the Europeans, 3840 S. W.	-
afil .	2500	700	St. Salvador	6000 S. W.	Portugal
raguayor Lapla	ta 1500	1000	Buenos Ayres	6040 S. W.	Spain & Jo
Mi	1200	500	St. Jago	6600 S. W.	Spain

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BRITISH AMERICA.

EW BRITAIN.

TEW BRITAIN, or the country lying round Hudfon's bay, and commonly called the country of the Equimaux, comprehending Labrador, now North and South Wales, is bounded by unknown lands, and frozen feas, about the pole, on the north; by the Atlantic ocean on the east; by the bay and river of St. Lawrence and Canada, on the fouth; and by unknown lands on the west.

MOUNTAINS.] The tremendous high mountains in this country towards the north, their being covered with eternal frow, and the winds blowing from thence three quarters of the year, occasions a degree of cold in the winter, over all this country, which is not experienced in any other part of the world in the fame latitude.

RIVERS, BAYS, STRAITS, These are numerous in this AND CAPES. country, and take their names generally from the English navigators and commanders, by whom they were first discovered; the principal bay is that of Hudson, and the principal straits are those of Hudson, Davies, and Belleifle. To property in a sandy state of the

Soil AND PRODUCE. This country is extremely barren; to the northward of Hudson's Bay, even the hardy pine-tree is feen no longer, and the cold womb of the earth is incapable of any better production than some miserable shrubs. Every kind of European feed, which we have committed to the earth, in this inhospitable climate, has hitherto perished; but, in all probability, we have not tried the feed of corn from the northern parts of Sweden and Norway; in such cases, the place from whence the feed comes is of great moment. All this feverity, and long continuance of winter, and the barrennels of the earth which comes from thence, is experienced in the latitude of fifty-one; in the temperate latitude of Cambridge, and Allen a alvie die cene

ANIMALS, These are the moose deer, stags, rein deer, bears, typers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martins, fquirrels, ermins, wild cats, and hares. Of the feathered kind, they have geefe, buftards, ducks, partridges, and all manner of wild fowls. Of fish, there are whales, morfes, feals, cod-fish, and a white fish, preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout. There have been taken at Port Nelson, in one season, minety thousand partridges, which are here as large as hens, and twenty-five thousand hares,

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All the animals of these countries, are cloathed with a close, soft, warm fur. In summer there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colours of the several animals; when that season is over, which holds only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every fort of beasts, and most of their sowls, are of the colour of the snow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. This is a surprizing phenomenon. But what is yet more surprizing, and what is indeed one of the most striking things, that draw the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from England, that have been carried into Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have entirely changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, and thicker coat of hair, than they had

originally.

Before we advance further in the description of America, it may be proper to observe in general, that all the quadrupedes of this new world, are less than those of the old reven such as are carried from hence to breed there, are often found to degenerate, but are never feen to improve. If with respect to fize, we should compare the animals of the new and the old world, we shall find the one bear no manner of proportion to the other: The Asiatic elephant, for instance, often grows to above fifteen feet high, while the tapurette, which is the largest native of America, is not bigger than a calf of a year old. The lama, which some also call the American camel, is still less. Their beafts of prey are quite divested of that courage, which is fo often fatal to man in Africa or Afia. They have no lions, nor, properly speaking, either leopard or tiger, Travellers, however, have affixed those names to such ravenous animals, as are there found most to resemble those of the antient continent. The congar, the taquar, and the taquaretti among them, are despicable in comparison of the tiger, the leopard, and the panther of Afia. The typer of Bengal has been known to measure fix-feet in length, without including the tail, while the congar, or American tyger, # Some affect to call it, feldom exceeds three. All the animal therefore in the fouthern parts of America, are different from those in the fouthern parts of the ancient continent; nor dod there appear to be any common to both, but those, which being able to bear the colds of the north, have travelled from one continent to the other. Thus the bear, the wolf, the rain-deer, the stag, and the beaver, are known as well by the inhabitants of New Britain and Canada, as Ruffia; while the lion, the leopard, and the tyger, which are natives of the fouth with us, are utterly unknown in fouthern America

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merica But But if the quadrupedes of America be smaller than those of the ancient continent, they are in much greater abundance; for it is a rule that obtains through nature, and evidently points out the wisdom of the author of it, that the smallest animals multiply in the greatest proportion. The goat, imported from Europe to southern America, in a sew generations becomes much less, but then it also becomes more prolific, and instead of one kid at a time, or two at the most, generally produces five, six, and sometimes more. The wisdom of Providence in making formidable animals unprolific is obvious; had the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the lion, the same degree of secundity with the rabbit, or the rat, all the arts of man would soon be unequal to the contest, and we should soon perceive them become the tyrants of those who call themselves the masters of the creation.

Persons and habits.] The men of this country shew great ingenuity in their manner of kindling a fire, in cloathing themselves, and in preserving their eyes from the ill effects of that glaring white which every where surrounds them, for the greatest part of the year; in other respects they are very savage. In their shapes and saces they do not resemble the Americans who live to the southward; they are much more like the Laplanders and Samoeids of Europe already described, from whom they are probably descended. The other Americans seem to be of a Tartar original.

DISCOVERY AND COMMERCE.] The knowledge of these northern feas and countries, was owing to a project frarted in England for the discovery of a north-west passage to China. and the East Indies, as early as the year 1576. Since then it has been frequently dropped, and as often revived, but never yet compleated. Forbither only discovered the main of New Britain, or Terra de Labrador, and those straits to which he has given his name. In 1585, John David failed from Portsmouth, and viewed that and the more northerly coafts, but he feems never to have entered the bay. Hudson made three voyages on the same adventure, the first in 1607, the second in 1608, and his third and last in 1610. This bold and judicious navigator entered the straits that lead into this new Mediterranean, the bay known by his name, coaffed a great part of it, and penetrated to eighty degrees and a half into the heart of the frozen zone. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he staid here until the ensuing spring, and prepared in the beginning of 1611 to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied,

feized upon him, and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the sury of the icy seas, in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were either swallowed up by the waves, or, gaining the inhospitable coast, were destroyed by the savages; but the ship, and the rest of the men returned home.

The last attempt towards a discovery was made in 1746 by captain Ellis, who wintered as far north as 57 degrees and a half; but though the adventurers failed in the original purpole, for which they navigated this bay, their project, even in its failure, has been of great advantage to this country. The vast countries which furround Hudson's Bay, as we have already observed, abound with animals, whose fur and skins are excellent. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not confift of above nine or ten perfons, for the exclusive trade to this bay, and they have acted under it ever fince with great benefit to the private men, who compose the company, though comparatively with little advantage to Great Britain. The fur and peltry trade might be carried on to a much greater extent, were it not entirely in the hands of this exclusive company, whose interest, not to say iniquitous spirit has been the subject of long and just complaint. The company employ four thips, and 130 feamen. They have four forts, viz. Churchill, Nelfon, New Severn, and Albany, which stand on the west side of the bay, and are garrisoned by 186 men. They export commodities to the value of 16,000 l. and bring home returns to the value of 29,340 l. which yield to the revenue 3,734 l. This includes the fishery in Hudfon's Bay. This commerce, small as it is, affords immenfe profits to the company, and even fome advantages to Great Britain in general; for the commodities we exchange with the Indians for their Tkins and furs, are all manufactured in Britain; and as the Indians are not very nice in their choice, fuch things are fent, of which we have the greatest plenty, and which in the mercantile phrase, are drugs with us. Though the workmanship too happen to be in many respects to deficient, that no civilized people would take it off our hands, it may be admired among the Indians. On the other hand, the fkins and furs we bring from Hudson's Bay, enter largely into our manufactures, and afford us mate-Hals for trading with many nations of Europe, to great advantage. These dircumstances tend to prove incontestibly the immense benefit, that would redound to Great Britain, by throwing open the trade to Hudfon's Bay, fince even in its present restrained state it is so advantageous. This company, it is probable, do not find their trade fo advantageous now,

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as it was before we got possession of Canada. The only attempt made to trade with Labrador, has been directed towards the fishery. Great Britain has no settlement here, though the annual produce of the fishery, amounting to upward of 49,000 l, and the natural advantages of the country should encourage us to set about this design.

CANADA, or the PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Length 800 } between \{ 61 and 81 west longitude. \}

Breadth 200 } between \{ 45 and 52 north latitude. \}

BOUNDARIES. HE French comprehended under the name of Canada, a very large territory, taking into their claim part of New Scotland, New England, and New York, on the east; and, to the west, extending it as far as the Pacific Ocean. That part, however, which they have been able to cultivate, and which bore the face of a colony, lay chiefly upon the banks of the river St. Lawrence, and the numerous small rivers falling into that stream. This being reduced by the British arms in the late war, is now formed into a British colony, called the Province of Quebec. See the Royal Proclamation.

AIR AND CLIMATE.] The climate of this extensive province is not very different from the colonies mentioned above, but as it is much further from the sea, and more northerly than a great part of these provinces, it has a much severer winter, though the air is generally clear; but like most of those American tracks, that do not lie too far to the northward, the summers are very hot and exceeding pleasant.

Soft AND PRODUCE.] Though the climate be cold, and the winter long and tedious, the foil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleafant and fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, with many other forts of grains, fruits and vegetables; tobacco, in particular, thrives well, and is much cultivated. The ifle of Orleans near Quebee, and the lands upon the river St. Laurence, and other rivers are remarkable for the richness of their foil. The meadow grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent grais, and breed was numbers of great and small cattle. As we are now entering upon the cultivated provinces of British America, and as Canada, stretching a considerable way upon the back of our other settlements, contains almost all the different species of

wood, and animals, that are found in these colonies, we shall,

to avoid repetitions, speak of them here at some length.
TIMBER AND PLANTS.] The uncultivated parts of North America, contain the greatest forests in the world. a continued wood not planted by the hands of men, and in all appearance as old as the world itself. Nothing is more magnificent to the fight; the trees lose themselves in the clouds; and there is fuch a prodigious variety of species, that even among these persons who have taken most pains to know them, there is not one perhaps that knows half the number. The province we are describing, produces amongst others, two forts of pines, the white and the red; four forts of firs; two forts of cedar and oak, the white and the red; the male and female maple; three forts of all-trees, the free, the mungrel, and the baftard; three forts of walnut-trees, the hard, the foft, and the smooth; vast numbers of beech-trees, and white wood; white and red elms, and poplars. The Indians hollow the red elms into canoes, some of which, made out of one piece, will contain 20 persons, others are made of the bark, the different pieces of which they few together with the inner rind, and daub over the feams with pitch, or rather a bituminous matter resembling pitch, to prevent their leaking; and the ribs of these canoes are made of boughs of trees. About November the bears and wild cats take up their habitation in the hollow elms, and remain there till April, Her are also found cherry-trees, plum-trees, the vinegar-tree, the fruit of which, infuled in water, produces vinegar; an aquatic plant, called Alaco, the fruit of which may be made into confection; the white thorn; the cotton-tree, on the top which grow feveral tufts of flowers, which, when shaken it the morning, before the dew falls off, produce honey, the may be boiled up into fugar, the feed being a pod, containing a very fine kind of cotton; the fun-plant, which refembles marigold, and grows to the height of feven or eight feet Turky corn; French beans; gourds, melons, capillain and the hop-plant, first bus an indie thod arms

METALS AND MINERALS. | Near Quebec is a fine la mine, and in some of the mountains, we are told, silver h been found, though we have not heard any great advanta made of it as yet. This country also abounds with coals.

RIVERS.] The rivers branching through this country very numerous, and many of them large, bold and deep. T principal are, the Outtauais, St. John's, Seguinay, Despo ries, and Trois Rivieres, but they are all swallowed up by river St. Laurence. This river iffues from the lake Ontar and taking its course north-east, washes Montreal, when moo'w

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receives the Outtauais, and forms many fertile islands. It continues the same course, and meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the sea, where it is navigable for large vessels, and below Quebec, 320 miles from the sea, it becomes broad, and so deep that ships of the line contributed, in the last war, to reduce that capital. After receiving in its progress innumerable streams, this great river falls into the ocean at cape Rosieres, where it is 90 miles broad, and where the cold is intense, and the sea boisterous. In its progress it forms a variety of bays, harbours, and islands, many of them fruit-

ful, and extremely pleafant.

LAKES. The great river St. Laurence, is that only upon which the French (now subjects of Great-Britain) have settlements of any note; but if we look forward into futurity, it is nothing improbable that Canada, and those vast regions to the west, will be enabled of themselves to carry on a considerable trade upon the great lakes of fresh water, which these countries environ. Here are five lakes, the smallest of which is a piece of fweet water, greater than any in the other parts of the world; this is the lake Ontario, which is not less than 200 leagues in circumference; Erie, or Ofwego, longer, but not fo broad, is about the same extent. That of the Huron spreads greatly in width, and is in circumference not less than 300, as is that of Michigan, though like lake Erie, it is rather long and comparatively narrow. But the lake Superior, which contains several large islands, is 500 leagues in the circuit. All of these are navigable by any vessels, and they all communicate with one another, except that the passage between Erie and Ontario, is interrupted by a stupendous fall or cataract, which is called the falls of Niagara. The water here is about half a mile wide, where the rock crofles it, not in a direct line, but in the form of a half moon. When it comes to the perpendicular fall, which is 150 feet, no words can express the consternation of travellers at seeing so great a body of water falling, or rather violently thrown, from fo great an height, upon the rocks below; from which it again rebounds to a very great height, appearing white as fnow, being all converted into foam, through those violent agitations. The noise of this fall is often heard at the distance of 15 miles, and sometimes much farther. The vapour arising from the fall may fometimes be feen at a great diffance, appearing like a cloud, or pillar of smoak, and in the appearance of a rainbow, whenever the fun, and the polition of the traveller, favours. Many beafts and fowls here lose their lives, by attempting to Iwim, or cross the ftream in the rapids above the fall, and are found dashed in pieces below, and sometimes the Indians,

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Ontan where receive through careleffness or drunkenness, have met with the same fate; and perhaps no place in the world is frequented by such a number of eagles as are invited hither by the carnage of deer, elks, bears, see. on which they feed. The river St. Laurence, as we have already observed, is the outlet of these lakes; by this they discharge themselves into the ocean. The French have built forts at the several straits, by which these lakes communicate with each other, as well as where the last of them communicates with the river. By these they effectually secured to themselves the trade of the lakes, and an influence upon all the nations of America which lay near them.

ANIMALS. These make the most curious, and hitherto the most interesting part of the natural history of Canada. It is to the spoils of these that we owe the materials of many of our manufactures, and most of the commerce as yet carried on between us and the country we have been describing. The animals that find thelter and nourithment in the immente forefts of Canada, and which indeed traverse the uncultivated parts of all this continent, are stags, elks, deer, bears, foxes, martens, wild cats, ferrets, wefels, squirrels of a large fize and greyish hue, hares, and rabbits. The fouthern parts in particular breed great numbers of wild bulls, deer of a small fize, divers forts of roebucks, goats, wolves, &c. The marthes, lakes, and pools, which in this country are very numerous, fwarm with otters, beavers or caftors, of which the white are highly valued, being fcarce, as well as the right black kind. The American beaver, though refembling the creature known in Europe by that name, has many particulars which render it the most curious animal we are acquainted with. It is near four feet in length, and weighs fixty or seventy pounds; they live from fifteen to twenty years, and the females generally bring forth four young ones at a time. It is an amphibious quadruped, that continues not long at a time in the water, but yet cannot live without frequently bathing in it. The favages, who waged a continual war with this animal, believed it to be a rational creature, that it lived in fociety, and was governed by a leader, refembling their own fachem or prince. It must indeed be allowed, that the curious accounts given of this animal by ingenious travellers, the manner in which it contrives its habitation, provides food to ferve during the winter, and always in proportion to the continuance and feverity of it, are fufficient to thew the near approaches of inflinct to reason, and even in some instances the superiority of the former. Their colours are different; black, brown, white, yellow, and ftraw-colour; but it is observed, that the lighter their colour, the Jess quantity of fur

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fur they are cloathed with, and live in warmer climates. The furs of the beaver are of two kinds, the dry and the green; the dry fur is the skin before it is applied to any use; the green are the surs that are worn, after being sewed to one another, by the Indians, who besimear them with unctuous substances, which not only render them more pliable, but give the sine down that is manufactured into hats, that oily quality which renders it proper to be worked up with the dry sur. Both the Dutch and English have of late sound the secret of making excellent cloths, gloves, and stockings, as well as hats, from the beaver sur. Besides the sur, this useful animal produces the true castoreum, which is contained in bags in the lower part of the belly, different from the testicles: the value of this drug is well known. The stess of the beaver is a most delicious food, but when boiled it has a disagrecable relish.

The musk rat is a diminutive kind of beaver, (weighing about five or fix pounds) which it resembles in every thing

but its tail; and it affords a very strong musk.

The elk is of the fize of a horse or mule. Many extraordinary medicinal qualities, particularly for curing the falling-sickness, are ascribed to the hoof of the lest foot of this animal. Its siesh is very agreeable and nourishing, and its colour a mixture of light-grey and dark-red. They love the cold countries; and when the winter affords them no grass, they gnaw the bark of trees. It is dangerous to approach very near this animal when he is hunted, as he sometimes springs suriously on his pursuers, and tramples them to pieces. To prevent this, the hunter throws his clothes to him, and while the deluded animal spends his sury on these, he takes proper measures to dispatch him.

There is a carnivorous animal here, called the carcajou, of the feline or cat kind, with a tail fo long, that Charlevoix fays he twifted it several times round his body. Its body is about two feet in length, from the end of the snout to the tail. It is faid, that this animal, winding himself about a tree, will dart from thence upon the elk, twist his strong tail round his body, and cut his throat in a moment.

The buffaloe, a kind of wild ox, has much the same appearance with those of Europe: his body is covered with a black wool, which is highly esteemed. The sless of the female is very good; and the buffaloe hides are as soft and pliable as channes leather, but so very strong, that the bucklers which the Indians make use of are hardly penetrable by a musket ball. The Canadian roebuck is a domestic animal, but differs in no other respect from those of Europe. Wolves are scarce in Canada, but they afford the finest sure in all the country:

their fiesh is white, and good to eat; and they pursue their prey to the tops of the tallest trees. The black foxes are greatly effeemed, and very scarce; but those of other colours are more common: and some on the Upper Missisppi are of a filver colour, and very beautiful. They live upon waterfowls, which they decoy within their clutches by a thousand antic tricks, and then spring upon, and devour them. The Canadian poll-cat has a most beautiful white fur, except the tip of his tail, which is as black as jet. Nature has given this animal no defence but its urine, the fmell of which is nauseous and intolerable; this, when attacked, it sprinkles plentifully on its tail, and throws it on the affailant. The Canadian wood-rat is of a beautiful filver colour with a bushy tail, and twice as big as the European: the female carries under her belly a bag, which the opens and thuts at pleafure; and in that she places her young when pursued. Here are three forts of squirrels; that called the flying-squirrel will leap forty paces and more, from one tree to another. This little animal is eafily tamed, and is very lively, except when afleep, which is often the case; and he puts up wherever he can find a place, in one's fleeve, pocket, or muff; he first pitches on his mafter, whom he will diftinguish among 20 persons. The Canadian porcupine is less than a middling dog; when roafted, he eats full as well as a fucking pig. The hares and rabbits differ little from those in Europe, only they turn grey in winter. There are two forts of hears here, one of a reddiff, and the other of a black colour; but the former is the most dangerous. The bear is not naturally fierce, unless when wounded, or oppressed with hunger. They run themselves very poor in the month of July, when it is somewhat dangerous to meet them, and they are said to fupport themselves during the winter, when the snow lies from four to fix feet deep, by fucking their paws. Scarce any thing among the Indians is undertaken with greater folemnity than hunting the bear; and an alliance with a noted bearhunter, who has killed feveral in one day, is more eagerly fought after than that of one who has rendered himself famous in war. The reason is, because the chace supplies the family with both food and raiment.

Of the feathered creation, they have eagles, falcons, goshawks, tercols, partridges, grey, red, and black, with long tails, which they spread out as a fair, and make a very beautiful appearance; woodcocks are scarce in Canada, but snipes, and other water-game, are plentiful. A Canadian raven is said by some writers to eat as well as a pullet, and an ewl better. Here are black-birds, swallows, and larks; no

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less than twenty-two different species of ducks, and a great number of fwans, turkeys, geese, bustards, teal, water-hens, cranes, and other large water-sowl; but always at a distance from houses. The Canadian woodpecker is a beautiful bird. Thrushes and goldsinches are found here; but the chief Canadian bird of melody is the white-bird, which is a kind of ortelan, very shewy, and remarkable for announcing the return of spring. The sty-bird is thought to be the most beautiful of any in nature; with all his plumage, he is no bigger than a cock-chaser, and he makes a noise with his

wings like the humming of a large Ay.

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Among the reptiles of this country, the rattle-fnake only deserves attention. Some of these are as big as a man's leg. and they are long in proportion. What is most remarkable in this animal is the tail, which is scaly like a coat of mail, and on which it is faid there grows every year one ring, or row of scales; so that they know its age by its tail, as we do that of horse by his teeth. In moving, it makes a rattling noise, from which it has its name. The bite of this serpent is moral, if a remedy is not applied immediately. In all places where this dangerous reptile is bred, there grows a plant which is called rattle-fnake herb, the root of which (fuch is the goodness of Providence) is a certain antidote against the venom of this serpent, and that with the most simple prepantion, for it requires only to be pounded or chewed, and applied like a plaister to the wound. The rattle-snake seldom bites passengers, unless it is provoked, and never darts itself at any person without first rattling three times with its tail. When purfued, if it has but a little time to recover, it folds itelf round, with the head in the middle, and then darts itelf with great fury and violence against its purfuers: nevertheless, the savages chace it, and find its flesh very good, and being also of medicinal quality it is used by the American apothecaries in particular cases.

Some writers are of opinion that the fisheries in Canada, if properly improved, would be more likely to enrich that country than even the fur trade. The river St. Lawrence contains perhaps the greatest variety of any in the world,

and these in the greatest plenty and of the best forts.

Besides a great variety of other sish in the rivers and lakes, at sea-wolves, sea-cows, porposses, the lencornet, the goberque, the sea-plaise, salmon, trout, turtle, lobsters, the chaourasou, sturgeon, the achigau, the gilthead, tunny, shad, lamprey, smelts, conger-eels, mackarel, soals, herrings, anchovies, and pilchards. The sea-wolf, so called from its lowling, is an amphibious creature; the largest are said to

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weigh two thousand pounds; their fieth is good eating ; but the profit of it lies in the oil, which is proper for burning. and currying of leather; their fkins make excellent coverings for trunks, and though not so fine as Morocco leather, they preferve their freshness better, and are less liable to cracks, The thoes and boots made of those skins let in no water. and, when properly tanned, make excellent and lafting covers for fests. The Canadian fea-cow is larger than the fea-wolf. but refembles it in figure : it has two teeth of the thickness and length of a man's arm, that, when grown, look like horns, and are very fine ivory as well as its other teeth. Some of the porpoifes of the river St. Lawrence are faid to yield a hoghead of oil; and of their skins waistcoats are made, which are excessive strong, and musket proof. The lencronet is a kind of kuttle-fish, quite round, or rather oval; there are three forts of them, which differ only in fize; some being as large as a hogshead, and others but a foot long; they catch only the last, and that with a torch: they are excellent eating. The goberque has the taste and smell of a small cod. The fea-plaife is good eating; they are taken with long poles armed with iron hooks. The chaourafou is an armed fish, about five feet long, and as thick as a man's thigh, resembling a pike; but is covered with scales that are proof against a dagger: its colour is a filver grey; and there grows under his mouth a long bony substance, ragged at the edges. One may readily conceive, that an animal so well fortified is a ravager among the inhabitants of the water; but we have few instances of fish making prey of the feathered creation, which this fish does, however, with much art. He conceals himself among the canes and reeds, in such a manner that nothing is to be feen befides his weapon, which he holds raised perpendicularly, above the furface of the water; the fowls, which come to take reft, imagining the weapon to be only a withered reed, perch upon it, but they are no fooner alighted, than the fifth opens his throat, and makes fuch a fudden motion to feize his prey, that it seldom escapes him. This fish is an inhabitant of the lakes. The sturgeon is both a fresh and salt-water fish, taken on the coasts of Canada and the lakes, from eight to twelve feet long, and proportionably thick. There is a small kind of sturgeon, the sesh of which is very tender and delicate. The achigau, and the gilthead, are fish peculiar to the river St. Lawrence. Some of the rivers breed a kind of crocodile, that differs but little from those of the Nile.

INHABITANTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.] Before the late war, the banks of the river St. Lawrence, above Quebec, were vafily populous, but we cannot precifely determine the

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number of French and English fettled in this province, who andoubtedly upon the encrease. The different tribes of Indians in Canada are almost innumerable; but these people are observed to decrease in population where the Europeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to the immoderate use of spiituous liquors, of which they are excessively fond. But as liberty is the ruling patton of the Indians, we may naturally suppose that as the Europeans advance, the former will retreat drivate proprietors, who had improved enorger tueflib stom of

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Onebec, the capital, not only of this province, but of all Canada, is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, or the little river, about 220 miles from the fea. It is built on a rock, partly of marble and partly of late. The town is divided into an upper and a lower; the houses in both are of stone, and built in a talerable manner. The fortifications are ffrong, though not regular. The town is covered with a regular and beautiful citadel, in which the governor relides. The number of inhabitants are computed at 12 of 15,000. The river, which from the fea hither is four or five leagues broad, narrows all of a fudden to about a mile wide. The haven, which lies opposite the town, is safe and commodious, and about five fathom deep. The harbour is flanked by two baltions, that are raifed 25 feet from the ground, which is about the height of the tides at the time of could cultivate, by the capitalities and value showing and

From Quebec to Montreal, which is about 170 miles, in failing up the river St. Lawrence, the eye is entertained with beautiful landscapes, the banks being in many places very bold and freep, and fhaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty close all the way; feveral gentlemens houses, neatly built, show themselves at intervals, and there is all the appeara ance of a flourishing colony; but there are few towns or vita lager. It is pretty much like the well fettled parts of Virginia nd Maryland, where the planters are wholly within themlelves, Many beautiful islands are interspersed in the channel of the river, which have an agreeable effect upon the eye. After passing the Richlieu islands, the air becomes so mild and temperate, that the traveller thinks himself transported to another climate; but this is to be understood in the fummer

thing of the ret and pelity trade, the catnom The town called Trois Rivieres, or the Three Rivers, is about half way between Quebec and Montreal, and has its name from three rivers which join their currents here, and fall into the St. Lawrence. It is much reforted to by feveral nations of Indians, who by means of these rivers, refort bither and trade with the inhabitants in various kinds of furs E CONTRACTOR 2 and VOL. II.

and skins. The country here is pleasant, and fertile in corn, fruit, &c. and great numbers of handsome houses stand on

both fides the rivers.

Montreal flands on an island in the river St. Lawrence. which is ten leagues in length and four in breadth, at the foot of a mountain which gives name to it, about half a league from the fouth shore. While the French had possession of Canada, both the city and island of Montreal belonged to private proprietors, who had improved them fo well, that the whole island was become a most delightful spot, and produced every thing that could administer to the conveniences of life. The city forms an oblong fquare, divided by regular and well formed streets; and when it fell into the hands of the English, the houses were built in a very handsome manner, and every house might be ben at one view from the harbour, or from the fouthernmost lide of the river, as the hill on the fide of which the town stands, falls gradually to the water. This place is furrounded by a wall and a dry ditch, and its fortification have been much improved by the English. Montreal is nearly as large as Quebec; but fince it fell into the hands of the English it bath suffered much by fires.

GOVERNMENT J Before the late war, the French lived in

Government, P. Before the late war, the French lived in affluence, being free from all taxes, and having full liberty to hant, fifth, fell timber, and to few and plant as much land at they could cultivate. By the capitulation granted to the French, when this country was reduced, both individuals and communities are entitled to all their former rights and privileges. The Roman eatholic is ftill to continue their established religion; but the king of Great-Britain succeeds to all the power and prerogatives of which the French king was possessed. Canada is now divided into three governments, vis. Quebec, Mentreal, and Trois Rivieres.

the back of our lettlements, we licered them from the danger of being molefted or attacked by an active and formidally memy, and mabled our people to attend, with proper frint and industry, to agriculture, and the improvement of that country. While the important conquest of Canada removed a sival power from that part of North America, it put us in the sole possession of the fur and peltry trade, the use and importance of which is well known to the manufacturers of Crear Britain, and enables us to extend the scale of a general commerce.

The nature of the climate, feverely cold in winter, and the people manufacturing hothing, thews what Canada principally wants from Europe; wine, or rather rum, cloths, chiefly bus

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tourse, linen, and wrought iron. The Indian trade requires rum, tobacco, a fort of dustil blankets, guiss, powder, balls, and slines, kettles, hatchets, toys, and trinkets of all kinds.

While this country was pollefled by the French, the Indians Supplied them with peltry; and the French had traders, who, in the manner of the original inhabitants, traversed the valt sker and rivers in canoes, with incredible industry and pas tience, carrying their goods into the remotest parts of Americas amongst nations entirely unknown to us. These again brought the market home to them, as the Indians were thereby habituated to trade with them. For this purpole, people from all parts, even from the distance of 1000 miles, came to the French fair at Montreal, which began in June, and fometimes lasted three months. On this occasion, many solemnities were observed, guards were placed, and the governor assisted, to preferve order, in such a concourse, and so great a variety of favage nations. But sometimes great disorder and tumults happened; and the Indians, being fo fond of brandy, frequently gave for a dram all they were possessed of. markable, that many of these nations, actually passed by our settlement of Albany in New York, and travelled 200 miles further to Montreal, though they might have purchased the goods cheaper at the former. So much did the French exceed win the arts of winning the affections of these savages lod

Since we became possessed of Canada, our trade with that country employs 34 ships, and 400 seamen. Their exports, at an average of three years, in skins, surs, ginseng, snakes root, cappillaire and wheat, amount to 105,500 l. Their imports from Great-Britain, in a variety of articles, are computed at nearly the same sum. It is unnecessary to make any remarks on the value and importance of this trade, which not only supplies us with unmunusactured materials, indispensibly necessary in many articles of our commerce, but also takes in exchange, the manufactures of our own country, or the production of our other settlements in the East and West Indies.

But with all our attention to the trade and peopling of Camala, is will be impossible to overcome certain inconveniences,
proceeding from natural causes; I mean the severity of the
winter, which is so excessive from December to April, that
the greatest rivers are frozen over, and the snow lies commonly
from sour to six seet deep on the ground, even in those parts
of the country, which lie three degrees south of London, and
in the temperate latitude of Paris. Another inconvenience
arises from the salls in the river St. Lawrence, below Montreal, which prevents sea vessels from penetrating to that emporium of inland commerce. Our communication therefore

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with Canada, and the immense regions beyond it, will always be interrupted during the winter season, until roads are formed, that can be travelled with safety from the Indians. For it may here be observed, that these savage people often commence hostilities against us, without any previous notice; and frequently, without any provocation, they commit the most horrid ravages for a long time with impunity. But when at last their barbarities have roused the strength of our people, they are not assamed to beg a peace; they know we always grant it readily; they promise it shall endure as long as the sum and moon; and then all is quiet till some incident, too often co-operating with ill usage received from our traders, gives them a fresh opportunity of renewing their cruelties.

HISTORY. To See the general account of America.

guards were placed, and the governor stuffed, to

NEW SCOTLAND

SITUATION AND EXTENT. IN THE THE

Miles.

Length 350 } between { 43 and 49 north latitude. 60 and 67 west longitude.

BOUNDARIES.] BOUNDED by the river St. Lawrence on the north; by the gulph
of St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic ocean, east; by the same
ocean, fouth; and by Canada and New-England, west.

RIVERS.] The river of St. Lawrence forms the northern boundary. The rivers Rifgouche and Nipifiguit run from west to east, and fall into the bay of St. Lawrence. The rivers of St. John, Passanguadi, Penobscot, and St. Croix, which run from north to south, fall into Fundy bay, or the sea a little to the eastward of it.

SEAS, BAYS AND CAPES.] The seas adjoining to it are, the Atlantic ocean, Fundy bay, and the gulph of St. Lawrence. The lesser bays are, Chenigto and Green bay upon the Isthmus, which joins the north part of Nova Scotia to the south; and the bay of Chalcurs on the north-east; the bay of Chedibucto on the south-east: the bay of the islands, the ports of Bart, Chebucto, Prosper, St. Margaret, La Heve, port Maltois, port Rysignol, port Vert and port Joly, on the south; port La Tour, on the south-east; port St. Mary, Annapolis, and Minas on the south side of Fundy bay.

The chief capes are, cape Portage, Ecoumenac, Tourmentin, cape Port and Epis, on the east. Cape Fogeri, and cape Canceau, on the fouth-east. Cape Blanco, cape Vert, cape the fo

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the fouth. Cape Sable, and cape Fourche, on the fouth-west.

LAKES. The lakes are very numerous, but have not yet

received particular names, 1312 visit away said

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CLIMATE.] The climate of this country, though within the Temperate Zone, has been found rather unfavourable to European constitutions. They are wrapt up in the gloom of a fog during great part of the year, and for four or five months it is intensely cold. But though the cold in winter and the heat in fummer are great, they come on gradually, so as to.

mate little can be expected. New Scotland is almost a continued forest; and agriculture, the attempted by the English settlers, has hitherto made little progress. In most parts, the soil is thin and barren, the corn it produces of a shrivelled kind like rye, and the grass intermixed with a cold spungy most. However, it is not uniformly bad; there are tracts in the peninsula to the southward, which do not yield to the best land in New England; and, in general, the soil is adapted to the produce of hemp and flax. The timber is extremely prosper for ship-building, and produces pitch and tar.

ANIMALS.] This country is not deficient in the animal productions of the neighbouring provinces, particularly deer, beaver and otters. Wild fowl, and all manner of game, and many kinds of European fowls and quadrupedes have, from time to time, been brought into it, and thrive well. At the close of March, the fish begin to spawn, when they enter the rivers in such shoals, as are incredible. Herrings come up in April, and the sturgeon and salmon in May. But the most valuable appendage of New Scotland, is the cape Sable coast, along which is one continued range of cod-fishing banks, and

excellent harbours, and and

HISTORY, SETTLEMENT, CHIEF Motwithstanding the TOWNS AND COMMERCE. I forbidding appearance of this country, it was here that some of the first European settlements were made. The first grant of lands in it were given by James I. to his secretary. Sir William Alexander, from whom it had the name of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland. Since then it has frequently schanged hands, from one private proprietor to apather, hand from the French to the English nation backward and forward. It was not confirmed to the English, till the peace of Utrecht, and their design in acquiring it, does not seem to have so much arisen from any prospect of direct profit to be obtained by it, as from an apprehension that the French, by possessing this

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this province, might have had it in their power to annoy our other fettlements. Upon this principle, 3000 families were transported in 1749; at the charge of the government, into this country. The town they erected is called Hallifax, from the earl of that name, to whole wisdom and care we owe this fettlement. The town of Hallifax stands upon Chebucto bay. very commodiculty fituated for the fiftery, and has a communication with most parts of the province, either by land car. risge, the fea, or navigable rivers, with a fine harbour, where s fmall foundron of ships of war lies during the winter, and in fummer puts to fea, under the command of a commodore, for the protection of the fifthery, and to fee that the articles of the late peace, relating thereto, are duly observed by the French. The town has an intrenchment, and is frengthened with forts of timber. Three regiments of men are stationed in it, to protect the inhabitants from the Indians, whole refentment, however excited or fomented, has been found implacable against the English. The number of inhabitants is faid to be 19 or 16,000, who live very comfortably by the trade they carry on in furs and naval stores, by their fisheries. and its being the refidence of the governor, and the garrifon already mentioned. The other towns of less note are Anapolis, which stands on the east fide of the bay of Fundy, and though but a fmall wretched place, was formerly the capital of the province. It has one of the finest harbours in America, capable of containing a thousand vessels at anchor, in the utmost security. This place is also protected by a fort and parrison. St John's is a new settlement at the mouth of the river of that name, that falls into the bay of Fundy on the west fide. all the darkers and tolered the Mas

The exports from Great Britain to this country, confit shiefly of woollen and linen cloth, and other necessaries for wear, of fishing tackle, and rigging for ships. The amount of our exports, at an average of three years, is about 26,500 l. The only articles we can get in exchange, are timber, and the produce of the fiftery, which, at a like average, amounts to 8,000 L. But, as we have already observed, the negative dvantage of this colony, by which our enemies, while it remains in our hands, are prevented from doing harm to our other fettlements, have principally engaged the British sinistry to expend fuch fums, and to take fuch pains sporting it. I seem on insward notice fuch pains

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NEW ENGLAND.

SITUATION AND EXTENT, IT

Miles.

Length 550 between { 41 and 49 north latitude.

Breadth 200 } between { 67 and 74 west longitude.

BOUNDARIES.] DOUNDED on the north-east by New-Scotland; on the west, by Canada; on the south by New York; and on the east by the Atlantic.

Divisions. Provinces. Chief towns. The north division, New Hampshire Portfmouth. or government BOSTON, N. Lat. The middle division | Massachuset's Colony | 42-30. W. Lon. 71. The fouth division Rhode Island, &c. Newport. New London. The west division Connecticut a compensed

RIVERS.] Their rivers are, z. Connecticut; z. Thames; z. Patuxent; 4. Merimae; 5. Piscataway; 6. Saco; 7. Casco; Rinebeque; and, o. Penobscot, or Pentagonet.

BAYS AND CAPES. The most remarkable bays and harbours are those formed by Plymouth, Rhode-Island, and Providence plantations; Monument-Bay; West-Harbour, formed by the bending of Cape-Cod; Boston-Harbour; Piscataway, and Casco-Bay.

The chief capes are, Cape-Cod, Marble-Head, Cape-Anne, Cape-Netic, Cape-Porpus, Cape-Elizabeth, and Cape-Small-Point.

AIR AND CLIMATE.] New England, though fituated most ten degrees hearer the sun than the mother country, has an earlier winter, which continues longer, and is more fevere than with us. The furnmer again is extremely hot, and much beyond any thing known in Europe, in the fame latitude. The clear and ferene temperature of the fky, however, makes amends for the extremity of heat and cold, and renders the climate of this country to healthy, that it is reported to agree better with British constitutions, than any other of the American provinces. The winds are very boifterous in the winter leafon, and naturalists ascribe the early approach, the length and feverity of the winter, to the large fresh water lakes lying to the north-west of New England, which being froze over feveral months, occasion those piercing Winds, which prove to fatal to mariners on this coast, Aa4 The

The fun rifes at Boston, on the longest day, at 26 minutes after four in the morning, and fets at 34 minutes after feven in the evening; and on their shortest day, it rifes at 35 minutes after seven in the morning, and sets at 27 minutes after four in the afternoon: thus their longest day is about fifteen hours.

and the fhortest about nine.

SOLL AND PRODUCE. J We have already observed, that the lands lying on the eastern shore of America, are low, and in fome parts swampy, but further back they rise into hills. In New England, towards the north-east, the lands become rocky and moun airous. The foil here is various, but best as you approach the fouthward. Round Massachuset's bay the soil is black, and rich as in any part of England; and here the first planters found the grass above a yard high. "The uplands are less fruitful, being for the most part a mixture of fand and gravel, inclining to clay. The low grounds abound in meadows and paffure land. The European grains have not been cultivated here with much success; the wheat is subject to be blaffed; the barley is an hungry grain; and the oats are lean and chaffy. But the Indian corn flourishes in high perfection, and makes the general food of the lower fort of people. They likewife malt and brew it into a beer, which is not contemptible, However, the common table drink is cyder and fornce beer: the latter is made of the tops of the spruce fir, with the addition of a small quantity of molasses. They likewise raise in New England a large quantity of hemp and flax. The fruits of Old England come to great perfection here; particularly peaches and apples. Seven or eight hundred fine peaches may be found on one tree, and a single apple-tree has produced Cape-Netic, Cape-Porpus, nolas and no rebys to slarred nevel

But New England is chiefly diffinguished for the variety and value of its timber, as oak, ath, pine, fir, cedar, elm, cyprefs, beech, walnut, choling, hazel, faffafras, famach, and other woods used in dying or ranning leather, carpenters work, and thip building miThe baks here are faid to be inferior to those of England; but the fire are of an amazing bulk, and furnish the foyal navy of England with masts and yards. They draw from their trees confidenable quantities of pitch, tar, rolin, turpentine oums, and balm o and the foil produces hemp and flax. A thip may here be built and rigged out with the produce of their foreste and indeed thip building

forms a confiderable branch of their trade, new ant in silonal METALE] Rich iron mines, of a most excellent kind and temper, have been discovered in New England, and, if improved, in a thort time they may supply Great Britain, with-

out having recourse to Sweden, and other European nations

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for that commodity; especially as the parliament, to encourage the undertaking, allows both pig and bar iron to be imported duty free.

ANIMALS. 1 The animals of this country furnish many articles of New England commerce. All kinds of European cattle thrive here, and multiply exceedingly; the horses of New England are hardy, mettlesome, and serviceable, but smaller than ours, though larger than the Welsh. They have few sheep; and the wool, though of a staple sufficiently long, is not near so fine as that of England. Here are also elts, deer, hares, rabbits, squirrels, beavers, otters, monkies, minks, martens, racoons, fabbs, bears, wolves, which are only a kind of wild dogs, foxes, ounces, and a variety of other tame and wild quadrupedes, some of which are imported into Great Britain as foreign curiofities. But one of the most fingular animals, of this and the neighbouring countries, is the mole or moole deer, of which there are two forts; the common light grey moofe, which resembles the ordinary deer; these herd sometimes thirty together; and the large black moofe, whose body is about the fize of a bull; his neck refembles a stag's, and his flesh is extremely grateful. The horns, when full grown, are about four or five feet from the head to the tip, and have shoots or branches to each horn, which generally spread about fix feet. When this animal goes through a thicket, or under the boughs of a tree, he lays his horns back on his neck, to place them out of his way; and these prodigious horns are shed every year. This animal does not fpring or rife in going, like a deer; but a large one, in his common walk, has been feen to flep over a gate five feet high. When unharboured, he will run a course of twenty or thirty miles before he takes to a bay; but when chased, he generally takes to the water.

There is hardly any where greater plenty of fowls, as turkeys, geefe, partridges, ducks, widgeons, dappers, fwams, heathcocks, herons, ftorks, blackbirds, all forts of barn-door fowl, vaft flights of pigeons, which come and go at certain feafons of the year, cormorants, ravens, crows, &c. The reptiles are, rattle fnakes, frogs, and toads, which fwarm in the uncleared parts of these countries, where, with the owls, they make a most hideous noise in the summer evenings.

The feas round New England, as well as its rivers, abound with fifth, and even whales of feveral kinds, fuch as the whale-bone whale, the spermaceti-whale, which yields ambergris, the fin-backed whale, the scrag whale, and the hunch whale, of which they take great numbers, and send besides some ships every year to fifth for whales in Greenland. A terrible creature, called the whale-killer, from 20 to 30 feet

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long, with strong teeth and jaws, persecutes the whale in their feas; but, afraid of his monstrous strength, they feldon attack a full grown whale, or indeed a young one, but in companies of ten or twelve. At the mouth of the river Penob. foot, there is a mackarel filhery; they likewife his for cod in winter, which they dry in the frost.

POPULATION, INHABITANTS, AND ? There is not one FACE OF THE COUNTRY. | of our fettlements which can be compared, in the abundance of people, the number of confiderable and trading towns, and the manufactures that are carried on in them, to New-England. The most populous and flourishing parts of the mother country, hardly make a better appearance, than the cultivated parts of this province, which reach about 60 miles back. There are here many gentlemen of confiderable landed effaces, but the greatest part of the people is composed of a substantial yeamanry, who cultivate their own freeholds, without a dependance upon any but Providence, and their own industry. These freeholds generally pass to their children in the way of gavelkind: which keeps them from being almost ever able to nerge out of their original happy mediocrity. In no part of the world are the ordinary fort to independant, or policis more of the conveniences of life; they are used from their infancy, to the exercise of arms; and they have a militia, which for a militia is by no means contemptible. The population of the four provinces, of which New-England is comprized, is proportioned by Douglass, who seems to be well informed in this point, as follows,

Maffachulet's bay	200,000
的过去式和过去分词 医克拉克氏 医克拉克氏 医克拉克氏 医克拉克氏 医克拉克氏 医二甲基甲基二甲基甲基二甲基甲基二甲基甲基二甲基甲基二甲基二甲基二甲基二甲基二甲基	100,000
Rhode ifland	30,000
New Hampshire	24,000

But the number fince his time is so greatly increased, that according to the latest calculation, the four provinces contain 600,000 fouls, including a small number of Negroes and Indiana de come de la come de come de come de la come d

RELIGION. The church of England, in this part of Ams rica, is far from being in a flourishing condition; in fever places, the number of auditors do not amount to twelve per ions. In the year 1768, the four provinces contained upware of 700 religious affemblies; of which 36 only observed the forms of the church of England. Every particular fociet among them, is independent of all other ecclefiaftical jurifica tion; nor does there lie any appeal from their punishments censures. The ministers of Boston depend entirely on the ollar dia generout product

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generality of their hearers for support; a voluntary contribution being made for them, by the congregation, every time divine service is celebrated. It is not long fince they suffered any member of the church of England to have a share in the magistracy, or to be elected a member of the Commons, or House of Representatives. Their laws against quakers seem to have been very severe. To bring one in was a forfeiture of rool, to conceal one 40 s. an hour; to go to a quaker's meeting 10 s. to preach there 5 s. If a quaker was not an inhabitant, he was subject to banishment, and if he returned, death; but these and some other ecclesiaftical laws equally absord, are now either repealed, or greatly mitigated.

CHIEF TOWNS Bofton, the capital of New-England and of all the British empire in America, stands on a peninsula at the bottom of Massachuset's bay, about nine miles from its mouth; At the entrance of this bay are feveral rocks, which appear above water, and upwards of a dozen small islands. some of which are inhabited. There is but one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that fo narrow, that two thips can fearcely fail through abreast, but within the harbour there is room for 500 fail to lie at anchor, in a good depth of water. On one of the islands of the bay, stands Fort William, the most regular fortress in the British plantations. This castle is defended by 100 guns, twenty of which lie on a platform evel with the water, fo that it is fcarce possible for an enemy to pass the castle. To prevent surprize, they have a guard placed on one of the rocks, at two leagues distance, from whence they make fignals to the caftle, when any hips come near it. There is also a battery of guns at each end of the town. At the bottom of the bay is a noble pier, near 2000 feet in length; along which, on the north fide, extends a row of warehouses for the merchants, and to this pier thips of the reatest burthen may come and unload, without the help of outs. The greatest part of the town lies round the harbour, in the shape of a half moon; the country beyond it rifing radually, and affording a delightful prospect from the fea. The head of the pier joins the principal street of the town. high is like most of the others, spacious and well built, ofton contains as present about 18,000 inhabitants; 50 years they were more numerous. The furprifing increase of wbury port, Salem, Marblehead, Cape Ann, Plymouth, Dartmouth, and the ifland of Nantucket, hath checked the nowth and trade of the capital. The trade of Boston is wever, so very considerable, that in the year 1768, 1200 hil entered or cleared at the Cuftom-house there. thomas of our on the transfer of the Cambridge,

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combridge, in the fame province, four miles from Boston, has an university, containing two spacious colleges, called by the names of Harvard college, and Stoughton Hall, with a well furnished library. Let conside of a president, five fellows, a treasurer, three professors, four tutors, and a librarian. The college charter was first granted in 1650, and renewed in 1692, and is held under the colony seal.

The other towns in New-England, the chief of which have already been mentioned, are generally near, well built, and commodiously situated upon fine rivers, with capacious hard

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COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. The trade of New. England is great, as it supplies a large quantity of goods from within itself; but it is yet greater, as the people of this country are in a manner the carriers for all the colonies of North erica, and the West Indies, and even for some parts of Europe. If The commodities which the country yields, are principally, pig and barrairon, which is imported to Great stain duty-free, also masts and yards, pitch, tar, and turpentine for which they contract largely with the royal navy; pot and pearl alhes, flaves, tumber, boards; all forts of proviions, which they fend to the French and Dutch fugar islands and to Basbadoes, and the other British illes, as grain, biscuit, meal; beef; pork, butter, cheefe, apples, cyder, onions, mackarel, and cod fish dried. They likewise send thither cattle, horses, planks, hoops, shingles, pipe staves, oil, tallow, turpentine, bark, calf fkins and tobacco. Their peltry trade is not very confiderable. They have a most valuable fishery upon their coasts; in mackarel and cod, which employs wall numbers of their people, with the produce of which they trade to Spain, Italy, the Mediterranean, and West-Indies, to a confiderable amount. Their whale fishery has been already mentioned. The arts most necessary to subsistence are those, which the inhabitants of New-England have been at pains to cultivate of They manufacture coarfeglinen and woollen cloth for their own use; hats are made here, which in a claudefine way, find a good vent in all the other colonies. Sugar taking, distilling, paper making, and falti works, are upon the improving hand. The business of ship-building it one of the most considerable, which Boston or the other fee port towns in New-England carry on, m Ships are sometimes built here upon commission but frequently the merchant of New-England have them confirmed appen their own account; and loading them with the produce of the colony, naval flores, fish, and fish oil principally, they fend them out upon a trading royage to Spain, Portugal, or the Mediterranean; where,

where, having disposed of their cargo; they make what advanting they can by freight, until such time as they can sell the vessel herself to advantage, which they seldom fail to do in a reasonable time a smooth of the sellow of the sellow. The

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erranean; where, It was computed; that before the late unhappy differences well, the amount of English manufactures, and India goods fent into this colony from Great Britain; was not less at an average of three years; than 395,000 land begannous from the same were calculated at 370,500 land begannous.

HISTORY, AND GOVERNMENT ! New England is at prefent divided into the four provinces of New-Hampshire, Mafie fachulet's, Rhoderstand, and Connecticut. As early as roote ting James I while by eletters patent erected two companies with a power to lend colonies into these parts, then comprehended under the general name of Virginia, as all the north aft coaft of America was some time called. No fettlements however, were made in New-England, by virtue of this authority. The companies contented them felves with fending out a ship or two, to trade with the Indians for their furs. and to fifth upon their coaft. This continued to be the only fort of correspondence between Great Britain and this part America, till the year 1621. By sthis time the religious diffentions, by which England was torn to pieces, had become warm and furious. Laud perfecuted all forts of non-conformits with an unrelenting feverity, bil hofe men, on the other hand, were ready to submit to all the rigour of perfecution. ather than depart from their favourite tenets, and conform to the ceremonies of the church of England, which they confie dered as abuses of the most dangerous tendency. There was part of the world into which they would not fly, rather han be compelled to adopt the practices which prevailed in beir native country, and as they imagined endangered the ternal falvation of all who adhered to them. America opened m extensive field. There they might transport themselves, and establish whatever fort of religious policy they were inclined to. The defign, befides, had formething in it noble, nd admirably suited to the enterprising spirit of innovators in eligion. With this view, having purchased the territory, which was within the jurisdiction of the Plymouth company, and having obtained from the king the privilege of fettling is whatever way they had a mindy 150 persons embarked for New-England, and built a city, which, because they had ailed from Phymouth, they called by that name. Notwithlanding the feverity of the climate, the unwholesomeness of he air, and the difeases to which, after a long sea voyage. nd in a country, which was new to them, they were ex-

pofed ; notwithflanding the want of all for of conveniences, and leven of many of the necessaries of life, those who had conflictations fit to endure fuch hardships, not dispirited or broken by the death of their companions, and supported by of finding themselves beyond the seich of the spiritual arm, for themselves to cultivate this ungesteful country, and to take the best steps for the advancement of their infant colony, New adventurers, encouraged by their example, and finding shemielves for the fame resions, unealy at home, passed over into this land of religious and civil liberty. By the close of the year 1630, they had built four towns, Salem, Dor-challer, Charles Town, and Boston, which has since become charles Town, and Boston, which has since become aspital of New-England. But as necessity is the natural me of that active and frugal industry, which produce my thing great among mankind, fo an uninterrupted flow of prosperity and success, occasions those diffentions, which are are of human affairs, and often subvert the best founded out a thir or two, so trade with the Indiana throughildel

The inhabitants of New-England, who had fled from persecution, became in a short time strongly minted with this illiberal vice, and were eager to introduce all uniformity in pligion, among all who entered their territories. The mind of men were not in this age fuperior to many prejudices; they had not that open and generous way of thinking, which at prefent diffinguishes the natives of Great Britain; and the octrine of universal toleration, which, to the honour of the first settlers in America, began to appear among them, had few abetters, and many opponents. In all perfusions the ots are perfecutors; the men of a cool and reafortable piets are favourers of toleration a because the former fort of men not taking the pains to be acquainted with the grounds of their advertaries tenets, conceive them to be for abfurd and montitons; that no man of fends can give into them in good carriefs. For which reason they are convinced, that some blique bad motive induces them to presend to the belief of such destrines, and to the maintaining of them with obstinacy. This is a very general principle in all religious differences frone of all perfocution. It was not the general idea of the age, that men might live comfortably to gether in the same society, without maintaining the same religious opinions, and wherever these were at variance, the embers of different feets kept at a diffance from each other and chablified feparate governments. Hence feveral flips, torn from the original government of New-England, by religious violence, planted themselves in a new foil, and spread

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mer the country. Such was that of New-Hampshire, which continues to this day a separate jurisdiction; such too was that of Rhode Island, whose inhabitants were driven out from the Massachuset colony (for that is the name by which the porting the freedom of religious fentiment, and mainmining that the civil magistrate had no right over the speculafive opinions of mankind. These liberal men founded a city. called Providence, which they governed by their own principles; and flich'is the connection between justness of fentiment, and external prosperity, that the government of Rhode Island, is extremely populous and flourishing. Another ony driven out by the fame perfecuting fpirit, fettled on the river Connecticut, and received frequent reinforcements from England, of such as were diffatished either with the eligious or civil government of that country.

rica indeed was now become the main resource of all dicontained and enterprizing spirits, and such were the number which embarked for it from England, that in 1637 a proclamation was published, prohibiting any person from ment. For want of this license, it is faid, that Oliver Crons-Mr. Hampden, and others of that party, were detained going into New-England, after being a-thipboard for sary Assect

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These sour provinces, though always consederates for their juildictions. They were all of them by their charters originally free, and in a great measure independant of Great Briam. The inhabitants had the choice of their own magistrates, the governor, the council, the affembly, and the power of making such laws, as they thought proper, without sending Their laws, however, were not to be opposite to those of Great Britain: Poward the latter end of the reign of Charles II. the Musiachuser's colony was accused of violating their charter, and by a judgment in the King's-Bench of Kngland, was deprived of it. From that time to the Revolution, they mined without any charter. Soon after that period, they ch inferior to the extensive privilege of the former. The pointment of a governor, lieutenant-governor, fecretary, dall the officers of the admiralty, is vested in the crown; power of the militra is wholly in the hands of the governor, captain-general; all judges, justices, and sheriffs, to whom he execution of the law is entrufted, are nominated by the governor.

governor, with the advice of the council; the governor has a negative on the choice of counsellors, peremptory, and unlimited; and he is not obliged to give a reason for what he does in this particular, or restrained to any number authentic others, are to be transmitted to the court of England, for the royal approbation; but if the laws of this colony are not repealed within three years after they are prefented they are not repealable by the crown after than time in that no laws, ordinances, election of magnificates, or acts of government whatleever, are valid, without the governor's content in writing; and appeals for lums above 3001, are admitted to the king and council. Notwithstanding, these restraints, the people have still a great share of power or this colony; for they not, only choose the assembly, but this assembly, with the governor's concurrence, choose the council, relembling our house of lords, and the governor depends upon the allembly for his annual support; which has sometimes tempted the governor of this province to give up the prerogative of the broclamation, was To the Massachuset's government is united the antient co-

By the laws of this province no person can be arrested. there are any means of fatisfaction; nor imprisoned, unless there be a concealment of effects. Adultery is death to both parties.

New-Hampshire is still more under the influence of Great Britain. The council itself is appointed by the crown, and

in other respects it agrees with the former,

The colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Idand, have pre-ferved their antient charters, and enjoy the Jame privilega which the Massachusets did formation which the Mallachulets did formerly as 2011

There were originally three forts of governments established by the English on the continent of America, viz. roya governments, charter governments, and proprietary govern

A royal government is properly to called, because the colony is immediately dependent on the crown; and the king remains fovereign of the colony; he appoints the governor, council, and officers of state, and the people only elect the representatives, as in England; such are the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, Virginia, New-Hampshire, New York, New-Jersey, and both Carolinas, Georgia, East and West-Florida, the West-India islands, and that of St. John's A charter government is so called, because the company

incorporated by the king's charter, were in a manner velte Ceorernor,

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with fovereign authority, to establish what fort of government they thought fit; and these charter governments have generally transferred their authority to the people; for in such governments, or rather corporations, the freemen do not only choose their representatives, but annually choose their governor, council and magistrates, and make laws, without the concurrence, and even without the knowledge of the king; and are under no other restraint than this, that they enact no laws contrary to the laws of England; if they do, their charters are liable to be forfeited. Such, as we have already observed, are the governments of Rhode Island, and Connecticut, in New-England, and such was that of the Massachuset's formerly, but it appears now to be a mixture of both. Such likewise was the two Carolinas.

The third kind of government is the proprietary, properly to called, because the proprietor is invested with sovereign authority: he appoints the governor, council, and magistrates, and the representatives are summoned in his name, and by their advice he enacts laws, without the concurrence of the crown; but, by a late statute, the proprietor must have the king's consent in the appointing a governor, when he does not reside in the plantation in person, and of a deputy governor, when he does. And all the governors of the plantations are liable to be called to an account for their administration, by the court of King's Bench. The only proprietary governments now remaining, are those of Pensylvania and Maryland,

NEW YORK.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Length 300 } between { 40 and 46 north latitude. 72 and 76 west longitude.

Boundaries.] TEW YORK is bounded on the fouth and fouth-west, by Hudson's and Delaware rivers, which divide it from New Jersey and Pensilvania; on the east and north-east, by New England and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the north-west, by Canada.

This province, including the Island of New York, Long-Island, and Statin-Island, is divided into the ten following counties:

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Counties.	Chief Towns.		
New York	} NEW YORK {40-40 N. lat. 74-00 W. lon		
Albany	- Albany		
Ulster — — —	} None		
Duchess — —			
Orange — —	- Orange		
West-Chester -	- West-Chester		
King's — —	- None		
Queen's — —	— Jamaica		
Suffolk — —	- Southampton		
Richmond — —	- Richmond,		

Mohawk; the former abounds with excellent harbours, and is well stored with great variety of fish: on this the cities of New York and Albany are situated. On the Mohawk is a large cataract, called the Cohoes, the water of which is said to fall 70 feet perpendicular, where the river is a quarter of a mile in breadth.

CAPES.] These are Cape May, on the east entrance of Delaware river; Sandy-Hook, near the entrance of Raritan river; and Montock Point, at the east end of Long-Island.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] This province, lying to the fouth of New England, enjoys a more happy temperature of climate. The air is very healthy, and agrees well with all conftitutions. The face of the country, refembling that of our other colonies in America, is low, flat, and marshy towards the sea. As you recede from the coast, the eye is entertained with the gradual swelling of hills, which become large in proportion as you advance into the country. The soil is extremely fertile, producing wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, flax, and fruits in great abundance and persection. The timber is much the same with that of New England. A great deal of iron is found here.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.] The Swedes and Dutch were the first Europeans who formed settlements on this part of the American coast. The tract claimed by the two nations, extended from the 38th to the 41st degree of latitude, and was called the New Netherlands. It continued in their hands till the time of Charles II. who obtained it from them by right of conquest in 1664, and it was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, 1667. The New Netherlands were not long in our possession, before they were divided into different provinces. New York took that name from the king's brother, James, duke of York, to whom the king granted

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granted it, with full powers of government, by letters patent, dated March 20, 1664. On James's accession to the throne, the right to New York became vested in the crown, since which time it has been a royal government. The king appoints the governor and council; and the people, once in seven years, elect their representatives to serve in general assembly. These three branches of the legislature (answering to those of Great Britain) have power to make any laws not repugnant to those of England; but, in order to their being valid, the royal assent to them must first be obtained.

CITIES, POPULATION, COMMERCE, ? The city of New York stands on the RELIGION AND LEARNING. fouth-west end of York-Island, which is twelve miles long, and near three in breadth, extremely well fituated for trade, at the mouth of Hudson's river, where it is three miles broad, and proves a noble conveyance from Albany and many other inland towns towards Canada and the lakes. This city is in length above a mile, and its mean breadth a quarter of a mile. The city and harbour are defended by a fort and battery: in the front is a spacious mansion house for the use of the governor. Many of the houses are very elegant; and the city, though irregularly built, affords a fine prospect. The greatest part of the inhabitants, who are computed at 12 or 15,000, are descended from the Dutch families who remained here after the furrender of the New Netherlands to the English, and the whole province is supposed to contain between 80 and 100,000. The better fort are rich and hospitable, the lower ranks are easy in their circumstances; and both are endowed with a generous and liberal turn of mind, which renders their fociety and convertation more agreeable than in most countries either of Europe or America.

The commerce of this province does not materially differ from that of New England. The commodities in which they trade are wheat, flour, barley, oats, beef, and other kinds of animal food. Their markets are the same with those which the New Englanders use; and they have a share in the logwood trade, and that which is carried on with the Spanish and French plantations. They take almost the same fort of commodities from England with the inhabitants of Boston. At an average of three years, their exports are said to amount to 526,000 l. and their imports from Great Britain to 531,000 l.

All religious denominations, except Jews and Papists, enjoy equal privileges here, as there is no established church, unless the eighth article of the capitulation, made on the surrender of the place ("The Dutch shall enjoy the liberty of their con"sciences in divine worship and church discipline") may be

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termed an establishment. Judaism is tolerated, but popery is not. The inhabitants of the province confut chiefly of Dutch, English, and Scots presbyterians, German Calvinists, Luthe. rans, quakers, baptifts, &c. who have their respective house of worship. The Dutch presbyterians being in subordination to the Classis of Amsterdam, send all their youth, who are intended for the ministry, to Holland for ordination, as the episcopalians do theirs to England. The English presbyte. rians are on the model of the church of Scotland*.

A college was erected in New York, by act of parliament, about the year 1755; but as the affembly was at that time divided into parties, it was formed on a contracted plan, and has for that reason never met with the encouragement which might naturally be expected for a public feminary in fo populous a city. It contains at present about twenty students.

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles. Degrees. 39 and 43 north latitude. Length 160 between 74 and 76 west longitude.

TEW JERSEY is bounded on the BOUNDARIES. west and fouth-west, by Delaware river and Bay; on the fouth-east and east, by the Atlantic Ocean; and by the Sound, which separates Staten Island from the continent, and Hudson's river, on the north.

Divisions.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
THUS TOM AN	Middlefex	Perth-Amboy and New-Brunswick
East Division	Monmouth 7	None
contains	Effex	Elizabeth and Newark
CONTRAINS	Somerfet	None.
Call Bond W AL	Bergen	C Bergen.
in thing roughly	Burlington 7	CD. W. T. T. B. J. 40-0 IV. IAL.
tacow silety as	Gloucester	Glouceffer 175-0 W. lon.
COLOR OF THE	Salem	Salem in arching a well of
Wef division	Cumberland !	Hopewell to have short how
contains	Cape May	None To provide a la como
	Hunterdon	Trenton
Rose monoc	Morris	Morris
A ARROGILA OF 1	Suffex	和国际教育中央的基础的特别的特别的特别的特别,一定的文化主义这个位于全部,但这些人们不会不少
Coop, 117 of m	Articological Control	None.

Ta the year 1770	, the number of	places for public	worthip in the city	of No
York stood as fellows Dutch presbyterians	AND THE RESERVE	swarft un mi	privileges he	2160
English ditto -	to shari y Mor	Baptifts Moraviana	whith article o	
Scoreh ditto	en and color	German Calvi	nins	2. 50.54 1.0 12
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RIVERS.] These are Delaware, Raritan, and Passaick, on the latter of which is a remarkable cataract; the height of the rock from which the water falls is said to be about 70 feet perpendicular, and the river there 80 yards broad.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. The climate is much the same with that of New York; the soil is various, at least one sourch part of the province is barren sandy land, producing pines and cedars; the other parts in general are good, and produce wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, &c. in great per-

fection.

HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, POPULA- New Jersey is part RELIGION, AND LEARNING. of land, which we have observed was given by king Charles II, to his brother, James duke of York: he fold it, for a valuable confideration, to lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, (from whom it received its present name, because Sir George had, as the family still have, estates in the island of Jersey) and they again to others, who in the year 1702 made a furrender of the powers of government to queen Anne, which she accepted: fince that time it has been a royal government. By an account published in 1765, the number of inhabitants appears to have been about 100,000. Perth-Amboy and Burlington are the feats of government; the governor generally relides in the latter, which is pleasantly fituated on the fine river Delaware, within 20 miles of Philadelphia. The former is as good a port as most on the continent; and the harbour is safe, and capacious enough to contain many large ships. This province has no foreign trade worth mentioning, owing to its vicinity to the large trading cities of New York and Philadelphia, by which it is supplied with merchandizes of all kinds, and makes returns to them in lumber, wheat, flour, &c. Bergen county is a very valuable copper mine.

RELIGION AND LEARNING.] The state of religion bere may be seen by the following list of the houses for public worship throughout the province, which was made in 1765

by a member of the council for the province *.

Learning has of late been greatly encouraged in this province. A college was established at the town of Princeton, by governor Belcher in 1746, and has a power of conferring

English and Scotch presbyterians	57 Mor 39 Sepa	avians —	当出。
Dutch prefbyterians — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	21 Rog	ercons —	
Lutherane	B b 3	Marei ii	In all 172 degrees

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degrees as Oxford or Cambridge. There are generally between 80 and 100 students here, who come from all parts of the continent, some even from the extremities of it.

PENSYLVANIA.

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Miles. Miles asion Degrees. and clearly

Breadth 240} between { 74 and 81 W. longitude. 74 and 81 W. longitude.

BOUNDARIES.] BOUNDED by the country of the Iroquois, or five nations, on the north; by Delaware river, which divides it from the Jerseys, on the east; and by Maryland, on the fouth and west, and contains the following counties.

Chief Towns. Counties. N. lat. 40. Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, W. Ion. 75-20. Chefter and san i smit ted Chefter . Newtown and good in both de Bucks Reading of loco on suod in Berks and Buch Northampton Eafton lots of government; this Lancafter line long & doises . Lancafter York adsisted the colingo with York Cumberland -Carlifle Besides the above, there are the three following Counties, wo the rounding the Chief Towns, Newcastle? Newcastle Dover Kent and on Delaware Suffex is Jun and and Lewes, anguitas and a

which form in some measure a distinct government, having an affembly of their own, though the fame governor with the

province of Penfylvania.

RIVERS. The rivers are Delaware, which is navigable for veffels of one fort or other, more than 200, miles above Philadelphia. Sufquehanna, and Schuylkill, are also navigable a confiderable way up the country. These rivers, with the numerous bays and creeks, in Delaware bay, capable of containing the largest sleets, render this province admirably fuited to carry on an inland and foreign trade.

CLIMATE, AIR, SOIL, AND The face of the country, FACE OF THE COUNTRY. S air, foil, and produce, do not materially differ from that of New-York. If there be any difference, it is in favour of this province. The air is **fweet** mont rably breez our p wood

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weet and clear. The winters continue from December till March, and are so extremely cold and severe, that the river Delaware, though very broad, is often frozen over. months of July, August, and September, are almost intolerably hot, but the country is refreshed by frequent cold breezes. It may be remarked in general, that in all parts of our plantations from New-York to the fouthern extremity, the woods are full of wild vines of three or four species, all different from those we have in Europe. But, whether from some fault in their nature, or in the climate, or the soil where they grow, or what is much more probable, from a fault in the planters, they have yet produced no wine that deserves to be mentioned, though the Indians from them make a fort of wine, with which they regale themselves. It may also be observed of the timber of these colonies, that towards the both it is not so good for shipping, as that of the more northern provinces. The further fouthward you go, the timber becomes less compact, and rives easily; which property, as it renders it, less serviceable for ships, makes it more useful for flaves.

HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, SET-This country, under the name of the New TOWNS, AND COMMERCE. Netherlands, was originally possessed by the Dutch and Swedes. When these nations, however, were expelled from New-York, by the English, admiral Pen, who, in conjunction with Venables, had conquered the island of Jamaica, being well with Charles II. obtained a promise of a grant of this country from that monarch. Upon the admiral's death, his fon, the celebrated quaker, availed himself of this promise, and after much court follicitation, obtained the performance of it. Though as an author and a divine, Mr. Pen be little known, but to those of his own persuasion, his reputation in a character no less respectable, is universal among all civilized nations. circumstances of the times engaged vast numbers to follow him into his new fettlement, to avoid the perfecutions, to which the quakers, like other fectaries, were then exposed, but it was to his own wisdom and ability, that they are indebted for that charter of privileges, which has put this colony on so respectable a footing. Civil and religious liberty in the utmost latitude, was laid down by that great man, as the great and only foundation of all his institutions. Christians of all denominations might not only live unmolested, but have a share in the government of the colony *. Bb 4

At present the church of England is but barely tolerated here,

can be made but by the confent of the inhabitants. Even matters of benevolence, to which the laws of few nations have extended, were by Pen subjected to regulations. The affairs of widows and orphans were to be inquired into by a court constituted for that purpose, The causes between man and man were not to be subjected to the delay and chicanery of the law, but decided by wife and honest arbitrators. His benevolence and generofity extended also to the Indian nations: instead of immediately taking advantage of his patent, he purchased of these people the lands he had obtained by his grant, judging that the original property, and eldest right, was vested in them. William Pen, in short, had he been a native of Greece, would have had his flatue placed next to that of Solon and Lycurgus. His laws, founded on the folid basis of equity, still maintain their force; and as a proof of their effects, it is only necessary to mention that land is now granted at twelve pounds an hundred acres, with a quit-rent of four shillings reserved, whereas the terms on which it was formerly granted where at twenty pound the thousand acres, with one shilling quit-rent for every hundred. Near Philadelphia, land rents at twenty shillings the acre, and even at several miles distance from that city, sells at twenty years purchase,

In some years, more people have transported themselves into Penfylvania, than into all the other fettlements together. In fhort, this province has increased so greatly from the time of its first establishment, that the number of inhabitants in the whole province, is computed at 350,000. Upon the principal rivers fettlements are made, and the country cultivated 150 miles above Philadelphia. The people are hardy, industrious, and most of them substantial, though but few of the landed people can be confidered as rich; but they are all well lodged, well fed, and, for their condition, well clad; and this at the more easy rate, as the inferior people manufacture most of

their own wear, both linens and woollens.

This province contains many very considerable towns, such as German town, Chefter, Oxford, Radnor, all which, in any other colony, would deferve being taken notice of more particularly. But here the city of Philadelphia, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, beautiful beyond any city of America, and in regularity unequalled by any in Europe, totally eclipses the rest, and deserves all our attention. It was built after the plan of the famous Pen, the founder and legiflator of this colony. It is fituated 100 miles from the fea, between two navigable rivers, the Delaware, where it is above a mile in breadth on the north, and the Schuylkill, on the fouth, which it unites as it were, by running in a line of two miles

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miles between them. The whole town, when the original plan can be fully executed, is in this manner; every quarter. of the city forms a fquare of eight acres, and almost in the center of it, is a square of ten acres, surrounded by the townhouse, and other public buildings. The High Street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole breadth of the town : parellel mit run nineteen other streets, which are crossed by eight more at right angles, all of them 30 feet wide, and communicating with canals, from the two rivers, which add not only to the beauty, but to the wholesomeness of the city. According to the original plan, every man in possession of 1000 acres in the province, had his house either in one of the fronts, facing the rivers, or in the High Street, running from the middle of one front, to the middle of the other. Every owner of 5000 acres, besides the above-mentioned privilege, was entitled to have an acre of ground in the front of his house, and all others might have half an acre for gardens and court yards. The proprietor's feat, which is the usual place of the governor's residence, and is about a mile above the fown, is the first private building both for magnificence and situation in all British America. The barracks for the king's troops, the market and other public buildings, are proportionably grand. The quays are spacious and fine, the principal quay is 200 feet wide, and to this a vellel of 500 tune may lay her broadfide, though above 100 miles from the

There are in this city a great number of very wealthy merchants; which is no way surprizing, when we consider the great trade which it carries on with the English, Spanish, French and Dutch colonies in America; with the Azores, the Canaries, and the Madeira islands; with Great Britain and Ireland; with Spain, Portugal and Holland. Besides the Indian trade, and the quantity of grain, provisions, and all kinds of the produce of this province, which is brought down the rivers upon which this city is so commodiously situated, the Germans, who are settled in the interior parts of this province, employ several hundred waggons, drawn each by sour horses, in bringing the product of their farms to this market. In the year 1749, 303 vessels entered inwards at this port, and 201 cleared outwards.

The commodities exported from Great Britain into Pensylvania, at an average of three years, amount to the value of 611,0001. Those exported to Great Britain and other markets, besides timber, ships built for sale, copper ore, and iron in pigs and bars, consist of grain, flour, and many forts of

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animal food; and at an average of three years, are calculated

at 705,500 l.

There is a flourishing academy established at Philadelphia, which has been greatly encouraged by contributions from England, and Scotland, and which bids fair to become a bright feminary of learning.

MARYLAND.

icours, but to the a belieforcest SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Short salt Miles. Degrees and promite Length 140 } between { 75 and 80 W. longitude.

Breadth 135 } between { 37 and 40 N. latitude.

Boundaries. BOUNDED by Pensylvania, on the north; by another part of Pensylvania, and the Atlantic ocean, on the east; by Virginia, on the fouth; and by the Apalachian mountains, on the west.

Maryland is divided into two parts by the bay of Chesapeak,

viz. 1. The eaftern; and 2. The western division.

Divisions.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
. indian ada land	(Worcefter	Princes Anne
	Somerfet -	I Snow Hill
The east division	Dorfet —	Dorfet, or Dorchefter
contains the	Talbot	√ Oxford
counties of	Cecil -	
f very wealthy	Queen Anne's	Queen's Town
rebileor ow as	Kent	Chefter,
spille, Spanish.	(St. Mary's county	(St. Mary's
th the Arone.	Charles county -	Briftol
Corne Reissin	Prince George county	Mafterkout
The west division	Calvert county -	Abington
contains	Arundel county -	ANNAPOLIS, W.lon,
HS OWER SECONAL	agil Bushers and Astronomic	76-50. N. lat. 39.
thomas sustained a	Baltimore county	Raltimore.
diough thousing,	Frederic county -	and the stoop of each of the
- commission and a second	Caronic County	the second of the second of the

RIVERS. J This country is indented with a vast number of azvigable creeks and rivers. The chief are Patowmac, Pocomoac, Patuxent, Cheptonk, Severn and Sassafras.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, In these particulars this pro-AIR, SOIL AND PRODUCE. I vince has nothing particular by which it may be distinguished from those already described, The hills in the inland country are of so easy ascent, that they rather feem an artificial than a natural production. vast number of rivers diffuses fertility through the soil, which is admirably adapted to the rearing of tobacco, which is the **staple** Raple grain tobac Co

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to th requ faple commodity of that country, hemp, Indian corn and grain, which they now begin to cultivate in preference to tobacco.

COMMERCE.] The commerce of Maryland depends on the same principles with that of Virginia, and is so closely connected with it, that any separation of them would rather confuse than edify. It will be confidered therefore under that head.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. It feems as if all the provinces of North America were planted from motives of religion. Maryland, like those we have formerly described, owes its settlement to religious considerations. As they however were peopled by protestants, and even sectaries, Maryland was originally planted by Roman-catholics. This feet, towards the close of Charles I.'s reign, was the object of great hatred with the bulk of the English nation; the laws in force against the Roman-catholics, were executed with the utmost severity. This in part arose from an opinion, perhaps not without some foundation, that the court was too favourably disposed towards this form of religion. It is certain, that many marks of favour were conferred on Roman-catholic's. Lord Baltimore was one of the most eminent, one in greatest favour with the court, and on that account most odious to the generality of Englishmen. This nobleman, in 1632, obtained a grant from Charles of that country, which formerly was confidered as a part of Virginia, but was now called Maryland, in honour of queen Henrietta Mary, daughter to Henry IV. and spouse to king Charles, The year following about 200 popish families, some of considerable distinction, embarked with lord Baltimore, to enter into possession of this new territory. These settlers, who had that liberality and good breeding, which diffinguishes gentlemen of every religion, bought their lands at an eafy price from the native Indians; they even lived with them for some time in the same city; and the same harmony continued to subsist between the two nations, until the Indians were imposed on by the malicious infinuations of some planters in Virginia, who envied the prosperity of this popish colony, and inflamed the Indians against them by ill-grounded reports. but fuch as were fufficient to ftir up the refentment of men naturally jealous, and who from experience had reason to be o. The colony, however, was not wanting to its own fafety on this occasion. Though they continued their friendly intercourse with the natives, they took care to erect a fort, and to use every other precaution for their defence against sudden hostilities; the defeat of this attempt gave a new spring to the activity of this plantation: which was likewise receiving frequent reinforcements from England of those who found themselves

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themselves in danger by the approaching revolution. But during the protectorship of Cromwell, overy thing was overturned in Maryland. Baltimore was ungenerously deprived of his rights, and a new governor, appointed by the protector, fabilitated in his room. At the restoration, however, the perty of this province reverted to its natural poffessor. Baldimore was reinstated in his rights, and fully discovered how well he deserved to be so. He established a perfect toleration in all religious matters: the colony encreased and flourished, and differences of all denominations, allured by the prospect of gain, flocked into Maryland, The tyrannical government of ames II. which without difcernment of friends or enemies, but with the fury of a mad-dog, inapped at every thing before it, again deprived this noble family of their possession, acquired royal bounty, and improved by much care and expence. At the revolution, however, lord Baltimore was again restored so all the profits of the government, though not to the right Roman catholic. But fince the family have changed their eligion, they have obtained the power as well as the interest. At present but a small part of it belongs to that family. The government of this country exactly refembles that in Virginia, toopt that the governor is appointed by the proprietors, and only confirmed by the crown. The customs too are referred o the crown, and the officers belonging to them are indepenof the government of the province. So far is Maryland from being at prefent a popish government, that the protestants, by far more numerous, have excluded them from all offices of truft and power. They have even adopted the penal laws of England against them. The church of England is by law established here, and the elergy are paid in tobacco: a tax for this purpose is annually levied, and every male white perfon above the age of 16 is obliged to pay 40 lb. of tobacco for if he raifes no tobacco, he must take an oath that he ses not, and pay the value in cash;) differing clergy are not exempted.

VIRGINIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles,
Length 750 between { 75 and 90 W. longitude.
Breadth 240 } between { 36 and 40 N. latitude.

thomistres.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by the river Patowmas, which divides it from Maryland, on the north-east; by the Atlantic ocean, on the east; by Carolina, on the fouth; and by the river Missisppi, on the west.

BRITISH AMERICA.

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It may be divided into four parts, viz. The north: The middle: The fouth: And, the eastern division.

	Parishes.
1. Northumberland	(Wincomoea
2. Lancashire	Christ-Church
3. Weftmoreland	ในปี โรกอฟ์) ซึกา
4. Richmond	The same of the same
	St. Paul's.
	[Parnham
7. Middlefex	Christ-Church
	Abingdon
	Stration 10/1
10 King William county	St. Joha's
I New Kent	St. Peter's
	Elizabet
	Denby
	York
Prince Anne country	Lynhaven.
15. Princels Ande County	(Elizabeth
Norfork county	Chutakek
17. Namamund county —	
18. The or wight county	Newport
19. Surry county	Southwark
20. Prince George county	Wyanoke
	Westover
	Bristol
23. James county	James Town
with and out as channel !	WILLIAMS-
de les ceases, and the air	BURG, 37-15
Abelian of rederion by	LN. 76-50 W.
The second Lab beautiful	THE LAND WILLIAM
A. Acomac county	Acomac
	The same of the
WATER THE STREET STREET	To be be beginned

Maryland, you pass a streight between two points of land, called the Capes of Virginia, which opens a passage into the bay of Chesapeak, one of the largest and safest in the whole world; for it enters the country near 300 miles from the south to the north, is about 18 miles broad for a considerable way, and seven where it is narrowest, the waters in most place being nine fathoms deep. This bay, through its whole extent, receives a vast number of navigable rivers from the sides of both Maryland and Virginia. From the latter, besides others of less note, it receives James River, York River, the Rappahannock, and the Patowmac; these are not only navigable for large ships into the heart of the country, but have so many creeks, and receive such a number of smaller navigable rivers, that Virginia is without all manner of doubt the country of

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eprived of protector, vever, the for. Balvered how toleration lourished, rospect of rnment of enemies, ing before acquired expence. n restored the right erred on a ged their e intereft. ly. The Virginia, tors, and e referved indepen-Maryland otestants, all offices enal laws is by law a tax hite per-

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the world of the most convenient navigation. It has been observed, and the observation is not exaggerated, that every

planter has a river at his door.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. The whole face of this country is to extremely low towards the fea, that you are very near the shore, before you can discover land from the mast-head, The lofty trees, which cover the foil, gradually rife as it were from the ocean, and afford an enchanting prospect. You travel 100 miles into the country, without meeting with a hill, which is nothing uncommon on this extensive coast of North America.

AIR AND CLIMATE. In fummer the heats here are exceffive, tho' not without refreshing breezes from the sea. weather is changeable, and the changes fudden and violent. Their winter frosts come on with the least warning. To a warm day, there fometimes succeeds such an intense cold in

the evening as to freeze over the largest rivers.

The air and feasons here depend very much upon the wind, as to heat and cold, dryness and moisture. In winter they have a fine clear air, and dry, which renders it very pleafant, Their spring is about a month earlier than in England; in April they have frequent rains; in May and June, the heat increases, and the summer is much like ours, being refreshed with gentle breezes from the fea, that rife about nine o'clock, and decrease and increase as the fun rises or falls. In July and August these breezes cease, and the air becomes stagnant, and violently hot; in September the weather generally changes, when they have heavy and frequent rains, which occasion all the train of diseases incident to a moist climate, particularly agues, and intermitting fevers. They have frequent thunder

and lightning, but it rarely does any mischief.

Soil and PRODUCE.] Towards the sea-shore, and the banks of the rivers, the foil of Virginia confifts of a dark rich mould, which, without manure, returns plentifully whatever is committed to it. At a distance from the water there is a lightness and fandiness in the soil, which however is of a generous nature, and helped by a kindly fun, yields corn and

pobacco extremely well.

From what has been faid of the foil and climate, it is easy to infer the variety and perfection of the vegetable productions of this country. The forests are covered with all forts of lofty trees; and no underwood or brushes grow beneath; 10 that people travel with eafe through the forests on horseback, under a fine shade, to defend them from the fun; the plains are enamelled with flowers and flowering shrubs of the richest colours, and most fragrant scent. Silk grows spontaneous in

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it is eafy oductions forts of neath; fo orfeback, the plains the richeft aneous in many many places, the fibres of which are as strong as hemp. Medicinal herbs and roots, particularly the snake root, and the ginseng of the Chinese, are here in great plenty. There is no sort of grain but might be cultivated to advantage. The inhabitants however are so engrossed with the culture of the tobacco plant, that they think, if corn sufficient for their support can be reared, they do enough in this way. But flax and hemp are produced not only for their own consumption, but for export, though not in such quantities as they might be expected from the nature of the soil, admirably fitted for producing this commodity.

ANIMALS.] We shall here observe, that there were neither horses, cows, sheep, nor hogs in America, before they were carried thither by the Europeans; but now they are multiplied so extremely that many of them, particularly in Virginia, and the fouthern colonies, run wild. Beef and pork is fold here from one penny to twopence a pound; their fattest pullets at fixpence a-piece; chickens, at three or four shillings a dozen; geese, at ten pence; and turkeys, at eighteen pence a-piece. But fifb, and wild fowl, are still cheaper in the season, and deer are sold from five to ten shillings a-piece. This estimate may serve for the other American colonies, where provisions are equally plentiful and cheap, and in some fill lower. Befides the animals transported from Europe. those natural to the country are deer, of which there are great numbers, a fort of panther or tyger, bears, wolves, foxes, and racoons. Here is likewise that singular animal, called the Opossum, which seems to be the wood-rat mentioned by Charlevoix, in his history of Canada. It is about the fize of a cat, and besides the belly common to it with other animals. it has another peculiar to itself, and which hangs beneath the former. This belly has a large aperture, towards the hinder legs, which discovers a large number of teats on the usual part of the common belly. Upon these, when the semale of this creature conceives, the young are formed, and there they hang like fruit upon the stalk, until they grow in bulk and weight to their appointed fize; then they drop off, and are received into the false belly, from which they go out at pleasure, and in which they take refuge when any danger threatens them. In Virginia there are all forts of tame and wild fowl; They have the nightingale, called from the country, whose plumage is crimson and blue; the mocking bird, thought to excel all others in his own note, and including that of every one; the humming bird, the smallest of all the winged creation, and by far the most beautiful, all arrayed in scarlet, green and gold. It sips the dew from the flowers,

which is all its nourishment, and is too delicate to be brought

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HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, POPULA- 1. This is the first TION, TOWNS, AND COMMERCE. I country which the English planted in America. We derived our right, not only to this, but to all our other settlements, as has been already observed, from the discovery of Sebastian Cabot, who, in 1497, first made the northern continent of America, in the service of Henry VII. of England. No attempts, however, were made to fettle it, till the reign of queen Elizabeth. It was then that Sir Walter Raleigh, the most extraordinary genius of the age in which he lived, perhaps in any age, applied to court, and got together a company which was composed of feveral persons of distinction and several eminent merchants. who agreed to open a trade and fettle a colony in that part of the world, which, in honour of queen Elizabeth, he called Virginia. Towards the close of the fixteenth century, several attempts were made for fettling this colony before any proved successful. The three first companies who failed into Virginia perished through hunger and diseases, or were cut off by the Indians. The fourth was reduced almost to the same situation; and, being dwindled to a feeble remainder, had fet fail for England, in despair of living in such an uncultivated country, inhabited by such hostile and warlike savages. But in the mouth of Chesapeak bay, they were met by lord Dela-war, with a squadron loaded with provisions, and with every thing necessary for their relief and defence. At his persuasion they returned thy his advice, his prudence, and winning bethey returned 1 by his advice, his prindence, and winning behaviour, the government of the colony was fettled within itself, and put on a respectable footing with regard to its enemies. This nobleman, who had accepted the government of the unpromising province of Virginia from the noblest motives, was compelled, by the decayed state of his health, to return into England. He lest behind him, however, his son, as deputy, with Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Summers, the honeurable George Piercy, and Mr. Newport, for his council-By them, James-Town, the first town built by the English in the new world, was erected. The colony continued to Sourish, and the true fources of its wealth began to be discovered and improved. The first settlers, like those of Maryland, were generally persons of consideration and distinction. It remained a steady ally to the royal party during the troubles of Great Britain. Many of the Cavaliers, in danger a home, took resuge here; and under the government of Sir William Berkley, held out for the crown, until the parliament, rather by ftratagem than force, reduced them, After

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he parlia-After Reftoration, there is nothing very interesting in the history of this province. Soon after this time, a young gentleman, named Bacon, a lawyer, availing himself of some discontents in the colony, on account of restraints on trade, became very popular, and fet every thing in confusion. His natural death, however, restored peace and unanimity; and the inhabitants

of Virginia ceased to destroy themselves.

The government of this province was not at first adapted to the principles of the English constitution, and to the enjoyment of that liberty to which a subject of Great-Britain thinks him elf entitled in every part of the globe. It was governed by governor and council, appointed by the king of Great-Britain. As the inhabitants encreased, the inconveniency of this form became more grievous; and a new branch was added to the constitution, by which the people, who had formerly no confideration, were allowed to elect their representatives from each county, into which this country is divided, with privileges resembling those of the representatives of the commons of England. Thus two houses, the upper and lower house of assembly, were formed. The upper house, which was before called the council, remained on its former footing; its members are appointed, during pleasure, by the crown; they are stilled Honourable, and answer in some measure to the house of peers in the British constitution. The lower house is the guardian of the peoples liberties. And thus, with a governor representing the king, an upper and lower house of affembly, this government bears a striking resemblance to our own. When any bill has passed the two houses, it comes before the governor, who gives his affent or negative as he thinks proper. It now acquires the force of a law, until it be transmitted to England; and his majesty's pleasure known on that subject. The upper house of assembly acts not only as a part of the legislature, but also as a privy-council to the governor, without whose concurrence he can do nothing of moment: it sometimes acts as a court of Chancery.

The number of white people in Virginia, which is daily encreasing, is supposed to amount to above 100,000. negroes, of whom some thousands are annually imported into Virginia and Maryland, are at least as many; they thrive too much better here than in the West Indies. The inhabitants of Virginia are a chearful, hospitable, and in general a genteel fort of people: some of them are accused of vanity and offentation; which accusation is not without some ground. Here are only two towns that deferve that name; the largest

of which, and the capital of the province, is Williamsburg, VOL. II.

containing about fixty houses, and some spacious public

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In the following account of the commerce of Virginia, is also included that of Maryland. These provinces are supposed to export, of tobacco alone, to the annual value of 768,000 l. into Great-Britain. This, at eight pounds per hogshead, makes the number of hogsheads amount to 96,000. Of these, it is computed that about 13,500 hogheads are confumed at home, the duty on which, at 26 l. 1 s. per hoghead, comes to 351,675 l. the remaining 82,500 hogsheads are exported by our merchants to the other countries of Europe, and their value returned to Great-Britain. The advantages of this trade appear by the bare mention of it. It may not be improper to add, that this fingle branch employs 330 fail of thips, and 7960 feamen. Not only our wealth therefore, but the very finews of our national strength are powerfully braced by it. The other commodities of these colonies, of which naval stores, wheat, Indian corn, iron in pigs and bars, are the most considerable, make the whole exportation, at an average of three years, amount to 1,040,000 l. The exports of Great-Britain, the fame as to our other colonies, at a like average, come to 865,000 l.

Though an intire toleration be allowed to all religions in this country, there are few differents from the church of England. The bishop of London sends over a superintendant to inspect the character of the clergy; who live comfortably here, (a priest to each parish) with about 100 l. per annum,

paid in tobacco.

Here is also a college, founded by king William, called William and Mary college, who gave 2000 l. towards it, and 20,000 acres of land, with power to purchase and hold lands to the value of 2000 l. a year, and a duty of one penny per pound on all tobacco exported to the other plantations. There is a president, six professors, and other officers, who are named by the governors or visitors. The honourable Mr. Boyle made a very large donation to the college for the education of Indian children.

NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, with GEORGIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Length 700
Breadth 380

Degrees.

76 and 91 west longitude.

30 and 37 north latitude.

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ginia, is fupposed 8,000 l. ogshead, Of these, sumed at l, comes orted by and their

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ude. de. BOUNDARIES.] BOUNDED by Virginia, on the north; by the river St. John, which separates Georgia from Florida, on the south; and by the Missisppi, on the west.

Divisions. North Carolina contains the counties of	Counties. Albemarle Bath county, and Clarendon in part	Towns. Divided into parishes, but have no towns.
The middle division, or South Carolina, contains the coun- ties of	Clarendon in part Craven county — Berkley county — Colleton county —	St. James Christ-Church CHARLES-TOWN, W. Ion. 79-15.
The state of the s	Granville county —	N. lat. 32-45. Port-Royal.
The fouth-division contains only	Georgia ——}	Savannah Frederica Purifburgh.

RIVERS. These are the Roanoke, or Albemarle river; Pamtico; Neus; Cape Fear, or Clarendon river; Pedee; Santee; Savannah; Alatamaha, or George river, and St. Mary's, which divides Georgia from Florida: all which rivers rise in the Apalachian mountains, and running east, fall into the Atlantic Ocean. The back parts are watered by the Cherokees, Yasous, Mobile, Apalachicola, the Pearl river, and many other noble streams which fall into the Missippi or the gulph of Mexico.

SEAS, BAYS, AND CAPES.] The only sea bordering on this country is that of the Atlantic ocean; which is so shallow near the coast, that a ship of any great burden cannot approach it, except in some sew places. There has not yet been sound one good harbour in North Carolina; the best are those of Roanoke, at the mouth of Albemarle river, and Pamtico. In South Carolina, there are the harbours of Winyaw, or George-Town, Charles-Town, and Port-Royal. In Georgia, the mouths of the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha form good harbours.

The most remarkable promontories are, Cape Hatteras, in 35 deg. odd minutes north lat. Cape Fear to the south of it, and Cape Cartaret still further south.

CLIMATE AND AIR.] There is not any confiderable difference between the climate of these countries. In general it agrees with that of Virginia; but, where they differ, it is much to the advantage of Carolina. The summers indeed C C 2 are of a more intense heat than in Virginia, but the winters are milder and shorter. The climate of Carolina, like all American weather, is subject to sudden transitions from heat to cold, and from cold to heat; but not to such violent extremities as Virginia. The winters are seldom severe enough to freeze any considerable water, affecting only the mornings and evenings; the frosts have never sufficient strength to resist the noon-day sun; so that many tender plants, which do not stand the winter of Virginia, sourish in Carolina, for they have oranges in great plenty near Charles-Town, and excellent in

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their kinds, both sweet and four.

Soil, PRODUCE, AND FACE ? In this refpect too there is OF THE COUNTRY. a confiderable coincidence between these countries and Virginia: the Carolinas, however, in the fertility of nature, have the advantage; but Georgia is not of near fo good a foil as the other provinces. The whole country is in a manner one forest, where our planters have not cleared it. The trees are almost the same in every respect with those produced in Virginia; and by the different species of these, the quality of the soil is easily known. The land in Carolina is eafily cleared, as there is little or no underwood, and the forests mostly consist of tall trees at a considerable diffance. Those grounds which bear the oak, the walnut, and the hickory, are extremely fertile; they are of a dark fand intermixed with loam; and as all their land abounds with nitre, it is a long time before it is exhausted; for here they never use any manure. The pine barren is the worst of all; this is an almost perfectly white sand, yet it bears the pine tree, and some other useful plants naturally, yielding good profit in pitch, tar, and turpentine. When this species of land is cleared, for two or three years together it produces very good crops of Indian corn and peafe; and, when it lies low, and is flooded, it even answers for rice. But what is most fortunate for this province is, that this worst part of its land is favourable to a species of the most valuable of all its products, to one of the kinds of indigo. The low, rich, swampy grounds, bear their great staple, rice. The country near the fea is much the worst, in many parts little better than an unhealthy falt marsh; for Carolina is all an even plain for 80 miles from the fea, not a hill, not a rock, nor fcarce even a pebble to be met with. But the country, as you advance in it, improves continually; and at 100 miles distance from Charles-Town, where it begins to grow hilly, the soil is of a prodigious fertility, fitted for every purpose of human life; nor can any thing be imagined more pleafant to the eye than the variegated disposition of this back country. Here

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the air is pure and wholefome, and the fummer heat much more temperate than in the flat fandy coast.

In Carolina, the vegetation of every kind of plant is incredibly quick. The climate and foil have fomething in them fo kindly, that the latter, when left to itself, naturally throws out an immense quantity of flowers and flowering shrubs. All the European plants arrive at perfection here beyond that in which their native country affords them. With proper culture and encouragement we might have silk, wine, and oil from

those colonies: of the first we have seen samples equal to what is brought to us from Italy. Wheat grows extremely well in the back parts, and yields a prodigious increase.

From what we have observed of these valuable provinces, their productions appear to be, vines, wheat, rice, Indian corn, barley, oats, peafe, beans, hemp, flax, cotton, tobacco, indigo, olives, orange, citron, cyprefs, faffafras, oak, walnut, caffia, and pine trees; white mulberry-trees for feeding filk-worms; farfaparilla, and pines which yield turpentine, rofin, tar, and pitch. There is a kind of tree from which runs an oil of extraordinary virtue for curing wounds; and another, which yields a balm, thought to be little inferior to that of Mecca. There are other trees belide thefe, that yield gums: The Carolinas produce prodigious quantities of honey, of which they make excellent spirits, and mead as good as Malaga fack. Of all these, the three great staple commodities at prefent are, the indigo, rice, and the produce of the pine. Nothing surprises an European more at first fight, than the fize of the trees here, as well as in Virginia and other American countries. Their trunks are often from 50 to 70 feet high, without a branch or limb; and frequently above 36 feet in circumference. Of these trunks, when hollowed, the people of Charles-Town as well as the Indians make canoes, which ferve to transport provisions and other goods from place to place, and some of them are so large, that they will carry 30 or 40 barrels of pitch, though formed of one entire piece of timber. Of these are likewise made curious pleasurehowever, thousand colonies was altered.

ANIMALS.] The original animals of this country do not differ much from those of Virginia; but in Carolina they have a still greater variety of beautiful sowls. All the animals of Europe are here in plenty; black cattle are multiplied prodigiously: to have 2 or 300 cows is very common, but some have 1000 or upwards. These ramble all day at pleasure in the forests; but their calves being separated and kept in senced pastures, the cows return every evening to them. The hogs range in the same manner, and return like the cows; these

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are very numerous, and many run quite wild, as well as horned cattle and horses, in the woods. It is surprising that the
cattle should have encreased so quickly since their being first
imported from Europe, while there are such numbers of
wolves, tygers, and panthers, constantly ranging the woods
and forests. We have already observed that these animals are
less ravenous than the beasts of Africa and Asia; they very
seldom attempt to kill either calves or soals in America, and
when attacked, their dams make a vigorous desence.

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LATION, CHIEF TOWNS, AND peditions into Caro-COMMERCE. Ina were unfortu-

nate. Nothing successful was done in this way till the year 1663, in the reign of Charles II. At that time several English neblemen, and others of great distinction, obtained a charter from the crown, investing them with the property and jurisdiction of this country. They parcelled out the lands to such as were willing to go over into the new settlement, and to submit to a system of laws, which they employed the famous

Locke to compose for them.

They began their first settlement at a point of land towards the fouthward of their diffrict, between two navigable rivers. e they laid the foundation of a city, called Charles-Town, which was deligned to be what it now is, the capital of the province. In time, however, as no restriction had been laid upon the religious principles of those who settled in Carolina, the diffutes between the church of England-men and diffenre caused a total confusion in the colony. This was rendered shey had irritated by their infolence and injustice. In order to prevent the fatal confequences of these intestine divisions and reign wars, an act of parliament was passed, which put this colony under the immediate protection of the crown. The lords proprietors accepted a recompence of about 24,000 l. for both the property and jurisdiction; and the constitution of colony in these respects in which it differed from the royal colonies was altered. Earl Granville, however, thought fit to retain his seventh there, which is still in the possession of his family. For the more convenient administration of affairs too. Carolina was divided into two diffricts, and two separate governments. This happened in 1728, and from that time, peace being reftored in the internal government, as well as with the Cherokees and other Indian tribes, these provinces began to breathe; and their trade has advanced of late with wonderful rapidity. the in the love mannet, has chura like the cows , their

The settlement of Georgia was projected in 1732, when

Geral public-spirited noblemen and others, from compession that the to the poor of these kingdoms, subscribed a considerable sum. ng first which, with 10,000 l. from the government, was given to bers of provide in necessaries such poor persons as were willing to Woods transport themselves into this province, and to submit to the nals are regulations imposed on them. In process of time, new sums ey very were raised, and new inhabitants sent over. Before the year ca, and 1752, upwards of 1000 persons were settled in this province. lifh ex-It was not, however, to be expected that the inhabitants of Georgia, removed as they were at a great distance from their Carobenefactors, and from the check and controul of those who nfortuhad a natural influence over them, would submit to the magihe year firates appointed to govern them. Many of the regulations too, by which they were bound, were very improper in themcharter felves, and deprived the Georgians of privileges which their jurifneighbours enjoyed, and which, as they increased in numbers to fuch and opulence, they thought it hard that they should be depriand to ved of. From these corrupt sources arose all the bad humours amous which tore to pieces this conftitution of government. Diffentions of all kinds fprung up, and the colony was on the owards brink of destruction, when, in 1752, the government took rivers.

The method of settling in Carolina, and indeed in other provinces of British America, was to pitch upon a void space of ground, and either to purchase it at the rate of 20 l. for 1000 acres, and one shilling quit-rent for every 100 acres; or otherwise, to pay a penny an acre quit-rent yearly to the proprietors, without purchase-money; the former method is the most common, and the tenor a freehold. The people of Carolina live in the same easy, plentiful, and luxurious manner with the Virginians already described. Poverty is here almost an entire stranger; and the planters are the most hospitable people that are to be met with to all strangers, and especially to such as by accident or missortunes are rendered incapable to provide for themselves.

it under their immediate care, removed their particular grie-

vances, and placed Georgia on the fame footing with the

The only town in either of the Carolinas worthy of notice is Charles-Town, the metropolis, in South-Carolina, which for fize, beauty, and trade, may be confidered as one of the first in British America. I have already mentioned its admirable situation at the confluence of two navigable rivers, one of which is navigable for ships 20 miles above the town, and for boats and large canoes near 40. The harbour is good in every respect, but that of a bar, which hinders vessels of more

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than 200 tons burden from entering. The town is regularly and pretty ffrongly fortified by nature and art; the ffreets are well cut; the houses are large and well built, some of them are of brick, and others of wood, but all of them handsome and elegant, and rent is extremely high. The ftreets are wide and ftraight, interfecting each other at right angles; those running east and west extend about a mile from one river to the other. It contains about 1000 houses, and is the seat of the governor, and the place of meeting of the affembly. Its neighbourhood is beautiful beyond description. Several handfome equipages are kept here. The planters and merchants are rich and well bred; the people are shewey and expensive in their dress and way of living; so that every thing conspires to make this by much the livelieft, the lovelieft, and politeft place, as it is one of the richest too, in all America. It ought also to be observed, for the honour of the people of Carolina, that, when in common with the other colonies, they refolved against the use of certain luxuries, and even necessaries of life; those articles which improve the mind, enlarge the understanding, and correct the taste, were excepted: the importation of books was permitted as formerly.

As South-Carolina has met with infinitely more attention Than the other provinces, the commerce of this country alone employs 140 ships, while that of the other two does not employ 60. Its exports to Great-Britain of native commodities, on an average of three years, amount to more than 395,000 l. annual value; and its imports at 365,000 l. The exports of North-Carolina are computed at more than 68,000 l. and its imports at about 18,000 l. The trade of Georgia is likewise in its infancy; the exports amount to a little more than

74,000 l. and the imports at 49,000 l.

The trade between Carolina and the West-Indies is the same in all respects with that of the rest of the colonies, and is very large; their trade with the Indians is likewise in a very sourishing condition; and they carry English goods on pack-horses 5 or 600 miles into the country west of Charles-Town.

The mouths of the rivers in North-Carolina form but ordinary harbours, and do not admit, except one at Cape Fear, veilels of above 70 or 80 tuns. This lays a weight upon their trade, by the expence of lighterage. Edenton was formerly the capital of North-Carolina, which is no more than a trifling village; but they are now projecting a town farther fouth, which is more eccentrical.

Georgia has two towns already known in trade. Savannah, the capital, is commodiously situated for an inland and foreign

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trade, about ten miles from the lea, upon a noble river of the fame name, which is navigable for 200 miles farther for large boats, to the second town, called Augusta, which stands in a country of the greatest fertility, and carries on a confiderable trade with the Indians. From the town of Savannah you fee the whole course of the river towards the fea; and on the other hand, you fee the river for about 60 miles up into the country. Here the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield (who, used to crois the Atlantic every other year) founded an orphanhouse, which is now converted into a college for the education of young men defigned chiefly for the ministry; and through his zeal and pious care, this favourite feminary is at prefent in a thriving condition. ber imany trees folkixheir draves, whichandh) got

East and West FLORIDA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

and dish places mino and Miles, asks and this Degrees, and and or position Length 500 } between { 80 and 91 west longitude.

Breadth 440 } between { 25 and 32 north latitude.

Boundaries. HIS country, which was ceded by Spain to Great-Britain by the late treaty of peace, and includes a part of Louisiana, is now divided into the governments of East, and West Florida. See the Royal Proclamation. sage that I come find out yours

RIVERS. | These are the Missisppi, which forms the western boundary of Florida, and is one of the finest in the world, as well as the largest; for including its turnings and windings, it is supposed to run a course of 4500 miles; but its mouths are in a manner choaked up with fands and shoals, which deny access to veffels of any confiderable burden; there being, according to Mitchel's map, only twelve feet water over the bar (captain Pittman fays feventeen) at the principal entrance. Within the bar there is 100 fathom water, and the channel is every where deep, and the current gentle, except at a certain feafon, when, like the Nile, it overflows and becomes extremely rapid. It is, except at the entrance already mentioned, every where free from shoals and cataracts, and navigable for graft of one kind or other almost to its source. The Mobille, the Apalachicola, and St. John's rivers, are also large and noble streams.

BAYS AND CAPES.] The principal bays are, St. Bernard's, Ascention, Mobille, Pensacola, Dauphin, Joseph, Apalaxy, Spiritu Sancto, and Charles Bay.

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The chief capes are, Cape Blanco, Samblas, Anclote, St. Angustine, and Cape Florida, at the extremity of the peninfula, which terminates the British America fouthward.

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AIR AND CLIMATE.] It is very difficult to reconcile the various accounts that have been given of these particulars in this country. The people who have obtained grants of lands in Florida, and are desirous to settle or sell them, represent the whole country as a Canasu, and St. Augustine, in East-Florida, as the Montpelier of America: they tell us, that the climate of Florida is an exceeding agreeable medium be-twist the Corching heat of the tropics, and the pinching cold of the northern latitudes, that there is indeed a change of the feasons, but it is a moderate one: in November and December, many trees lose their leaves, vegetation goes on slowly, and the winter is perceived, but fo mild, that fnow is never feen there , and the tenderest plants of the West-Indies, such as the plantain, the allegator-pear-tree, the banana, the pineapple, the fugar-cane, &c. remain unburt during the winter. in the gardens of St. Augustine: that the fogs and dark gloomy weather, so common in England, are unknown in this country. And though at the equinoxes, especially the autumnal, the rains fall very heavy every day for some weeks together, vet, when the shower is over, the sky immediately clears up, and all is calm and ferene.

Others have represented this very coast as the grave and burying place of all firangers who are fo unhappy as to go there, rming as a truth, the well known flory propagated foon after the last peace, That upon the landing of our troops to take poff effion of Florida, the Spaniards asked them What crimes have you been guilty of at home?" We shall take the liberty to observe on this head, that though the air here is very warm, the heats are much allayed by cool breezes from the feas which environ and wash a confiderable part of this country. The inland countries towards the north feel a little of the roughness of the north-west wind, which, more or less, diffuses its chilling breath over the whole continent of North-America, carrying frost and snow many degrees more to the fouthward in these regions, than the north-east wind

Lurope; 20 Mar 200 1340 At . Marin 1999 That the air of Florida is pure and wholesome, appears from the fize, vigour, and longevity of the Floridan Indians, who in these respects far exceed their more southern neighbours, the Mexicans, That when the Spaniards quitted St. Augustine, many of them were of great age, some above 90. Since it came into the hands of Great-Britain, many gentlemen in a deep confumption have ascribed the recovery of their health

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of their health health to that climate; and it is a certain fact, that the ninth regiment, stationed on different parts of the coast, did not lose a single man by natural death in the space of twenty months.

SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, AND Many of the disadvantages FACE OF THE COUNTRY. Indiscriminately imputed to the foil of the whole country, should be confined to East-Florida, which indeed, near the fea, and 40 miles back, is flat and fandy. But even the country round St. Augustine, in all appearance the worst in the province, is far from being unfraitful; it produces two crops of Indian corn a year; the garden vegetables are in great perfection; the orange and emon trees grow here, without cultivation, to a larger fize, and produce better fruit, than in Spain and Portugal. inland country towards the hills is extremely rich and fertile, producing fpontaneously the fruits, vegetables, and gums, that are common to Georgia and the Carolinas, and is likewise favourable to the rearing of European productions. There is not, on the whole continent of America, any place better qualified by nature to afford not only all the necessaries of life. but also all the pleasures of habitation, than that part of this country which lies upon the banks of the Miffifippi.

From the climate of Florida, and some specimens sent home, there is reason to expect, that cotton, sugar, wine, and silk, will grow here as well as in Persia, India, and China, which are in the same latitudes. This country also produces rice, indigo, ambergris, cochineal, amethysts, turquoises, lapis lazuli, and other precious stones; copper, quicksilver, pitcoal, and iron ore: pearls are found in great abundance on the coast of Florida: mahogany grows on the southern parts of the peninsula, but inferior in size and quality to that of Jamaica. The animal creation are here so numerous, that you may purchase a good saddle-horse in exchange for goods of five shillings value prime cost; and there are instances of horses being exchanged for a hatchet per head.

POPULATION, COMMERCE, Notwithstanding the luxu-AND CHIEF TOWNS. riancy of the soil, the salubrity of the air, the cheapness and plenty of provisions, the encouragement of the British government, (See the proclamation) and the wise measures taken by the governors sent thither to settle these provinces, the number of English inhabitants are yet very inconsiderable, and, in all appearance, the increase of population will be here extremely slow, and that proceeding from unavoidable causes.

When we consider the long and destructive wars which the mother country has supported by sea and land against the house

of Bourbon; the emigrations to our other fettlements in North America, the East and West Indies; the numerous manufactures carrying on at home; and the prodigious fhipping employed in transporting these to every corner of the globe; it would appear, that, instead of peopling our colonies, we wanted Supply of hands at home; and, of course, the acquisition of a new territory, without people to plant it, must be an incumbrance to the mother country, especially as the civil and military establishments of both Floridas are faid to cost the

government near 100,000 1. per annum.

If, for this purpose, we look to the northern colonies of America, we shall find them less able, and the people less disposed to relinquish countries which present them with all the comforts of life in vast abundance, and where they live in affluence, ease, and fafety. Is any planter able to improve more ground; or, does the increase of his family and stock require 1000 acres more to his estate? the vall regions behind (for, comparatively (peaking, little more than the fea coaft of North America is yet cleared and inhabited by Europeans) present themselves to his view. For a penny an acre in some places, and a halfpenny in others, annually, he may traverk the forest, choose out the most enchanting fituation, upon the banks of a fine navigable river; and fix upon as much ground as he can possibly cultivate. Is he ambitious to become a freeholder? for the value of a fuit of clothes he may purchak 500 acres; the fertility of which, in a few years, puts him on a respectable footing with his neighbours, and sometime

It has been therefore hinted, that the chief advantage to be derived to Great-Britain from the possession of Florida, arise from its fituation; ferving as a frontier against the incursions of our enemies: that its ports, fituated in the Gulph of Mexico (See the map of North America) will always be a check upon Spain, as it commands the paffage between her fettlements; for the galeons, and other veffels, in their paffage from Ven Cruz in Mexico to the Havannah, are obliged, by reason of their north-east trade winds, to stretch away to the northward, and generally keep as near the coast of Florida as possible. And that in time of war with that nation, or her ally the French, the harbours of Florida are most commodiously situated for a place of rendezvous and refreshment to the royal navy sent to protect our own West-India islands, or attack those belonging to France and Spain.

But these advantages, great as they are, seem totally eclipsed when we confider the fituation of Florida in a commercial view; for though hitherto, while in a wild, uncultivated frate,

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is productions have entered very little into the general scale of British commerce, we have still a prospect of establishing and sarrying on a trade with the Spanish colonies; it being certain that a regular intercourse might be established with them, which would open a vent for the commodities of Great Britain, and yield returns for them in gold and silver, the most prostable of all kinds of commerce.

The chief town in West Florida is Pensacola, which is seated within the bay of the same name, on a sandy shore that can only be approached by small vessels. The road is, however, one of the best in all the gulph of Mexico, in which vessels may lie in safety against every kind of wind, being surmended by land on every side. This place sends, in skins, logwood, dying stuffs, and silver in dollars, to the annual value of 63,000 l. and receives of our manufactures, at an average of three years, to the value of 97,000 l.

St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida, runs along the shore, and is of an oblong form, divided by four regular streets, crossing each other at right angles. The town is sortised with bastions, and enclosed with a ditch. It is likewise defended by a castle, which is called Fort St. John; and the whole is well furnished with cannon. At the entrance into the harbour are the north and south breakers, which form two channels, whose bars, at low tides, have eight feet water. Our exports to St. Augustine amount to little more than 7000 l. per annum; its exports have hitherto been nothing more than the produce of some little trade carried on with the Indians.

The low state of commerce in Florida arises from this, that no European nation had, before the conclusion of the late war, made it an object of attention; but fince that period, its importance becomes more known. Its climate and foil are extremely favourable for the raising of filk. Some attempts indeed have been made in Carolina and Georgia, where in one place the raising of filk is become a kind of staple commodity; but there the worms are often injured by the cold mornings, at other times they are benumbed and made fickly for want of warmth, and fometimes actually destroyed; an inconvenience which is also frequently experienced in Italy: but the more southern climate of Florida has placed this tender infect beyond the reach of fuch difafters; and experience will thew, that the air and climate of this country is as favourable to the filk-worm as it is to the mulberry-tree on which it feeds, and which grows here in its utmost luxuriancy. The numerous vines too, which grow up spontaneously in the forests of this country, feem to invite us to cultivate the grape, and to prognoficate, that the produce of Florida may, with proper

cultivation, gladden the heart of Britons in future ages.

We have already mentioned the difficulty of peopling this country from Great Britain or her colonies, but, with fuitable encouragement from government, foreigners might be invited thither, such as Germans from the Rhine, Moselle, and other parts where they cultivate vineyards; protestants from the fouth of France, used to the culture of filk, olives, &c. Greek from the Levant, who are groaning under the Turkish yoke, and are an industrious people, well skilled in the cultivation of cotton, vines, raifins, currants, olives, almonds, and filkworms; for which the climate of Florida is fo well adapted, and herein may be perceived the value of this country to Great Britain; for though from the variety of climates in the extensive empire of British America, reaching in a direct line from the frozen wilds of Labrador, where the hardy inhabitants, closthed in furs, wander amidft eternal fnow, to the fultry regions within the tropics, where, feated in the heart of a luxuriant foil, the wealthy planter shelters himself from the searching sun by the spreading umbrella; we command a much rester number of articles of commerce and the conveniencies of life than any nation on earth, yet it is to Florida that we must look for filk, wine, and fome other articles, and these of the best forte, which hitherto we purchased, and do till purchase in immense quantities, from different powers of Europe and Asia; nor can a rich and trading nation possibly be without them, as we daily experience from the quantity of treasure sent annually to China for filk.

To what has been observed respecting the climate, soil, and produce of Florida, we shall take the liberty to give the following extracts from some letters of a gentleman who went to St. Augustine about the year 1764, in a consumptive state of

May 15, 1767. " I am much obliged to you for your well; indeed this country is in general very healthy, and till left autumn we had no fick here, and then our fickness was not mortal, although very much so in every other part of America. I believe my friends do not know that we are fo Charles Town, and that we have not only a water but a communication with that place. Sending letters by the t is very tedious, as they must go round by the Westdie Andria no sonspredium on es e, si in

April 16, 1768. "You cannot conceive how agreeable it for people in fuch an exeric country as this, to receive s European letter. This country, in all probability, will make a figure beth from England and Scotland, have obtained orders his majeffy for grants of land in this province, and are now bufy in forming plantations. Between 6 and 700 working flaves are already in the colony of East Florida."

WEST INDIES.

E have already observed, that between the two continents of America, lie an innumerable multitude of idents, which we call the West Indies, and which, such as we worth cultivation, now belong to five European powers, Great Britain, Spain, France, Holland, and Denmark, to the climate and seasons of these islands differ widely from what we can form any idea of, from what we perceive at team, we shall, to avoid repetitions, speak of them in general, well as some other particulars that are peculiar to the West-Indies.

The climate in all our West India islands, is nearly the stree, allowing for those accidental differences which the sweral situations and qualities of the lands themselves produce. As they lie within the tropics, and that the sun goes quite their heads, passing beyond them to the north, and never maurning further from any of them than about 30 degrees to the south, they are continually subjected to the extreme of an heat, which would be intolerable, if the trade wind, rising gradually as the sun gathers strength, did not blow in upon them from the sea, and refresh the air in such a manner, as to that them to attend their concerns even under the meridian

fun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows 'imartly from the land, as it were from its center, towards the fea, to all points of the compais at once.

By the same remarkable Providence in the disposing of it is, that when the fun has made a great progress towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him fuch a vaft body of clouds, as fhield them from his direct beams; and diffolving into rain, cool the air, and refresh the country, thirsty with the long drought, which commonly reigns from the beginning of January to the

latter end of May.

The rains in the West Indies (and we may add in the East Indies) are by no means so moderate as with us. Our heaviest rains are but dews comparatively. They are rather floods of water, poured from the clouds with a prodigious impetuofity; the rivers rife in a moment; new rivers and lakes are formed. and in a foot time all the low country is under water. Hence it is, that the rivers which have their fource within the tropics, fwell and overflow their banks at a certain feafon; and so mistaken were the antients in their idea of the torrid zone, which they imagined to be dried and scorched up, with a continual and fervent heat, and to be for that reason uninhabitable: when in reality, some of the largest rivers of the world have their course within its limits, and the moisture is one of the greatest inconveniences of the climate in several places

The rains make the only distinction of seasons in the West Indies; the trees are green the whole year round; they have no cold, no frofts, no fnows, and but rarely fome hail; the ftorms of hail are, however, very violent when they happen, and the hailflones very great and heavy. Whether it be owing to this moisture, which alone does not feem to be a sufficient cause, or to a greater quantity of a sulphureous acid, which predominates in the air of this country, metals of all kinds, that are subject to the action of such causes, rust and canker in a very thore time: and this cause, perhaps as much as the heat itself, contributes to make the climate of the West Indies unfriendly and unpleasant to an European constitution.

It is in the rainy feafon (principally in the month of Auguft, more rarely in July and September) that they are faulted by hurricanes; the most terrible calamity to which ey are subject (as well as the people in the East Indies)

See Water Towney across the Inhmus of Darien, in Vol. II. of the Collection Voyage and Travels, advertised at the end of this book.

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from the climate; this destroys, at a stroke, the labours of many years, and proftrates the most exalted hopes of the planter, and often just at the moment when he thinks himself out of the reach of fortune. It is a sudden and violent storm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, attended with a furious fwelling of the feas, and fometimes with an earthquake; in thort, with every circumstance, which the elements can assemble, that is terrible and destructive. First, they see as the prelude to the enfuing havock, whole fields of fugar canes whirled into the air, and scattered over the face of the country. The strongest trees of the forest are torn up by the roots. and driven about like stubble; their windmills are swept away in a moment; their utenfils, the fixtures, the ponderous copper boilers, and stills of several hundred weight, are wrenched from the ground, and battered to pieces; their houses are no protection, the roofs are torn off at one blaft; whilft the rain. which in an hour rifes five feet, rushes in upon them with an irrefiftible violence.

The hurricane comes on either in the quarters, or at the full change of the moon. If it comes at the full moon, observe these signs. That day you will see the sky very turbulent; you will observe the sun more red than at other times; you will perceive a dead calm, and the hills clear of all those clouds and mists which usually hover about them. In the clefts of the earth, and in the wells, you hear a hollow rumbling found, like the rushing of a great wind. At night the stars feem much larger than usual, and surrounded with a fort of burs; the north-west sky has a black and menacing look; the fea emits a strong smell, and rifes into vast waves, often without any wind; the wind itself now forsakes its usual steady eafterly stream, and shifts about to the west; from whence it fometimes blows with intermissions violently and irregularly for about two hours at a time. The moon herfelf is furrounded with a great bur, and sometimes the sun has the same appearance. These are signs which the Indians of these islands taught our planters, by which they can prognosticate the approach of an hurricane.

The grand staple commodity of the West Indies is sugar; this commodity was not at all known to the Greeks and Romans, though it was made in China, in very early times, from whence we had the first knowledge of it; but the Portuguese were the first who cultivated it in America, and brought it into request, as one of the materials of a very universal luxury in Europe. It is not settled whether the cane, from which this substance is extracted, be a native of America, or brought thither to their colony of Brazil, by the Portuguese,

Vel. II. Da fren

from India and the coast of Africa (see Vol. II. page 322) but, however the matter may be, in the beginning they made the most, as they still do the best sugars which come to market in this part of the world. The juice within the fugar-cane is the most lively, elegant, and least cloying sweet in nature; and which, fucked raw, has proved extremely nutritive and whole-From the molaffes rum is distilled, and from the scummings of the fagar, a meaner spirit is procured. Rum finds its market in North America (where it is confumed by the English inhabitants, or employed in the Indian trade, or diffributed from thence to the fishery of Newfoundland, and the African commerce; befides what comes to Great-Britain and Ireland. However, a very great quantity of molaffes is taken off raw, and carried to New-England, to be diffilled there. The tops of the canes, and the leaves which grow upon the joints, make very good provender for their cattle, and the refuse of the cane, after grinding, serves for fire; to

that no part of this excellent plant is without its use.

They compute that, when things are well managed, the rum and molaffes pay the charges of the plantation, and the fugars are clear gain. However, by the particulars we have feen, and by others which we may eafily imagine, the expences of a plantation in the West-Indies are very great, and the profits at the first view precarious; for the chargeable articles of the wind-mill, the boiling, cooling, and diffilling houses, and the buying and fublifting a fuitable number of flaves and cattle, will not fuffer any man to begin a fugar plantation of any confequence, not to mention the purchase of the land, which is very high, under a capital of at least 5000 l. Neither is the life of a planter, if he means to acquire a fortune, a fife of Idleness and luxury; at all times he must keep a watchful eye upon his overfeers, and even overfee himfelf occasion-But at the boiling feafon, if he is properly attentive to his affairs, no way of life can be more laborious, and more dangerous to the health; from a constant attendance day and night, in the extreme united heats of the climate, and fo many herce furnaces; add to this, the luffes by hurricanes, lugars are in the cask, that he quits the hazard of a planter, to engage in the hazards of a merchant, and ships his produce at his own risk. These considerations might make one believe, that it could never answer to engage in this business; but, notwithstanding all this, there are no parts of the world, in which great entates are made in so short a time, from the profluce of the earth, as in the West-Indies. The produce of 2 few good featons, generally provide against the ill effects of the

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the worst, so the planter is fure of a speedy and profitable market for his produce, which has a readier sale than perhaps

any other commodity in the world.

Large plantations are generally under the care of a manager, or chief overfeer, who has commonly a falary of 150 l. a year, with overfeers under him in proportion to the greatness of the plantation, one to about thirty negroes, and at the rate of about 40 l. Such plantations too have a surgeon at a fixed salary, employed to take care of the negroes which belong to it. But the course which is the least troublesome to the owner of the estate is, to let the land, with all the works, and the stock of cattle and slaves, to a tenant, who gives security for the payment of the rent, and the keeping up repairs and stock. The estate is generally estimated to such a tenant at half the neat produce of the best years; such tenants, if industrious and frugal men, soon make good estates for themselves.

The negroes in the plantations are sublisted at a very easy rate. This is generally by alloting to each family of them a finall portion of land, and allowing them two days in the week, Saturday and Sunday, to cultivate it: some are subsisted in this manner, but others find their negroes with a certain portion of Guinea or Indian corn, and to some a falt herring, or a small portion of bacon or salt pork a day. All the rest of the charge confifts in a cap, a thirt, a pair of breeches, stockings and shoes; the whole not exceeding 40 s. a year, and the profit of their labour yields 10 or 12 l. The price of men negroes upon their first arrival is from 30 to 36 l. women and grown boys about 50 s. less; but such negro families as are acquainted with the bufiness of the islands generally bring above 40 l. upon an average one with another, and there are inflances of a fingle negro man expert in business bringing 150 guineas, and the wealth of a planter is generally computed from the number of flaves he policiles.

To particularize the commodities proper for the West-India market, would be to enumerate all the necessaries, conveniences, and luxuries of life; for they have nothing of their own but cotton, cossee, tropical fruits, spices, and the commo-

dities I have already mentioned.

Traders there make a very large profit upon all they fell, but from the numerous shipping constantly arriving from Europe, and a continual succession of new adventurers, each of whom carrying out more or less as a venture, the West India market is frequently overstocked; money must be raised, and goods are sometimes sold at prime cost or under. But those who can afford to store their goods, and wait for a better

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market, acquire fortunes equal to any of the planters. All kinds of handicraftimen, especially carpenters, bricklayers, braziers and coopers, get very great encouragement. But it is the misfortune of the West Indies, that physicians and surgeons even outdo the planter and merchant, in accumulating riches.

Before the late war, there were allowed to be in our West Indies at least 230,000 negro flaves; and, upon the highest calculation, the whites there in all did not amount to 90,000 fouls. This disproportion between the freemen and negroes, which grows more visible every day, some writers have endeavoured to account for, by alledging, that the enterprizing spirit, which the novelty of the object, and various concurrent causes, had produced in the last century, has decayed very much. That the disposition of the West Indians themselves, who for cheapnels choose to do every thing by negroes, which can possibly be done by them, contributes greatly to the fmall number of whites of the lower stations. Such indeed is the powerful influence of avarice, that though the whites are kept in constant terror of insurrections and plots, many families employ 25 or 30 negroes as menial fervants, who are infinitely the most dangerous of the slaves, and in case of any infurrection, they have it more in their power to ftrike a fudden and fatal blow.

The first observation we think is not well founded; that enterprizing spirit which first led Britons out to discovery, and colonization, still animates in a very considerable degree, the people of this nation, but the field is now more ample and enlarged; emigrants have greater scope whereon to range; the British empire extends with incredible strides. Besides the vast continent of North America, which takes in such a variety of climates; discovers such richness of soil; where the people live under various modes of religion, laws and government, and all admirably fuited to British tempers; the East Indies, an inexhauftible mine of riches, begins to draw the attention of mankind from that of the West. Countries, as well as individuals, attain a name and reputation for fomething extraordinary, and have their day. Thither many of the best families of this nation, are ambitious of procuring places for their fons in the army, or the compting-house. Here is an ample field for all adventurous spirits, who, distaining an idle life at home, and ambitious of becoming useful to themselves, their connections, or the community, boldly venture into the immense regions of this eastern world. Others, full as remote from an indolent disposition, but with less conduct and inserior abilities, set out with the most supposed to the conduct and inserior abilities, set out with the most supposed to the conduct and inserior abilities, set out with the most supposed to the conduct and inserior abilities, set out with the most supposed to the conduct and inserior abilities, set out with the most supposed to the conduct and inserior abilities. fanguine

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fanguine hopes. These are your fiery, restless tempers, willing to undertake the severest labour, provided it promises but a short continuance, who love risk and hazard, whose schemes are always vast, and who put no medium between being great and being undone.

THE islands of the West Indies lie in the form of a bow, or semicircle, stretching almost from the coast of Florida north, to the river Oronoque, in the main continent of South America. Some call them the Caribbees, from the first inhabitants; though this is a term that most geographers confine to the Leeward Islands. Sailors distinguish them into Windward and Leeward Islands, with regard to the usual courses of ships, from Old Spain, or the Canaries, to Carthagena, or New Spain and Portobello. The geographical tables and maps, distinguish them into the great and little Antilles.

JAMAICA.] The first that we come to belonging to Great Britain, and also the most important, after leaving Florida, is Jamaica, which lies between the 75th and 79th degrees of west longitude from London, and between 17 and 18 north latitude. From the east and west it is in length about 140 miles, and in the middle about 60 in the breadth, growing less towards each end, in the form of an egg. It lies near 4500 miles south-west of England.

This island is intersected with a ridge of steep rocks tumbled by the frequent earthquakes in a stupendous manner upon one another. These rocks, though containing no soil on their furface, are covered with a great variety of beautiful trees, flourishing in a perpetual spring; they are nourished by the rains, which often fall, or the mifts which continually brood on the mountains, and which, their roots penetrating the crannies of the rocks, industriously seek out for their own fupport. From the rocks iffue a vaft number of small rivers of pure wholesome water which tumble down in cataracts. and together with the stupendous height of the mountains, and the bright verdure of the trees through which they flow. form a most delightful landscape. On each side of this great chain of mountains, are ridges of lower ones, which diminish as they remove from it, On these coffee grows in great plenty, The vallies or plains between these ridges, are level beyond what is ordinary in most other countries, and the foil is prodigiously fertile.

The longest day in summer is about thirteen hours, and the shortest in winter about eleven; but the most usual divisions of the seasons in the West Indies, are into the dry and wet seasons,

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The air of this island is, in most places, excessive hot and unfavourable to European constitutions; but the cool sea breezes, which set in every morning at ten o'clock, render the heat more tolerable: and the air upon the high grounds is temperate, pure, and cooling. It lightens almost every night, but without much thunder, which when it happens is very terrible; and roars with astonishing soudness, and the lightning in these violent storms, frequently does great damage. In February or March, they expect earthquakes, of which we shall speak hereafter. During the months of May and October, the rains are extremely violent, and continue sometimes for a fortnight together. In the plains are found several salt sountains; and in the mountains, not far from Spanish Town, is a hot bath, of great medicinal virtues. It gives relief in the dry belly-ach, which excepting the bilious and yellow sever, is one of the most

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terrible endemial diffempers of Jamaica.

Sugar is the greatest and most valuable production of this island. Cocoas were formerly cultivated in it to great extent, It produces also ginger, and the piemento, or as it is called Jamaica Pepper; the wild cinnamon tree, whose bark is so useful in medicine; the manchineel, whose fruit, though uncommonly delightful to the eye, contains one of the worst poisons in nature; the mohogany, in such use with our cabinet-makers, and of the most valuable quality, but this wood begins to wear out, and of late is very dear. Excellent cedars of a large fize and durable; the cabbage-tree, remarkable for the hardness of its wood, which when dry is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any kind of tool; the palma, affording oil, much effeemed by the favages, both in food and medicine the foap-tree, whose berries answer all purposes of washing; the mangrove and olive bark, ufeful to tanners; the fuffic and redwood to the dyers; and lately the logwood. The indigo plant was formerly much cultivated; and the cotton-tree is fill fo. No fort of European grain grow here; they have only maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas of various kinds, but none of them refembling ours, with variety of roots. Fruit, as has been already observed, grow in great plenty; citrons, feville and china oranges, common and fweet lemons, limes, thadocks, pomegranates, mamees, fourfops, papas, pine-apples, cuftard apples, ftar apples, prickly pears, afficada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and feveral kinds of berries, also garden stuffs in great plenty and good. The cattle bred on this island are but few; their beef is tough and lean; the mutton and lamb are tolerable; they have great plenty of hogs, many plantations have hundreds of them, and their field is exceeding fweet and delicate. Their horses are un-

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finall, mettlesome and hardy; and when well made generally fell for 30 or, 401. Sterling. Jamaica likewife supplies the apothecary with guaiacum, farfaparilla, China, caffia, and Among the animals are the land and fea turtle, and the alligator. Here are all forts of fowl, wild and tame, and in particular more parrots than in any of the other islands; besides parrokets, pelicans, snipes, teal, Guinea hens, geefe, ducks and turkies; the humming-bird, and a great variety of others. The rivers and bays abound with The mountains breed numberless adders, and other noxious animals, as the fens and marshes do the guana and gallewasp; but these last are not venomous. Among the infects are the ciror, or chegoe, which eats into the nervous and membraneous parts of the flesh of the negroes, and the white people are sometimes plagued with them. These insects get into any part of the body, but chiefly the legs and feet, where they breed in great numbers, and thut themselves up in a bag. As foon as the person feels them, which is not perhaps till a week after they have been in the body, they pick them out with a needle, or the point of a penknife, taking care to destroy the bag entirely, that none of the breed, which are like nits, may be left behind. They fometimes get into the toes, and eat the flesh to the very bone.

This island was originally a part of the Spanish empire in America. Several descents had been made upon it by the English, prior to 1656; but it was not till this year, that Jamaica was reduced under our dominion. Cromwell had fitted out a squadron, under Pen and Venables, to reduce the Spanish illand of Hispaniola, but there this squadron was unsuccessful. The commanders, of their own accord, to atone for this misfortune, made a descent on Jamaica, and having carried the capital St. Jago, soon compelled the whole island to surrender. Ever since it has been subject to the English, and the government of it is one of the richest places, next to that of Iteland, in the disposal of the crown, the standing salary being 2,500 l. per annum, and the assembly commonly voting the governor as much more, which, with the other perquisites, make it on

the whole little inferior to 10,000 l. per annum.

We have already observed, that the government of all the American islands is the same, namely, that kind, which we have formerly described under the name of a royal government. Their religion too is universally of the church of England; tho' they have no bishop, the bishop of London's commissary being the chief religious magniferate in those parts.

About the beginning of this century, it was computed, that thenu mbers of whites in Jamaica amounted to 60,000, and D d 4

that of the negroes to 120,000. It appears at present that Jamaica is rather on the decline, as is the number of inhabitants, the whites not exceeding 25,000, and the blacks 90,000. Besides these, a number of sugitive negroes have formed a fort of colony among the blue mountains, independant of the whites, with whom they make treaties, and are in some respects useful to the inhabitants of the island, particu-

larly in fending back run-a-way flaves.

Indigo was once very greatly cultivated in Jamaica, and it enriched the island to so great a degree, that in the parish of Vere, where this drug was chiefly cultivated, they are faid to have had no less than 300 gentlemen's coaches; a number I do not imagine even the whole island exceeds at this day; and there is great reason to believe, that there were many more persons of property in Jamaica formerly than are now, though perhaps they had not those vast fortunes, which dazzle us in fuch a manner at present. However, the Jamaicans were undoubtedly very numerous, until reduced by earthquakes, and by terrible epidemical diseases, which, treading on the heels of the former calamities, swept away vast multitudes. The decrease of inhabitants, as well as the decline of their commerce, arifes from the difficulties to which their trade is exposed, of which they do not fail to complain to the court of Great Britain: as that they are of late deprived of the most beneficial part of their trade, the carrying of negroes and dry goods to the Spanish coast; the low value of their produce, which they ascribe to the great improvements the French make in their fugar colonies, which are enabled to underfel them by the lowners of their duties, the trade carried on from Ireland, and the northern colonies, to the French and Dutch islands, where they pay no duties, and are supplied with goods at an easier rate. Some of these complaints, which equally affect the other islands, have been heard, others still remain unredreffed. Both the logwood trade, and this contraband have been the subjects of much contention, and the cause of a war between Great Britain, and the Spanish nation. The former we always avowed, and claimed as our right; and was at the last peace confirmed to us. The latter we permitted; because we thought, and very justly, that if the Spaniards found themfelver aggrieved by any contraband trade, it lay upon them, and not upon us, to put a flop to it, by their guarda coffas, which cruize in these seas, purposely to seize and conficate fuch veffels and cargoes, as are found in this trade. In this manner did the British court argue, till of late, when the politics of this nation, in compliance with the court of Spain, thought proper to fend English cruizers, to the American 2001 coast,

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fire the laid whole body of British subjects in America have complained, as it put a stop to the principal channel which hitherto enabled

them to remit so largely to Great Britain.

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Port Royal was formerly the capital of Jamaica. It flood upon the point of a narrow neck of land, which, towards the fea, formed part of the border of a very fine harbour of its own name. The conveniency of this harbour, which was capable to contain a thousand sail of large ships, and of such depth as to allow them to load and unload at the greatest ease, weighed fo much with the inhabitants, that they chose to build their capital on this fpot, though the place was a hot dry fand, and produced none of the necessaries of life, not even fresh water. But the advantage of its harbour, and the refort of pirates, made it a place of great confideration. These pirates were called Buccaneers, they fought with an inconfiderate bravery, and then spent their fortune in this capital with as inconfiderate diffipation. About the beginning of the year 1602, no place, for its fize, could be compared to this town for trade, wealth, and an entire corruption of manners. In the month of June, in this year, an earthquake, which shook the whole island to the foundations, totally overwhelmed this city, as to leave, in one quarter, not even the smallest veftige remaining. In two minutes, the earth opened and fwallowed up nine-tenths of the houses, and two thousand people. The water gushed out from the openings of the earth, and tumbled the people on heaps; but some of them had the good fortune to catch hold of beams and rafters of houses, and were afterwards faved by boats. Several ships were cast away in the harbour; and the Swan frigate, which lay in the dock to careen, was carried over the tops of finking houses, and did not overset, but afforded a retreat to some hundreds of people, who faved their lives upon her. An officer, who was in the town at this time, fays, the earth opened and flut very quick in some places, and he saw several people fink down to the middle, and others appeared with their heads just above ground, and were fqueezed to death. At Savannah, above a thousand acres were funk, with the houses and people in them; the place appearing for some time like a lake, was afterwards dried up, but no houses were seen. In some parts, mountains were split; and at one place a plantation was removed to the diffance of a mile. They again rebuilt the city, but it was a fecond time, ten years after, destroyed by a great hre. The extraordinary convenience of the harbour, tempted them to build it once more; and once more, in 1722, was it laid in rubbish by a hurricane, the most terrible on record,

Such repeated calamities feemed to mark out this place as a devoted spot; the inhabitants therefore resolved to forsake it for ever, and to reside at the opposite bay, where they built Kingston, which is lately become the capital of the island. It consists of upwards of one thousand houses, many of them handsomely built, and in the taste of these islands, as well as the neighbouring continent, one story high, with porticos, and every conveniency for a comfortable habitation in that climate. Not far from Kingston, stands St. Jago de la Vega, a Spanish town, which, though at present inferior to Kingston, was once the capital of Jamaica, and is still the seat of government, and the place where the courts of justice are held.

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The whole product of the island may be reduced to these heads. First, sugars, of which they exported in 1753, twenty thousand three hundred and fifteen hogsheads, some vastly great, even to a tun weight, which cannot be worth less in England than 424,7251. Most of this goes to London, Bristol, and Glasgow, and some part of it to North America, in return for the beef, pork, cheefe, corn, peas, staves, planks, pitch, and tar, which they have from thence. Second, rum, of which they export about four thousand puncheons. The rum of this island is generally esteemed the best, and is the most used in Great Britain. Third, molasses, in which they make a great part of their returns for New England, where there are vast distilleries. All these are the produce of the grand staple the fugar cane. Fourth, cotton, of which they end out two thousand bags. The indigo, formerly much cultivated, is now inconfiderable, but fome cocoa and coffee are exported, with a confiderable quantity of pepper, ginger, drugs for dyers and apothecaries, fweetmeats, mohogany, and manchineel planks. But some of the most considerable articles of their trade are with the Spanish continent of New Spain and Terra Firms, for in the former they cut great quantities of logwood, and both in the former and latter they did drive a valt and profitable trade in negroes, and all kinds of Eurosean goods. And even in time of war with Spain, this trade etween Jamaica and the Spanish Main goes on, which it will be impossible for Spain to stop, whilst it is so profitable to the British merghant, and whilst the Spanish officers, from the highest to the lowest, show so great a respect to presents properly made. Upon the whole, many of the people of Jamaica, whilst they appear to live in such a state of luxury, as in most other places leads to beggary, acquire great fortunes in a man-ner instantly. Their equipages, their cleaths, their furni-ture, their tables, all bear the tokens of the greatest wealth and profusion imaginable. This obliges all the treasure they receive.

receive, to make but a very fhort flay, being hardly more than fufficient to answer the calls of their necessity and luxury on

Europe and North America.

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On Sundays, or court time, gentlemen wear wigs, and appear very gay in coats of filk, and vefts trimmed with filver. At other times they generally wear only thread ftockings, linen drawers, a veft, a Holland cap, and a hat upon it. Men fervants wear a coarse linen freck, with buttons at the neck and hands, long trowsers of the same, and a check shirt. The negroes, except those who attend gentlemen, who have them dressed in their own livery, have once a year Osnaburgha, and a blanket for cloathing, with a cap or handkerchief for the head. The morning habit of the ladies is a loose night-gown, carelessly wrapped about them: before dinner they put off their dishabille, and appear with a good grace in all the advantage of a rich and becoming dress.

The common drink of persons in assument circumstances is Madeira wine mixed with water. Ale and claret are extravagantly dear; and London porter sells for a shilling per bottle. But the general drink, especially among those of inferior rank, is rum punch, which they call Kill-Devil, because, being frequently drank to excess, it heats the blood, brings on severs, which in a few hours sends them to the grave, especially those who are just come to the island, which is the reason that so

many die here upon their first arrival.

English money is seldom seen here, the current coin being entirely Spanish. There is no place where silver is so plentiful, or has a quicker circulation. You cannot dine for less than a piece of eight, and the common rate of boarding is three pounds per week; though in the markets beef, pork, sowl and fish, may be bought as cheap as in London; but mutton sells at nine-pence per pound.

Learning is here at a very low ebb: there are indeed fome gentlemen well versed in literature, and who send their children to Great Britain, where they have the advantage of a polite and liberal education; but the bulk of the people take little care to improve their minds, being generally engaged in

trade or riotous diffipation.

The misery and hardships of the negroes is truly moving; and though great care is taken to make them propagate, the ill treatment they receive so shortens their lives, that instead of increasing by the course of nature, many thousands are annually imported to the West-Indies, to supply the place of those who pine and die by the hardships they receive. They are indeed stubborn and untractable for the most part, and they must be ruled with a rod of iron, but they ought not to

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be crushed with it, or to be thought a fort of beafts, without fouls, as fome of their matters or overfeers do at prefent, tho' fome of these tyrants are themselves the dregs of this nation, and the refuse of the jails of Europe. Many of the negroes, however, who fall into the hands of gentlemen of humanity, find their fituations easy and comfortable; and it has been observed, that in North-America, where in general these poor vretches are better used, there is a less waste of negroes, they live longer, and propagate better. And it feems clear, from the whole course of history, that those nations which have behaved with the greatest humanity to their slaves, were always best served, and ran the least hazard from their rebellions, The flaves, on their first arrival from the coast of Guinea, are exposed naked to sale; they are then generally very fimple and innocent creatures, but they foon become roguish enough; and when they come to be whipped, excuse their faults by the example of the whites. They believe every negro returns to his native country after death. This thought is to agrecable, that it cheers the poor creatures, and renders the burden of life easy, which would otherwise to many of them he quite intolerable. They look on death as a bleffing, and it is surprising to see with what courage and intrepidity some of them meet it; they are quite transported to think their slavery is near an end, that they shall revisit their native shores, and see their old friends and acquaintance. When a negro is about to expire, his fellow slaves kis him, and wish a good journey, and fend their hearty good wishes to their relations in Guinea. They make no lamentations; but with a great deal of joy inter his body, believing he is gone home and happy. Manus adr hi

BARBADOES.] This island, the most easterly of all the Caribbees, is situated in 50 deg. W. lon. and 13 deg. N. lat. It is 21 miles in length, and in breadth 14. When the English, some time after the year 1625, first landed here, they found it the most savage and destitute place they had hitherto visited. It had not the least appearance of ever having been peopled even by savages. There was no kind of beasts of pasture or of prey, no fruit, no herb, nor root, fit for supporting the life of man. Yet as the climate was so good, and the soil appeared fertile, some gentlemen of small fortunes in England, resolved to become adventurers thither. The trees were so large, and of a wood so hard and stubborn, that it was with great difficulty they could clear as much ground as was necessary for their subsistence. By unremitting perseverance, however, they brought it to yield them a tolerable support;

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and they found that cotton and indigo agreed well with the foil, and that tobacco, which was beginning to come into repute in England, answered tolerably. These prospects, together with the florm between the king and parliament, which was beginning to break out in England, induced many new adventurers to transport themselves into this island. what is extremely remarkable, so great was the increase of people in Barbadoes, 25 years after its first settlement, that in 1650, it contained more than 50,000 whites, and a much greater number of negro and Indian flaves; the latter they acquired by means not at all to their honour; for they feized upon all those unhappy men, without any pretence, in the heighbouring islands, and carried them into slavery. A practice, which has rendered the Caribbee Indians irreconcilable to us ever fince. They had begun, a little before this, to cultivate fugar, which foon rendered them extremely wealthy. The number of the flaves therefore was still augmented; and in 1676, it is supposed that their number amounted to 100,000; which, together with 50,000, make 150,000 on this small fpot; a degree of population unknown in Holland, in China, or any other part of the world most renowned for numbers. At this time Barbadoes employed 400 fail of thips, one with another of 150 tuns, in their trade. Their annual exports in fugar, indigo, ginger, cotton, and citron-water, was above 250,000 l. and their circulating cash at home was 200,000 l. Such was the increase of population, trade, and wealth, in the course of 50 years. But fince that time, this island has been much on the decline, which is to be attributed partly to the growth of the French fugar colonies, and partly to our own establishments in the neighbouring isles. Their numbers at prefent are faid to be 20,000 whites, and 100,000 flaves. Their commerce confifts in the fame articles as formerly. though they deal in them to less extent. Their capital is Bridgetown, where the governor relides, whose employment is faid to be worth 5000l. per annum. They have a college founded and well endowed by colonel Codrington, who was a native of this island. Barbadoes, as well as Jamaica, has fuffered much by hurricanes, fires, and the plague.

Sr. CHRISTOPHER's.] This island, commonly called by the sailors, St. Kitt's, is situated in 62 deg. W. lon. and 17 deg. N. lat. about 14 leagues from Antigua, and is 20 miles long, and seven broad. It has its name from the samous Christopher Columbus, who discovered it for the Spaniards. This nation, however, abandoned it as unworthy of their attention; and in 1626, it was settled by the French and English

English conjunctly; but entirely ceded to us by the peace of Utrocht. Besides conton, ginger, and the tropical fruits, it generally produces near as much sugar as Barbadoes, and sometimes quite as much. It is computed that this island contains 6000 whites, and 36,000 negroes.

ANTIGUA.] Situated in 61 deg. W. lon. and 17 deg. N. lat. is of a circular form, near 20 miles over every way. This island, which was formerly thought useless, has now got the flart of the rest. It has one of the best harbours in the West-Indies, and its capital St. John's, which, before the fire in 1769, was large and wealthy, is the ordinary seat of the governor of the Leeward islands. Antigua is supposed to contain about 7000 whites, and 30,000 slaves.

NEVIS AND MONTSERRAT.] Two small islands, lying between St. Christopher's and Antigua, neither of them exceeding 18 miles in circumference, and are faid each to contain 5000 whites and 10,000 slaves. The foil in these four islands is pretty much alike, light and sandy, but notwithfunding sertile in an high degree; and their principal exports are derived from the sugar cane.

BARBUDA.] Situated in 18 deg. N. lat. 35 miles north of Antigua, is 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It is fertile, and has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade with England. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry, and raising fresh provisions for the use of the neighbouring isses. It belongs to the Codrington family, and the inhabitants amount to about 1500.

ANGUILLA.] Situated in 18 deg. N. lat. 60 miles north-west of St. Christopher's, is about 30 miles long, and to broad. This island is perfectly level, and the climate nearly the same with that of Jamaica. The inhabitants, who are not numerous, apply themselves to husbandry, and seeding of cattle.

DOMINICA.] Situated in 15 deg. N. lat. and in 61 deg. 24 min. W. lon. lies about half way between Guadalupe and Martinico. It is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. It got its name from being discovered by Columbus on a Sunday. The French have always opposed our fettling here, because it must cut off their communication, in time of war, between Martinico and Guadalupe. By the last treaty of peace, however, it was ceded in express terms to the English; but we have derived little advantage from this conquest, the island being at present no better than a harbour for the natives of the other Caribbees, who being expelled their

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yiel Bri their own fettlements, have taken refuge here. The foil of this island is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of cotton and coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the West-Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets of sine water.

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bour elled their Sr. VINCENT.] Seated 13 deg. 30 min. north lat. and in 61 deg. west lon. 50 miles north-west of Barbadoes, 30 miles south of St. Lucia, is about 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is extremely fruitful, being a black mould upon a strong loam, the most proper for the raising of sagar. Indigo thrives here remarkably well, but this article is less cultivated than formerly throughout the West-Indies. It is at present chiefly inhabited by the Caribbeans, and many sugitives from Barbadoes and the other islands, who are now numerous, and have many villages where they are said to live well.

GRANADA AND THE GRENADINES.] Granada is fituated in 12 deg. north lat, and in 61 deg. 40 min, west lon. about 30 leagues fouth-west of Barbadoes, and almost the same distance north of New-Andalusia, or the Spanish Main. This island is said to be 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Experience has proved that the foil of this island is extremely. proper for producing fugar, tobacco, and indigo; and upon the whole it carries with it all the appearance of becoming as flourishing a colony as any in the West Indies, of its dimenfions. A lake on the top of a hill in the middle of the island supplies it plentifully with fine rivers, which adorn and fertilize it. Several bays and harbours he round the island, some of which might be fortified to great advantage, which renders it very convenient for shipping; and it has the happiness of not being fubject to hurricanes. Its chief port, called Lewis, has a fandy bottom, and is to capacious and fafe, that 1000 vellels from 3 to 400 tun may ride fecure from froms; and roo thips of the greatest burden may be moored in its harbour. This island was long the theatre of bloody wars between the native Indians and the French, during which these handful of Caribbees defended themselves with the most resolute bravery. In the last war, when Granada was attacked by the English. the French inhabitants, who were not very numerous, were fo amazed at the reduction of Guadalupe and Martinico, that they loft all spirit, and surrendered without making the least opposition; and the full property of this island, together with the finall islands on the north, called the Grenadines, which yield the fame produce, were confirmed to the crown of Great Britain by the treaty of peace.

TOBAGO.] The most foutherly of all the British islands or settlements in America sexcept Falkland Islands, in the South-Seas) is fituated 11 deg. odd min. north lat. 120 miles fouth of Barbadoes, and about the fame distance from the Spanish Main. This island is about 32 miles in length, and nine in breadth. The climate here is not so hot as might be expected fo near the equator; and it is faid that it lies out of the course of those hurricanes that have sometimes proved so fatal to the other West-India islands. It has a fruitful foil, capable of producing fugar, and indeed every thing elfe that is raised in the West Indies, with the addition (if we may believe the Dutch) of the cinnamon, nutmeg, and gum cop all valuable commodities, and which will undoubtedly render this island of vast importance and immense benefit to Great Britain. It is well watered with numerous springs; and its bays and creeks are fo disposed as to be very commodious for all kind of thipping. The value and importance of this island appears from the expensive and formidable armaments fent thither by European powers in support of their different claims. It feems to have been chiefly possessed by the Dutch, who defended their pretentions against both England and France with the most obstinate perseverance. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared neutral; but by the treaty of peace in 1763, it was yielded up to Great Britaino and the commission of the talk and entered to said

These three last mentioned islands were since the war erected into one government.

NEWFOUNDLAND.] Exclusive of the West-India fugar islands lying between the two continents of America, Great Britain claims some others, that are seated at the distance of some thousand miles from each other, upon the coast of this quarter of the globe, of which we shall speak according

to our method, beginning with the north.

Newfoundland is fituated to the east of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, between 46 and 52 deg. north lat. and between 53 and 59 deg. west lon. separated from Labrador or New-Britain by the Straits of Belleisle, and from Canada by the Bay of St. Lawrence, being 350 miles long, and 200 broad. The coasts are extremely subject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of snow and sleet, the sky being usually overcast. From the soil of this island we are far from reaping any sudden or great advantage, for the cold is long continued and severe; and the summer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable; for the soil, at least in those parts of the island with which we are acquainted, is rocky and

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harren. However, it is watered by feveral good rivers, and ath many large and good harbours. This island, whenever the continent shall come to fail of timber convenient to navimi (which on the fea coast perhaps is no very remote () will afford a large supply for masts, yards, and all sumber for the West-India trade. But what at present it is chiefly valuable for, is the great fishery of cod, carried on upon those shoals which are called the Banks of Newfoundland, Great-Britain and North-America, at the lowest computation, annually employ 2000 fail of small craft in this fishery; on board of which, and on shore to cure and pack the fifth, are upwards of 10,000 hands; so that this fishery is not only a very valuable branch of trade to the merchant, but a fource of livelihood to fo many thousands of poor people, and a most excellent nursery to the royal navy. This fishery is computed to encrease the national stock 300,000 l. a year in gold and filver, remitted to us for the cod we fell in the North, in Spain. Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The plenty of cod, both on the great bank, and the leffer ones, which lie to the east and fouth-east of this island, is inconceivable; and not only cod, but feveral other species of fish, are caught there in abundance; all of which are nearly in an equal plenty along the thores of Newfoundland, New-Scotland, New-England, and the ifle of Cape Breton; and very profitable fisheries are carried on upon all their coasts; from which we may observe, that where our colonies are thinly peopled, or fo barren as not to produce any thing from their foil, their coasts make us ample amends, and pour in upon us a wealth of another kind, and no way inferior to that grifing from the most fertile foil,

This island, after various disputes about the property, was entirely ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but the French were left at liberty to dry their nets on the northern shores of the island; and by the treaty of 1763, they were permitted to fish in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, but with this limitation, that they should not approach within three leagues of any of the coasts belonging to England. The small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, situated to the southward of Newfoundland, were also ceded to the French, who simulated to erect no fortifications on these islands, nor to keep snote than 50 soldiers to enforce the police. The chief towns in Newfoundland are Placentia, Bonavista, and St. John; but there do not above 1000 families remain here in the winter.

CAPE BRETON.] This island, feated between Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia, is in length about 150 miles. The foil is barren, but it has good harbours, particularly that of Louisburgh, which is near four leagues in circumference, Vol. II. and has every where fix or feven fathoms water. Since the conquest of this island by Great Britain in the law war, France has not one sea port for the relief and shelter of her trading ships, either to or from the West-Indies, open to them day where in America, to the notthward of the river Minispers and consequently their whole trade in the fishery must for the future be exposed to the English privateers from the northern colonies in the time of war; a circumstance which may have some weight with that nation; in rendering them less forward to commence hostilities with Great Britain.

Sr. JOHN's.] Situated in the gulph of St. Lawrence, is about 60 miles in length, and 30 or 40 broad, has many fine rivers, and though lying near Cape-Breton and New-Scotlands has greatly the advantage of both in pleafantness and facility of foil. Upon the reduction of Cape-Breton, the inhabitants of this island, amounting to 4000, submitted quietly to the British arms; and to the difference of the French governor, there were found in his house several English scalps, which were brought there to market by the savages of New-Scotland; this being the place where they were encouraged to carry on that barbarous and inhuman trade. This island was so well improved by the French, that it was stilled the granary of Canada, which it surnished with great plenty of corn, as well as beef and pork,

BERMUDIAS on SUMMER ISLANDS.] There received their first name from their being discovered by John Bermudas, a Spaniard; and were called the Summer Islands, from Sir George Sommers, who was shipwirecked on their rocks in rock; in his passage to Virginia. They are fituated, at a vast distance from any continent, in 32 deg, north lat, and in 63 deg, west lon. Their distance from the Land's end is computed near a sool seagnes, from the Madeiras about 1200, and from Carolina 300. The Bermudas are but small, not containing in all above 20,000 acres; and are very distinute of access, being, as Waster the poet, who resided some time there, expresses it, walled with rocks. The air of these islands, which Waller celebrates in one of his poems, has been always effected extremely healthful; and the beauty and richness of the vegetable productions is perfectly delightful. Though the foil of these islands is admirably udapted to the cultivation of the vines, the chief and only business of the imbabitants, who consist of about 10,000, is the building and navigating of light sloops and brigantines, which they employ chiefly in the trade between North America and the West Indies. These vessels are as remarkable for their swiftness, as the cedar of which they are built is for its hard and durable quality.

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The town of St. George, which is the capital, is feated at the bottom of a haven in the band of the fame name, and is defended with feven or eight forward feventy pieces of cannon. It contains above 1000 houses, a handsome church, and other elegant public buildings:

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LUCAY'S, OR BAHAMA ISLANDS: The Bahama are lituated to the fouth of Carolina, between 12 and 27 des north lat. and 73 and 81 deg. west lon. They extend along the coast of Florida quite down to the Isle of Cuba, and are Mid to be 500 in number, some of them only mere rocks; but 12 of them are large, fertile, and in nothing different from the foil of Carolina: all are, however, absolutely uninhabit except Providence, which is 200 miles exit of the Florid gh some others are larger and more fertile, on which the English have plantations. Between them and the continui of Florida is the Gulph of Bahama, or Florida, through walk the Spanish galeons fail in their passage to Europe. The islands were the first fruits of Columbus's discoveries; but the were not known to the English till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them; and being a second time driven upon it; gave it the name of Providence. The English, observing the advantageous fituation of these islands for being a check of the French and Spaniards, attempted to fettle them in the reign of Charles II. Some unlucky accidents prevented this fettlement from being of any advantage, and the Isle of Providence became an harbour for the Buccaneers or pirates, who for a long time infested the American navigation. This obligathe government, in 1718, to fend out captain Woodes Ro with a fleet to dislodge the pirates, and for making a settlement. This the captain effected; a fort was crected, and an-Independant company was stationed in the island. Ever since this last settlement these islands have been improving, tho the advance but flowly. In time of war, people gain confiderable by the prizes condemned there; and at all times by the wrecks which are frequent in this labyrinth of rocks and fhelves.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.] Leaving the Bahama and West-India islands, we shall now proceed along the south-east coast of America, as far as the 52d deg. of fouth lat, when der, by looking into the map, will perceive the Falk land islands, situated near the Streights of Magellan, at the utmost extremity of South-America. It has been generall believed, that the richest gold mines in Chili are carefully concealed by the Indians, as well knowing that the difec of them would only excite in the Spaniards a greater this conquest and tyranny, and would render their own indepen-

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dence more precarious. King Charles II. of England confidered the discovery of this coast of such consequence, that Sir John Narborough was purpoicly fitted out to furvey the Streights of Magellan, the neighbouring coast of Patagonia, and the Spanish ports in that frontier; with directions, if possibles to procure fome intercourse with the Chilian Indians, who are generally at war, or at least on ill terms with the Spaniards; and to establish a commerce and a lasting correlpondence with them. Though Sir John, through accidental causes, failed in this attempt, which, in appearance, promised fo many advantages to this nation, his transactions upon that befides the many valuable improvements he furnished to raphy and navigation, are rather an encouragement for further trials of this kind, than any objection against them. It appeared by the precautions and fears of the Spaniards, that they were fully convinced of the practicability of the scheme be was fent to execute, and extremely alarmed with the appre-Charles II. was to far prepoffessed with the belief of the emolu-ments which might redound to the public from this expedition, and was to eager to be informed of the event of it, that, wing intelligence of Sir John Narborough's passing through Downs, on his return, he had not patience to attend his errival at court, but went himself in his barge to Gravesend

As therefore it appears (fays the author of Anfon's Veyage) that all our future expeditions to the South-Seas must run a considerable risk of proving abortive, whilst in our selfage thicker we are under the necessity of touching at the Portuguese settlement of Brazil (where we may certainly depend on having our strength, condition, and designs betrayed to the Spaniards) the discovery of some place more to the southward, where thips might refresh, and supply themselves with the necessary sea-stock for their voyage round Cape Horn, would be an expedient that would relieve us from these embarrasments, and would surely be a matter worthy the attention of the public. Nor does this seem difficult to be effected; for we have already the imperfect knowledge of two places, which might, perhaps, on examination, prove extensely convenient for this purpose; one of them is Pepy's stilled, in the latitude of 47, south, and laid down by Dr. stalley about 80 leagues to the eastward of Cape Blanco, on the coast of Paragona; the other is Palkland's Isles, in the latitude of 51 and a half, lying stearly south of Pepy's Island. The last of these have been seen by many ships, both French and English. Woodes Rogers, who run along the north-east coast of these isles in the year 1708, tells us that they extended about

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about two degrees in length, and appeared with gentle descentation hill to hill, and seemed to be good ground, interspersed with woods, and not destitute of harbours. Either of these places, as they are islands at a considerable distance from the continent, may be supposed, from their datitude, to lie in a climate sufficiently temperate. This, even in time of peace, might be of great consequence to this nation; and in time of war, would make us masters of those seas.

Falkland islands were first discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins in 1504, the principal of which he named Hawkins Maidenland, in honour of queen Elizabeth. The present English name Falkland, was probably given them by captain Strong, in 1689, and being adopted by Halley, it has from that time been received into our maps.

In the year 1764, the late lord Egmont, then first lord of the admiratty, revived the scheme of a settlement in the South-Seas, and commodore Byron was lent to take pofferfion of Falleland islands in the name of his Britannic majesty. and in his journal represents them as a valuable acquisition, On the other hand, they are represented by capt. M'Bride, who in 1766 furceeded that gentleman, as the outcasts of nature We found, fays he, a mais of illands and broken lands, of which the foil was nothing but a bog, with no better profe than that of barren mountains, beaten by florms almost perpetual. Yet this is fummer, and if the winds of winter hold their natural proportion, those who lie but two cables length from the fhore, must pass weeks without any communication with it." The plants and vegetables which were planted by Mr. Byron's people, and the fir-tree, a native of rugged and cold climates, had withered away; but goats, theep, and hogs, that were carried thither, were found to thrive and increase as in other places. Geefe, of a fifthey tafte, inipes, foxes, fea-lions, penquins, plenty of good water, and in the lummer months. wild falary, and forel, are the natural luxuries of these islands.

But though the foil be barren, and the feas temperatuous, we have happily succeeded in the grand object of a settlement here, by the discovery of a fine harbour, capable of containing the whole royal navy of England, and secured from the fury of the winds by surrounding mountains.

By our having the polletion of one good harbour here, and keeping the royal navy on a respectable sooting, we shall have nothing to sear from all the united sorce of France, Spain, and Portugal. Whoever turns his eye to the map of America, and observes the number of our settlements, and their situation in respect to the possessions of those powers, will see the impossibility of their trade escaping the vigilance of our crusters,

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pouring

pouring out from every corner of this new world. Add to , that having hitherto attempted their colonies with fucsels, what may we not expect in a future war, from fuch additional strength, so many convenient harbours to resit, or to supply our sects and armies.

PROCLAMATION,

For regulating the Coffiens made to us in America by golent Knafiffe the left Treaty of Peace. cephan Strong.

GEORGE R.

THEREAS we have taken into our royal confideration the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, actived to our crown by the late definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Raris the roth day of February lasts; and being delirous that all our loving subjects, as well of our kingdoms as of our colonies in America, may avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages, which pull accrue therefrom to their commerce, manufactures, and davigation; we have thought fit, with the advice of our privycouncil, to iffue this our royal proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all our loving subjects, that we have, with the advice of our faid privy-council, granted our letters patent, under our great seal of Great-Britain, to creek author the said

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under our great seal of Great-Britain, to creek within the countries and islands, ceded and confirmed to us by the faid treaty, four diffinet and separate governments, stilled and called by the names of Quebec, East-Florida, West-Florida, and Grenada, and limited and bounded as follows, viz.

First, The government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador coast by the river St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the lake St. John to the south end of the lake Nipissin; from whence the said line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and the lake Champlain in 45 degrees of north latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north coast of the Bay des Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Roberes, the coast of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Roberes, and from thence croffing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence by the west end of the island Anticosti, terminates at the afore-faid river of St. John.

econdly. The government of East-Florida, bounded to the weltward, by the Gulph of Mexico and the Apalachicola river :

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river; to the northward, by a line drawn from that part of the faid river, where the Chatahouchee and Flint rivers meet, to the fource of St. Mary's river; and by the fource of the faid river to the Atlantic ocean; and to the caltward and fouthward, by the Atlantic ocean, and the Gulph of Florida,

Thirdly. The government of West-Florida, bounded to within fix leagues of the coult from the river Apalachicola to Lake Pontchartrain; to the wellward, by the same lake, the lake Maurepas, and the river Missippi; to the northward, by a line drawn due east from that part of the river Mististippi which lies in 31 degrees north latitude, to the river Apalachicole or Chatahouchee; and to the eastward by the faid river.

Fourthly. The government of Grenada, comprehending the and of that name, together with the Grenadines, and the islands of Dominico, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

w And to the end that the open and free fiftery of our fuhietts may be entended to, and carried on upon the coast of Labraand the adjacent islands, we have thought fit, with the advice of our faid privy council, to put all that coaff, from the river St. John's to Hudson's Streights, together with the islands of Anticosti and Madelaine, and all other smaller islands lying upon the faid coast, under the care and inspection of our goreseriof Newfoundland our svin or bishorols

We have also, with the advice of our privy-council, thought fit to somes the illands of St. John, and Cape Breton, or life Royale, with the leffer islands adjacent thereto, to our governthereto, far duch lands, tenements, and steed swolf lo and

We have also, with the advice of our prive council aforeid, annexed to our province of Georgia, all the lands lying tyreen the rivers Aletamaha and St. Mary'shour

and subcreas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling our faid new governments, that our loving subjects should be informed of our paternal care for the security of the liberties and properties of those, who are and shall become inhabitants and proporties of those, who are end shall become inhabitants thereof a we have shought fit to publish and declare, by this our proclamation, that we have, in the letters patent under our great feal of Great-Britain, by which the faid governments are conflictuted, given exptels power and direction to our gover-nors of our faid colonies respectively, that so soon as the state and circumstances of the faid colonies will admit thereof, they that, with the advice and confent of the members of our governments respectively. In such manner and form as is used d directed in shofe colonies and provinces in America, which E e 4

are under our immediate government, and we have also given power to the faid governors, with the confent of our faid councils, and the representatives of the people, so to be summoned as aforefaid, to make, conflicte, and ordain laws, flatutes, and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our faid colonies, and of the people and habitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England, and under such regulations and refrictions as are emblies can be called as aforefaid, all perfons inhabiting in or reforting to our faid colonies, may confide in our royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of our realm of England; for which purpose we have given power under our great seal to the governors of our faid colonies respectively, to erect and constitute, with the advice of our faid councils respectively, courts of Judicature and public justice within our faid colonies, for the hearing and decomining all causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England, with liberty to all perform who may think them-felves aggrieved by the fentences of fuch courts, in all civil cales, to appeal, under the usual limitations and restrictions, to us, in our privy council.

We have affectiought fit, with the advice of our privy-

council as aforefaid, to give unto the governors and councils of our faid three new colonies upon the continent, full power and authority to fettle and agree with the inhabitants of our faid new colonies, or with any other persons who shall refort thereto, for fuch lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as are now, or hereafter that be in our power to dispose of, and them

now, or hereafter half be in our power to dispose of, and them to grant to any sich person or persons, upon such terms, and under such moderate quit rents; services, and acknowledgments, as have been appointed and settled in our other colonies, and under such other condicions as shall appear to us to be necessary and expedient for the sovertage of the grantees, and the improvement and settlement of our faid colonies.

And whereas we are definous, upon all occasions, to testify our royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and foldiers of our armies; and to reward the same, we do hereby command and impower our governors of our faid three new colonies, and all other our governors of our several provinces on the continent of North America, to grant, without see or reward, to such reduced officers as have served in out fee or reward, to fuch reduced officers as have ferved in North-America during the late war a and to fuch private fol-diers as have been or mail be disbanded in America, and are actually reliding there, and shall personally apply for the same,

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ne, he the following quantities of lands, dishing and the supiration of ten years, to the lands quite rents as after dands are subject to the province within which they are granted, as slice subject to the same conditions of cultivation and importanced; viz. To every person having the rank of a field officer, 5000 but carries and most and and and arit to you

To every captain, 3000 acreso first stagung that not sories! en To every fubalterh or flaff-officer, 12000 scrost ow both by To gvery non-scommission officery tago acuts of we prove the themfelves upon any lands utstap op nam estate view of delical We do likewife authorife anth require the governors and commanders in chieft of all our faid tentonics upon beh tinent of North-America, to grant the like quantities of land, and upon the firm conditions, no fuch reduced officine lof the al navy of the like rank as ferved on board our th in North America, at the times of the reduction inflourg and Quebec, in the late wan, and who I shall perfonally apply to our respective governors for duch grants of -MAnd whereas it is just and reasonable, and effectiel to our interest wand the becurity of our colonies, that the deveral nations orstribes of Indians, with whom we are copied and who like luider our protection, should not be moleste diffurbed in the polletion of fuch parts of our dominions and territories as not having been ceded to an purchased by us are referred so them for any of them as their hunting-green weedo therefore with the advice of our privy-council odenlars it to be our neval will and pleasure, that no governor or oding mander in chief in any of our colonies of Quebed, East, Florida, or Well-Florida, do prefume, upon any protence whatever, to grant warrants of durkey or pals any potents for lands beyond the bounds of their refpe ctive governments, as described in their commissions, as allo that no governor or commander in chief in any of our other colonies or plantations in America, do profume for the prefent, and until our further pleasure he known to grant nvarrants of furters of pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or fources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west and north-well someton any lands whatever, which not baying been coded to ar purchased by us, as aforesaid, are referred

to the faid Indians, on any of them.

And we do further declare it, to be our royal will and pleafure, for the prefent as aforefaid, to referve under our fovereighty, protections and dominion for the use of the faid
Indians, all the lands and recritories not included within the
limits of our faid three new governments, or within the limits
of the territory granted to the Hudion's-Bay company; as
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licence for that purpose first obtained and mining all persons whatever, who have either wilfully organizationally seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, are upon any other lands, which not having been ceded to or appoint any other lands, which not having been ceded to or appoint any other lands, which not having been ceded to or forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements. It was a great from and abuses have been committed to buse h In the purchasing lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our interests, and to the great distribution of the said Indians. In order therefore to prevent find, integularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our justice and described refolution to manore all reasonable cause of distributions were do, with the advice of our private council, strictly enjoyed and require, that no private person do preferred to make any purchase from the faid Indians of any lands referred to the faid Indians within those parts of our colonies, where we have thought proper to allow settlement; but that if a any time my of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same only should be purchased but that if a any time any of the faid Indians should be inclined to dispose of the faid lands, the same only should be purchased only for us, in our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the faid Indians, to be held for that purpose by the governor or constraints its extent of our colony respectively, within which they shall his; and in case they should the within the limits of any proprietary government, they shall be purchased only for the ose and in the name of such proprietars, conformable to such directions and instructions as we or they shall think proper to give for that purpose. And we do, by the advice of our privy-council, declare and open to all our subjects whatever; provided that every person, who may incline to trade with the said Indians, do take out a licence for carrying on such a trade, from the governor or commander in chief of any of our colonies respectively, where such person shall reside, and also give security to observe such regulations as we shall at any time think sit, by ourselves or by our commissaries, to be appointed for this purpose, to direct and appoint for the bane-sit of the faid trade. And we do hereby authorise, enjoys, and require the governors and commanders in chief of all our colonies, respectively, as well as those under our immediate government, colonies, respectively, as well as those under our immediate government,

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government, as those under the government and direction of proprietaries, to grant such licences without see or reward; taking especial care to infert therein a condition that such licence shall be void, and the security for sited, in case the person, to whom the same is granted, shall result or neglect to observe such regulations as we shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid, in the same is granted.

And we do further expressly enjoin and require all officers whatever, as well military as those employed in the managed ment and direction of Indian affairs within the territories referred, as aforesaid, for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all persons whatever, who, standing charged with treasons, misprisions of treasons; murders, or other selonies and missementours, shall say from justice and take resuge in the said territory, and to send them under a proper guard to the colony where the crime was committed of which they stand accused, in order to take their trial for the same

Given at our court in St. James's, the 7th day of Octo-

I ney have undoubtedly enough of actual productions, to coder them of M. L. M. west to see the Spanishes. In California there their in the morning a great quentity of deby.

SPANISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

NEW MEXICO, INCLUDING CALIFORNIA.

tale, quite firm and elear as they all, which combecing the

Miles. 10100 Pegrees. Miles of State of

BOUNDARIES. BOUNDED by unknown lands on the old Mexico, and the Pacific ocean, ch the touch; and by the fame ocean, on the west.

Divisions Subdivisions Chief towns,

North-east division Proper South east division Apacheira Last Antonio.

South division Sonora Tuape, word and peninsula St. Juan.

Soil AND CLIMATE.] These countries lying for the most part within the temperate zone, have a climate in many places extremely

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enterely agreeable, and a fail productive of every thing, co estat heats in the furnmen, particularly towards the feaconfe but in the inland country; the climate is more temperate, and in winter even cold ording it and and more of the

THE COUNTRY. Countries is as yet in its infancy. The Spaniards themselves know little of the matter, and the little they know, they are unwilling to commonicate. Their authority being on a precarious footing with the Indians, who therity being an a pinearious footing with the Indians, who distriction the natural advantages of these countries, which might be an inducement to the other nations of Europed to form fettlements there. It is cartain, however, what in general the provinces of New Mexico and California, are extremely beautiful and pleasant; the face of the country is agreeably varied with plains, interfected; by rivers, and address with gentle eminences covered with various kinds of trees, fome producing excellent fruit. With respect to the value of the oducing the client fruit. With respect to the value of the They have undoubtedly enough of natural productions, to In California there falls in the morning a great quantity of dew, which, fettling on the rofe leaves, candies, and becomes hard like manual/having all the fweetness of refined lugar, without production. In the heart of the country there are plains of falt, quite firm and clear as chrystal, which considering the valt quantities of fish found on its coasts, might render it an invaluable acquifition to any industrious nation of M

INVASURANCE, MISTORY, GOVERNMENT, The Spanish RELIGION AND COMMERCE, The Spanish Researce comparatively weak; though they are encreasing every day in proportion as new mines are discovered. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians, whom the Spanish missionaries have in many places brought over to Christianity, to a civilized life, to raise corn and wine, which they now export pretty largely to Old Mexico. California was discovered by Cottez, the corner confusers of Mexico. the great conqueror of Mexico; our famous navigator Sit Francis Dtake took possession of it in 1578, and his right was confirmed by the principal king, or chief in the whole country. This title however the government of Great-Britain have not hitherto attempted to vindicate, the California is admirably situated for trade, and on its coast has a pearl fishery of great value. The inhabitants and government here do not materially differ from those of Old Mexico.

rially differ from those of Old Mexico,

extremely.

OLD MEXICO OR NEW SPAIN.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 2000 between { 83 and 110 W. longitude. Breadth 600 between { 8 and 30 N. latitude.

Boundaries.] Dounded by New Mexico, or Granada, on the north; by the gulph of
Mexico, on the north-east; by Terra Firma, on the south-east;
and by the Pacific ocean, on the south-west, containing three
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2. Mexico Proper Acapulco Acapulco Vera Cruz.

3. Guatimala Guatimala, 11 to guillow of 1

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BAYS.] On the north-sea are the gulphs or bays of Mexico, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, and Honduras; in the Pacific ocean, or South-Sea, are the bays Micoya and Amapalla, Acapulco, and Salinas.

CAPES.] These are cape Sardo, cape St. Martin, cape Cornducedo, cape Catoche, cape Honduras, cape Cameron, and cape Gracias Dios, in the North Sea.

Cape Marques, cape Spirito Sancto, cape Corientes, cape Gallero, cape Blanco, cape Burica, cape Prucreos, and cape

Mala, in the South-Sea.

Winds.] In the gulph of Mexico, and the adjacent feas, there are strong north winds from October to March, about the full and change of the moon. Trade winds prevail every where at a distance from land within the tropics. Near the coast in the South-Sea, they have their periodical winds, viz. Monsoons, and sea and land breezes, as in Asia.

Soil and climate.] Mexico lying for the most part within the torrid zone, is excessively hot, and on the eastern coast, where the land is low, marshy, and constantly slooded in the rainy seasons, it is likewise extremely unwholesome. The inland country, however, assumes a better aspect, and the air is of a milder temperament; on the western side the land is not so low, as on the eastern, much better in quality, and full of plantations. The soil of Mexico in general is of a good variety, and would not refuse any sort of grain were

the industry of the inhabitants to correspond with their natural

advantages.

PRODUCE.] Mexico, like all the tropical countries, is rather more abundant in fruits than in grain. Pine apples, pomegranates, oranges; lemons, citrons, figs, and coccos-nuts, are here in the greatest plenty and perfection. Mexico produces also a produces quantity of lugar, especially towards the gulph of Mexico, and the province of Guaxaca and Guathania, fo that here are more fugar mills than in any Gustimale; for that here are more augus minus of spanish America. But what is considered as the chief glory of this country, and what first induced the Spanish spanish are the mines of gold and niards to form fettlements upon it, are the mines of gold and filver. The chief mines of gold are in Veragua and New Granada, confining upon Darien and Terra Firms. Those of filver, which are much more rich, as well as numerous, are found in feveral parts, but in none fo much as in the province of Mexico. The mines of both kinds are always found in the most barren and mountainous part of the country; nature making amends in one respect for her defects in another. The working of the gold and filver mines depends on the fame principles. When the ore is dug out, compounded of feveral heterogeneous substances, mixed with the precious metals, it is broke into small pieces by a mill, and afterwards walked, by which means it is disengaged from the earth, and other soft bodies which clung to it. Then it is mixed with mercury, which, of all substances; has the frongest attraction for gold, and slikewise a strongest attraction for filver, than the other substances which are united with it in the ore. By means of the mercury, therefore, the gold and silver are first separated from the heterogeneous matter, and then by straining and evaporation, they are distunited from the mercury ideas. Of the gold and silver, which the mines of Mexico association, great things have been said. Those who have enquired most into this subject, compute the revenues of Mexico at twenty four millions of our money; and it is well known that this, with world with filver. The other articles next in importante to dispute concerning the nature of the former, it feems at last agreed, that it is of the animal kind, and of the species of the gall infects. It adheres to the plant called Opuntiz, and ficks the juice of the fruit, which is of a crimfon colour. It is from this juice that the cochineal derives it value, which confilts in dying all forts of the finest scattlet, crimfor and purple. It is also used in medicine as a sudorific, and as a cordiar; and it is computed that the Spaniards annually export

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as a port no no less than nine hundred thousand pounds weight of this commodity, to answer the purposes of medicine and dying. The cocos, of which chocolate is made, is the next comberable article in the natural history and commerce of Maxico. It grows on a tree of a middling fize which bears a pod about the fize and shape of a cucumber, containing the cocoa. The Spanish commerce in this article is immense; and such is the internal confumption, as well as external call for it; that a small garden of cocoa's is said to produce to the owner, twenty thousand crowns a year. At home it makes a principal part of their tilet, and is found wholesome, mutricious, and suitable to the climate. This country likewise produces silk, but not in such abundance as to make any remarkable part of their export. Cotton is here in great abundance, and on account of its lightness is the common wear of the inhabitalits.

POPULATION, INMABITANTS, We shall place these government and manners, heads under one point of view, because, the reader will foon be fentible, they very nearly connected. We have already described the original inhabitants of Mexico, and the conquest of that cou Spaniards. The prefent inhabitants may be divided into Whites, Indians, and negroes. The Whites are entire born in Old Spain, or they are creoles, i. e. natives of Spanish America. The former are chiefly employed in government of trade, and have nearly the fame character with the Spanis in Europe; only a ftill more confiderable portion of pride; for they confider themselves as entitled to every high diffraction is natives of Europe, and look upon the other inhabitants as many degrees beneath them. The creoles have all the his qualities of the Spaniards, from whom they are descended without that courage, firmnels, and patience, which makes the praise-worthy part of the Spanish character. Naturally weak and esseminate, they dedicate the greatest part of their lives to lonering, and inactive pleasures. Luxurious without variety or elegance, and expensive with great parade, and little conveniency, their general character is no more than a grave and specious infignificance. From idleness and conflictation their whole buliness is amour and intrigue; and their likities of colf-squence are not at all diffinguished for their charlity of doniefic virtues. The Indians, who notwithitlanding the devalta-tions of the first invaders, remain in great mumbers, are become by continual oppression and indignity, a dejected timorous and miserable race of mortals. The blacks here, like all those in other parts of the world, are flubborn, hardy, and wen dapted for the grofs flavery they endure.

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Such is the general character of the inhabitants, not only in Mexico, but the greatest part of Spanish America. The civil government is administered by tribunals, called Audiences, which bear a resemblance to the parliaments in France. In these courts the viceroy of the king of Spain presides. His employment is the greatest trust and power, which his Catholic majesty has in his disposal, and is pethaps the richest government entrusted to any subject in the world. The greaters of the viceroy's office is dispinished by the shortness of its duration. For as jealousy is the leading seature of Spanish politicks, in whatever regards America, no officer is allowed to maintain his power for more than three years, which no doubt may have a good effect in securing the authority of the crown of Spain, but is attended with unhappy consequences to the miserable inhabitants, who become a prey so every new governor. The clergy are extremely numerous in Mexico, and it has been computed, that priests, monks and nuns of all orders, make upwards of a fifth of all the white inhabitants, both here and in the other parts of Spanish America. It is impossible indeed to find a richer field, or one more peculiarly adapted to ecclesiatics in any part of the world. The people are superfutious, ignorant rich, lazy, and scentious: with such materials to work upon, it is not remarkable, that the church should enjoy one south of the revenues of the whole kingdom. If is more surprising, that it has not a half.

church should enjoy one fourth of the revenues of the whole kingdom. It is more surprising, that it has not a half.

Commerce, civies, The trade of Mexico consists of And Shipping. The trade of Mexico consists of And Shipping. The trade of Mexico consists of And Shipping. The trade on the gulph of Mexico of North-Sea; with the East Indies, by Acapulco on the South-Sea, and with South-America, by the same port. These two sea ports Veta Cruz, and Acapulco, are wonderfully well it used for the commercial purposes to which they are applied it is by means of the tormen, that Mexico pours her wealth over all the whole world; and receives in return the number-less luxuries and necessaries, which Europe attends to her, and which the indolence of her inhabitants will never permit them to acquire for themselves. To this post the feet from Cadiz, called the Flota, constituing the three men of war, 23, 2000/07, and it large merchant should three men of war, 23, 2000/07, and it large merchant should have more concern in it than the Spaniards, who lend sufficient more than write and only in he profit of these with the Reight and commission to the merchants, and duty to the King, is all the advantage which Spain derives from her American commerce.

commerce. When all the goods are landed and disposed of at La Vera Cruz, the fleet takes in the plate, precious stones, and other commodities for Europe. Sometimes in May they are ready to depart. From La Vera Cruz, they fail to the Havanna, in the ide of Cuba, which is the rendezvous where they meet the galleons, another seet which carries on the trade of Terra Firma, by Carthagena, and of Peru by Panama and Porto Bello. When all are collected and provided with a convoy necessary for their safety, they steer for Old Spain.

Acapulco is the fea-port, by which the communication is kept up between the different parts of the Spanish empire in America and the East Indies. About the month of December. the great galeon, attended by a large ship as a convoy, which make the only communication between the Philippines and Mexico, annually arrive here. The cargoes of thefe ships, for the convoy, though in an under-hand manner, likewife carries goods, confift of all the rich commodities and manufactures of the east. At the same time the annual ship from Lima the capital of Peru comes in, and is not computed to bring less than two millions of pieces of eight in filver, besides quickfilver and other valuable commodities, to be laid out in the purchase of the galeons cargoes. Several other ships from different parts of Chili and Peru, meet upon the same occasion. A great fair, in which the commodities of all parts of the world are bartered for one another, lasts thirty days. The galeon then prepares for her voyage, loaded with filver and fuch European goods as have been thought necessary. The Spaniards, though this trade be carried on entirely through their hands, and in the very heart of their dominions, are comparatively but small gainers by it. For as they allow the Dutch, Great Britain, and other commercial flates, to furnish the greater part of the cargo of the Flota, fo, the Spanish inhabitants of the Philippines, tainted with the same indolence which ruined their European ancestors, permit the Chinese merchants to furnith the greater part of the cargo of the galeon. Notwithflanding what has been faid of Vera Cruz, and Acapulco, the city of Mexico, the capital of the empire, ought to be confidered as the center of commerce in this part of the world. For here the principal merchants relide, and the greatest part of the business is negotiated. The East India goods from Acapulco, and the European from Vera Cruz, all pass thro Hither all the gold and filver come to be coined here the king's fifth is deposited, and here is wrought all those utenfils and ornaments in plate which is every year fene into Europe. The city itself breathes the air of the highest magnificence, and according to the best account contains about 80,000 inhabitants.

VOL. II.

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Spanish Dominions in SOUTH AMERICA.

TERRA FIRMA, or Caffilla del Oro.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

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Degrees, 5 60 and 82 W. longitude. Length 1400 } between the equator and and Audiat.

BOUNDARIES. JOOUNDED by the north fea fpart of the Atlantic ocean) on the north f by the fame fea and Surinam, on the east; by the country of the Amazons and Peru, on the South; and the Pacific ocean and New Spain, on the west.

Divisions.	Subdivisions.	Chief towns,
Private bodes	or Darien —	Porto Bello Panama, Walon, 81-52
The north divi-	Light Become and	N. lat. 8-50 Carthagena
fion contains		St. Martha Rio de la Hacha
for the policy	Venezuela	Venezuela
The Spinistes,	New Andalufia, or	Comana St. Thomas
The fouth divi-	o Parial entre no boil o	t og uben sitt it nest.
fion contains	1. New Granada -	Santa Fé de Bagota
THE RESIDENCE OF THE DATE OF THE PARTY OF TH	nege on of soil	Popayan. Dis . District

BAYS, CAPES, &c.] The Ishmus of Darien, or Terra firma proper, joins North and South America. A line drawn from Porto Bello in the north, to Panama in the South-Ses, or rather a little west of these two towns, is the proper limit between North and South America, and here the Ishmus or

Neck of land is only to miles over.

The principal bays in Terra-firma are, the bay of Panas and the bay of St. Michael's in the South-Sea; the bay Porto Bello, the gulph of Darien, Sino bay, Carthage bay and harbour, the gulph of Venezuela, the bay of Maracaibo, the gulph of Trieffo, the bay of Guaira, the bay Curiaco, and the gulph of Paria or Andalulia, in the a sind second up to the bell account contains als

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The chief capes are, Samblas point, Point Canoa, Cape del Agua, Swart point, Cape de Vela, Cape Conquibacoa, Cape Cabelo, Cape Blanco, Cape Galera, Cape Three Points; and Cape Nassau; all on the north shore of Terrafirma.

CLIMATE.] The climate here, particularly in the northern divisions, is extremely hot; and it was found by Ulloa, that the heat of the warmest day in Paris, is continual at Carthagena; the excessive heats raise the vapour of the sea, which is precipitated in such rains as seem to threaten a general deluge. Great part of the country therefore, is almost continually flooded; and this, together with the excessive heat, so impregnates the air with vapours, that in many provinces, particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, it is extremely unwholesome.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The foil of this country, like that of the greater part of South America, is wonderfully rich and fruitful. It is impossible to view, without admiration, the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxuriancy of the plains. and the towering height of the mountains. This however only applies to the inland country, for the coafts are generally barren fand, and uncapable of bearing any species of grain. The trees, most remarkable for their dimensions, are the caobo, the cedar, the maria, and balfam tree. The manzanillo tree is particularly remarkable. It bears a fruit refembling an apple, but which, under this specious appearance, contains the most fubtile poison, against which common oil is found to be the best antidote. The malignity of this tree is such, that if a person only sleeps under it, he finds his body all swelled. and racked with the severest tortures. The beasts from instinct always avoid it. The Habella de Carthagena is the fruit of a species of willow, and contains a kernel resembling an almond, but less white, and extremely better. This kernal is found to be an excellent and never failing remedy for the bite of the most venomous vipers and serpents, which are very frequent all over this country. There were formerly rich mines of gold in this country, which are now in a great measure exhaufted. The filver, iron, and copper mines, have been fince opened, and the inhabitants find emeralds, fapphires, and other precious stones.

Animals.] In treating of North America we have taken notice of many of the animals that are found in the fouthern parts, it is therefore unnecessary to repeat them hereaster. Among those peculiar to this country, the most remarkable is the sloth, or as it is called by way of derision, the Swift Peter. It bears a resemblance to an ordinary monkey in shape

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and fize, but is of a most wretched appearance, with its bare hams and feet, and its fkin all over corrugated. He stands in no need of either chain or hutch, never ftirring unless compelled by hunger; and he is faid to be feveral minutes in moving one of his legs, nor will blows make him mend his page. When he moves, every effort is attended with fuch a plaintive, and at the same time, so disagreeable a cry, as at once produces pity and disgust. In this cry consists the whole defence of this wretched animal. For on the first hostile approach it is natural for him to be in motion, which is always accompanied with disgustful howlings, so that his pursuer flies much more speedily in his turn, to be beyond the reach of this horrid noise. When this animal finds no wild fruits on the ground, he looks out with a great deal of pains for a tree well loaded, which he afcends with a world of uneafiness, moving, and crying, and stopping by turns. At length having mounted, he plucks off all the fruit, and throws it on the ground, to fave himfelf fuch another troublesome journey; and rather than be fatigued with coming down the tree, he gathers himself in a bunch, and with a thrick drops to the ground.

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The monkeys in these countries are very numerous; they keep together 20 or 30 in company, rambling over the woods, leaping from tree to tree, and if they meet with a single person, he is in danger of being torn to pieces by them; at least they chatter, and make a frightful noise, throwing things at him; they hang themselves by the tail, on the boughs, and seem to threaten him all the way he passes; but where two or three

people are together, they usually scamper away.

NATIVES.] Besides the Indians in this country, who fall under our general description, vol. II. page 338, there is another species of a sair complexion, delicate habit, and of a smaller stature than the ordinary Indians. Their dispositions too are more soft and esseminate; but what principally distinguishes them is their large weak blue eyes, which, unable to bear the light of the sun, see best by moon light, and from which they are therefore called Moon-eyed Indians.

INHABITANTS, COMMERCE, We have already men-AND CHIEF TOWNS. I tioned how this country fell into the hands of the Spaniards. The inhabitants therefore do not materially differ from those of Mexico. To what we have observed therefore with regard to that country, it is only necessary to add that the original inhabitants of Spain are variously intermixed with the negroes and Indians. These intermixtures form various gradations, which are carefully distinguished from each other, because every person expects to be regarded in proportion as a greater share of the Spanish blood runs runs in his veins. The first distinction, arising from the intermarriage of the whites with the negroes, is that of the mulattoes, which is well known. Next to these are the Tercerones, produced from a white and mulatto. From the intermarriage with these and the whites, arise the Quarterones, who, though still nearer the former, are difgraced with a tint of negro blood. But the produce of these and the whites, are the Quinterones, which is very remarkable, are not to be diftinguished from the real Spaniards, but by being of a still fairer complexion. The same gradations are formed in a contrary order, by the intermixture of the mulattoes and the negroes; and besides these, there are a thousand others, hardly diffinguishable by the natives themselves. The commerce of this country is chiefly carried on from the ports of Panama, Carthagena, and Porto Bello; which are three of the most confiderable cities in Spanish America; and each containing feveral thousand inhabitants. Here there are annual fairs for American, Indian, and European commodities. Among the natural merchandise of Terra Firma, the pearls found in the coast, particularly in the bay of Panama, are not the least confiderable. An immense number of negro flaves, are employed in fifting for these, and have arrived at wonderful dexterity at this occupation. They are fometimes however devoured by fifth, particularly the sharks, while they dive to the bottom, or crushed against the shelves of the rocks. The government of Terra Firma is on the fame footing with that of Mexico. and a standard wollen is the sale of the sa

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SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles, Degrees, Length 1800 } between { the equator and 25 fouth lat. 60 and 81 west longitude.

BOUNDARIES.] DOITNDED by Terra Firma, on the D north; by the mountains, or Cordeleiria's des Andes, east; by Chili, south; and by the Pacific ocean, west.

Divisions, Provinces. Chief Towns. The north division { Quito - - } { Quito Payta ions

SEAS, BAYS, AND HARBOURS.] The only sea which borders on Peru is the Pacific ocean or South-Sea. The principal bays and harbours are Payta, Malabrigo, Cuanchaco, Cosma, Vermeio, Guara, Callao, the port town to Lima, Ylo, and Arica.

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RIVERS.] There is a river whose waters are as red as blood. The rivers Granda, or Cagdalena, Oronoque, Amazon, and Plate, rise in the Andes.

A great many other rivers rise in the Andes, and fall into the Pacific ocean, between the equator and eight degrees S.

PETRIFIED WATERS.] There are some waters, which, in their course, turn into stone; and sountains of liquid matter, called Coppey, resembling pitch and tar, and used by seamen for the same purpose.

Soil and climate.] Though Peru lies within the torrid zone, yet, having on one fide the fouth Sea, and on the other the great ridge of the Andes, it is not so stifled with heat, as the other tropical countries. The sky too, which is generally cloudy, shields them from the direct rays of the sun; but what is extremely singular, it never rains in Peru. This defect, however, is sufficiently supplied by a soft kindly dew, which falls regularly every night on the ground, and so refreshes the plants and grass, as to produce in many places the greatest fertility. Along the sea coast Peru is generally a dry barren sand, except by the banks of rivers, where it is extremely fertile, as are all the low lands in the inland country.

ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, AND ? There are many gold MINERAL PRODUCTIONS. I mines in the northern part, not far from Lima. Silver too is produced in great abundance in various provinces; but the old mines are constantly decaying, and new ones daily opened. The towns shift with the mines. That of Potofi, when the filver there was found at the easiest expence, for now having gone so deep, it is not so eafily brought up, contained 90,000 fouls, Spaniards and Indians, of which the latter were fix to one. The northern part of Peru produces wine in great plenty. Wool is another article of its produce, and is no less remarkable for its finenels, than for the animals on which it grows; these they call Lamas and Vicunnas. The Lama has a small head, in some measure resembling that of a horse and sheep at the same time. It is about the fize of a stag, its upper lip is cleft like that of ahare, through which, when enraged, it spits a kind of vepomous juice, which enflames the part it falls on. The flesh of the Lama is agreeable and falutary, and the animal is not only useful in affording wool and food, but also as a beast of

quarter.

burden. It can endure amazing fatigue, and will travel over the steepest mountains with a burden of 60 or 70 lb. It feeds very sparingly, and never drinks. The Vicunna is smaller and fwifter than the Lama, and produces wool still finer in quality. In the Vicunna too is found the Bezoar stones, regarded as a specific against poisons. The next great article in their produce and commerce is the Peruvian bark, known better by the name of Jesuits bark. The tree which produces this invaluable drug, grows principally in the mountainous parts of Peru, and particularly in the province of Quito. The best bark is always produced in the high and rocky grounds; the tree which bears it, is about the fize of a cherry tree, and produces a kind of fruit, refembling the almond. But it is only the bark, which has these excellent qualities that render it so useful in intermitting fevers, and other disorders to which daily experience extends the application of it. Guinea pepper, or Cayenne pepper, as we call it, is produced in the greatest abundance in the vale of Arica, a diffrict in the fouthern parts of Peru, from whence they export it annually to the value of 600,000 crowns. Peru is likewise the only part of Spanish America, which produces quicksilver, an article of immense value, considering the various purposes to which it is applied, and especially the purification of gold and filver. The principal mine of this fingular metal is at a place called Guancavelica, where it is found in a whitish mass resembling brick ill burned. This substance is volatilised by fire, and received in steam by a combination of glass vessels, where it condenses by means of a little water at the bottom of each veffel, and forms a pure heavy liquid.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE AND CITIES.] We join thefe articles here because of their intimate connection; for, except in the cities we shall describe, there is no commerce worth mentioning. The city of Lima is the capital of Peru, and of the whole Spanish empire; its situation in the middle of a fpacious and delightful valley, was fixed upon by the famous Pizarro, as the most proper for a city, which he expected would preserve his memory. It is so well watered by the river Rimac, that the inhabitants, like those of London, command a stream, each for his own use. There are many very magnificent ftructures; particularly churches, in this city; though the houses in general are built of flight materials, the equality of the climate, and want of rain, rendering stone houses unnecessary; and besides it is found, that these are more apt to fuffer by shocks of the earth which are frequent and dreadful all over this province. Lima is about two leagues from the fea, extends in length two miles, and in breadth one and a

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quarter. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants, of whom the whites amount to a fixth part. One remarkable fact is fufficient to demonstrate the wealth of this city. When the vicepoy, the duke de la Palada, made his entry into Lima in 1682, the inhabitants, to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of filver, amounting to feventeen millions sterling. All travellers speak with amazement of the decorations of the churches, with gold, filver and precious stones, which load and ornament even the walls. The only thing that could justify these accounts is the immense richness and extensive commerce of the inhabitants. The merchants of Lima may be faid to deal with all the quarters of the world, and that both on their own accounts, and as factors for others. Here all the product of the fouthern provinces are conveyed, in order to be exchanged at the harbour of Lima, for fuch articles as the inhabitants of Peru fland in need of; the fleet from Europe, and the East Indies, land at the same harbour, and the commodities of Afia, Europe, and America, are there bartered for each other. What there is no immediate vent for, the merchants of Lima purchase on their own accounts, and lay up in warehouses, knowing that they must soon find an outlet for them, fince by one channel or other they have a communication with almost every commercial nation. But all the wealth of the inhabitants, all the beauty of the fituation, and fertility of the climate of Lima, are not sufficient to comculate for one dilafter, which always threatens, and has sometimes actually befallen them. In the year 1747, a most tremendous earthquake laid three-fourths of this city level with the ground, and entirely demolished Callao, the port town belonging to it. Never was any destruction more terrible or perfect, not more than one of three thousand inhabitants sing left to record this dreadful calamity, and he by a providence the most fingular and extraordinary imaginable,-This man, who happened to be on a fort which overlooked the harbour, perceived in one minute the inhabitants running from their houses in the utmost terror and confusion; the sea, as is usual on such occasions, receding to a considerable distance, returned in mountainous waves, fearning with the violence of the agitation, buried the inhabitants for ever in its bosom, and immediately all was filent; but the same wave which destroyed the town, drove a little boat by the place where the man stood, into which he threw himself and was faved. Cusco, the antient capital of the Peruvian empire, has already been taken notice of. As it lies in the mountainous country, and at a distance from the sea, it has been long on the decline. But it is fill a very confiderable place, and contains above 40,000 inhabitants, dayler.

inhabitants, three parts Indians, and very industrious in manufacturing baize, cotton, and leather. They have also both here and in Quito, which shall be mentioned directly, a particular tafte for painting, and their productions in this way. some of which have been admired in Italy, are dispersed over all South America. Quito is next to Lima in populousness, if not superior to it. It is like Cusco, an inland city, and having no mines in its neighbourhood, is chiefly famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which supply the

confumption over all the kingdom of Peru.

INHABITANTS, MANNERS ? It would be in vain to pre-AND GOVERNMENT. I tend faying any thing decifive with regard to the number of inhabitants in Peru. The Spaniards themselves are remarkably filent on this head. It has been queffed by fome writers, that in all Spanish America, there are about three millions of Spaniards and creoles of different colours; and undoubtedly the number of Indians is much greater; though neither in any respect proportionable to the wealth, fertility, and extent of the country. The manners of the inhabitants do not remarkably differ over the whole of the Spanish dominions. Pride and laziness are the two predominant passions. It is agreed on by the most authentic travellers, that the manners of Old Spain have degenerated in its colonies. The creoles, and all the other descendants of the Spaniards, according to the above distinctions, are guilty of many mean and pilfering vices, which a true born Castillan could not think of but with detellation. This no doubt in part arises from the contempt in which all but the real natives of Spain are held in the Indies, mankind generally behaving according to the treatment they meet with from others. In Lima the Spanish pride has made the greatest descents, and many of the first nobility are employed in commerce. It is in this city that the viceroy refides, whose authority extends over all Peru, except Quito, which has been lately detached from it. The viceroy is as absolute as the king of Spain, but as his territories are so extensive, it is necessary that he should part with a share of his authority to the feveral audiencies or courts established over the kingdom. There is a treasury court established at Lima, for receiving the fifth of the produce of the mines, and certain taxes paid by the Indians, which belong to the king of Spain,

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SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Length 1200 } between {25 and 45 fouth latitude.
Breadth 500 } between {65 and 85 west longitude. an adular do amei

BOUNDARIES.] OUNDED by Peru on the north; by La Plata on the east; by Patagonia on the fouth; and by the Pacific ocean on the west.

Divisions. Provinces. Chief Towns. [Sr. Jaco, W. lon. 77. On the west side Chili Proper Baldivia. of the Andes E SPATRAGE TO Imperial. On the east fide { Cuyo, or Cutio } { St. John de Frontieræ.

LAKES.] The principal lakes are those of Tagatagua near St. Jago, and that of Paren. Besides which, they have several falt-water lakes, that have a communication with the fea part of the year. In stormy weather the sea forces a way through them, and leaves them full of fish; but in the hot feafon the water congeals, leaving a crust of fine white falt a foot thick and want a daire

BAYS, SEAS, AND HARBOURS.] The only fea that borders.

apon Chili, is that of the Pacific ocean on the west.

The principal bays or harbours are Copiapo, Coquimbo, Govanadore, Valpariso, Iata, Conception, Santa Maria, La

Moucha, Baldivia, Brewers-haven, and Castro.

CLIMATE, SOIL AND PRODUCE. These are not remarkably different from the same in Peru; and if there be any difference, it is in favour of Chili. There is indeed no part of the world more favoured than this is, with respect to the gifts of nature. For here, not only the tropical fruits, but all species of grain, of which a confiderable part is exported, come to great perfection. Their animal productions are the same with those of Peru, and they have gold almost in every river.

INHABITANTS.] This country is very thinly inhabited. The original natives are still in a great measure unconquered and uncivilized; and leading a wandering life, attentive to no object but their preservation from the Spanish yoke, are in a very unfavourable condition, with regard to population. The Spaniards do not amount to above 20,000; and the Indians, negroes and mulattoes, are not supposed to be thrice that

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COMMERCE.] The foreign commerce of Chili is entirely confined to Peru, Panama, and some parts of Mexico. To the former they export annually corn sufficient for 60,000 men. Their other exports are hemp, which is raised in no other part of the South Seas, hides, tallow, and salted provisions, and receive in return the commodities of Europe, and the East Indies, which are brought to the port of Callao.

PARAGUAY, or LA PLATA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Length 1500
Breadth 1000
Breadth 1000
Boundaries.]

BOUNDED by Amazonia, on the north;

by Brafil, eaft; by Patagonia, on the fouth; and by Peru and Chili, west.

Divisions. Provinces. Chief Towns.

East division Parana — St. Assumption St. Anne Cividad Real Los Reyes

Tucuman — St. Jago

South division Rio de la Plata Buenos Arres, W. Ion. 57-54. S. lat. 34-35.

BAYS AND LAKES.] The principal bay is that at the mouth of the river La Plata, on which stands the capital city of Buenos Ayres; and cape St. Antonio, at the entrance of that bay, is the only promontory. This country abounds with lakes, one of which is 100 miles long.

lakes, one of which is 100 miles long.

RIVERS.] This country, besides an infinite number of small rivers, is watered by three principal ones, which united near the sea, form the samous Rio de la Plata, or Plate River, and which annually overflow their banks; and, on their recess, leave them enriched with a slime, that produces the greatest

plenty of whatever is committed to it.

AIR, SOIL AND PRODUCE.] This vaft tract is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards. There are many parts in a great degree unknown to them, or to any other people of Europe. The principal province of which we have any knowledge, is that which is called Rio de la Plata, towards the mouth of the above mentioned rivers. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued level, interrupted by not the least hill for several hundred miles every way; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great quantities; tobacco.

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tobacco, and the valuable herb, called Paraguay, with a variety of fruits, and prodigious rich paftures, in which are bred fuch herds of cattle, that it is faid the hides of the beafts are all that is properly bought, the carcase being in a manner given into the bargain. A horse some time ago might be bought for a dollar, and the usual price for a beast chosen out of a herd of 2 or 300, was only four rials. But, contrary to the general nature of America, this country is destitute of woods. air is remarkably fweet and ferene, and the waters of La Plata

are equally pure and wholesome.

FIRST SETTLEMENT, CHIEF ? The Spaniards first disco-CITY AND COMMERCE. A fi vered this country, by failing up the river La Plate in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres, fo called on account of the excellence of the air, on the fouth fide of the river, fifty leagues within the mouth of it, where the river is seven leagues broad. This is one of the most considerable towns in South America, and the only place of traffic to the fouthward of Brazil. Here we meet with the merchants of Europe and Peru, but no regular fleet comes here, as to the other parts of Spanish America; two, or at most three, register ships, make the whole of their regular intercourse with Europe. Their returns are very valuable, confifting chiefly of the gold and fliver of Chili and Peru, fugar and hides. Those who have now and then carried on a contraband trade to this city, have found it more advan-tageous than any other whatever. The benefit of this contrahand is now wholly in the hands of the Portuguese, who keep magazines for that purpose, in such parts of Brazil as lie near this country. Since the English have got a footing near this coast by their new settlement of port Egmont in the Falkland illes, we may suppose they will make an attempt to a share of this profitable commerce. The trade of Paraguay, and the manners of the people, are fo much the same with those of the reft of the Spanish colonies in South America, that nothing further can be faid on those articles.

But we cannot quit this country without faying fomething of that extraordinary species of commonwealth, which the Jesuits have erected in the interior parts, and of which these crafty priefts have endeavoured to keep all strangers in the

dark.

About the middle of last century those fathers represented to the court of apain, that their want of fuccess in their missions, was owing to the scandal which the immorality of the Spaniards dever failed to give, and to the hatred which their infolent behaviour caused in the Indians, wherever they came, They infinuated, that, if it were not for that impediment,

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the empire of the gospel might, by their labours, have been extended into the most, unknown parts of America; and that all those countries might be subdued to his Catholic majesty's obedience, without expence, and without force. This remonstrance met with success; the sphere of their labours was marked out; an uncontrouled liberty was given to the Jesuits within these limits; and the governors of the adjacent provinces had orders not to interfere, nor to suffer any Spaniards to enter into this pale, without license from the fathers. They on their part agreed, to pay a certain capitation tax, in proportion to their flock; and to fend a certain number to the king's works whenever they should be demanded, and the missions should become populous enough to supply them.

On these terms the Jesuits gladly entered upon the scene of action, and opened their spiritual campaign. They began by gathering together about 30 wandering families, whom they perfuaded to fettle; and they united them into a little townthip. This was the flight foundation upon which they built a fuperstructure, which has amazed the world, and added so much power, at the same time that it has brought on so much envy and jealoufy, to their fociety. For when they had made this beginning, they laboured with fuch indefatigable pains, and with fuch mafterly policy, that, by degrees, they mollified the minds of the most savage nations; fixed the most rambling, and fubdued those to their government, who had long disdained to submit to the arms of the Spaniards and Portuguese. They prevailed upon thousands of various dispersed tribes to embrace their religion, and these soon induced others to follow their example, magnifying the peace and tranquillity they enjoyed under the direction of the fathers.

Our limits do not permit us to trace with precision all the Reps which were taken in the accomplishment of fo extraordiaury a conqueft over the bodies and minds of fo many people. The Jesuits left nothing undone, that could conduce to their remaining in this subjection, or that could tend to encrease their number to the degrees requifite for a well ordered and potent fociety; and it is faid that above 340,000 families. several years ago, were subject to the Jesuits, living in obedience, and an awe bordering upon adoration, yet procured without any violence or conftraint: That the Indians were instructed in the military art with the most exact discipline, and could raise 60,000 men well armed: That they lived in towns; they were regularly clad; they laboured in agriculture; they exercised manufactures; some even aspired to the elegant arts; and that nothing could equal the obedience of the people of these missions, except their contentment under

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it. Some writers however have treated the character of thefe Jesuits with great severity, accusing them of ambition, pride and of carrying their authority to fuch an excess, as to cause even the magistrates, who are always chosen from among the Indians, to be corrected before them with firipes, and to fuffer persons of the highest distinction, within their jurisdictions, to kis the hem of their garments, as the greatest honour. The priefts themselves possess large property, all manufactures are theirs, the natural produce of the country is brought to them, and the treasures annually remitted to the Superior of the order, seem to evince that zeal for religion is not the only motive of their forming these missions. The fathers will not permit any of the inhabitants of Peru, whethen Spaniards, Mestizos, or even Indians, to come within their missions in Paraguay. Some years ago, when part of this territory was ceded by Spain to the crown of Portugal, the Jesuits refused to comply with this division, or to suffer themselves to be transferred from one hand to another, like cattle, without their own confent. And we are informed by the authority of the Gazette, that the Indians actually took up arms; but, notwithstanding the exactness of their discipline, they were easily, and with a confiderable flaughter, defeated by the European troops, who were fent to quell them. the offered the moltime of heart have the such translines

SPANISH ISLANDS IN AMERICA.

CUBA.] The island of Cuba is situated between 19 and 23 deg. north lat. and between 74 and 87 deg. west lon. 100 miles to the fouth of cape Florida, and 75 north of Jamaica, and is near 700 miles in length, and generally about 70 miles in breadth. A chain of hills run through the middle of the island from east to west, but the land near the sea is in general level and flooded in the rainy feafon, when the fun is vertical. This noble island is supposed to have the best soil, for so large a country, of any in America. It produces all the commodities known in the West Indies, particularly ginger, long pepper, and other spices, cassia, fistula, mustic and aloes. It also produces tobacco and fugar, but from the want of hands, and the laziness of the Spaniards, not in such quantities as might be expected. It is owing to the same cause that this large island does not produce, including all its commodities, so much for exportation as our small island of Antigua.

The course of the rivers is too short to be of any consequence, but there are feveral good harbours in the island, which belong to the principal towns, as that of St. Jago, facing Jamaica, strongly situated, and well fortified, but neither populous nor

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rich. That of the Havannah, facing Florida, which is the capital city of Cuba, and a place of great strength and importance, containing about 2000 houses, with a great number of convents and churches. It was taken however, by the courage and perseverance of the English troops in the last war, but restored in the fixty-third article of the treaty of peace. Befides thefe, there is likewife Cumberland harbour, and that of Santa Cruz, a confiderable town thirty miles east of the Havannah.

HISPANIOLA, or ST. DOMINGO. | This island was at first possessed by the Spaniards alone, but by far the most confiderable part is now in the hands of the French. However, as the Spaniards were the original possessors, and still continue to have a share in it, Hispaniola is commonly regarded

as a Spanish island.

and is unbesleaful in the tair It is fituated between the 17th and 21st deg. north lat. and the 67th and 74th of west lon. lying in the middle between Cuba and Porto-Rico, and is 450 miles long, and 150 broad. The face of the country presents an agreeable variety of hills. vallies, woods and rivers, and the foil is allowed to be extremely fertile, producing fugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, and caffava root. The European cattle are fo multiplied here, that they run wild in the woods, and as in South America, are hunted for their hides and tallow only. In the most barren parts of the rocks, they discovered formerly filver The mines however are not worked now. The and gold. north-west parts, which are in the possession of the French, confift of large fruitful plains, which produce the articles already mentioned in vast abundance. This indeed is the best and most fruitful part, of the best and most fertile island in the West Indies, and perhaps in the world.

The most antient town in this island, and in all the new world, built by Europeans, it St. Domingo. It was founded by Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the admiral, in 1504, who gave it that name in honour of his father Dominic, and by which the whole island is sometimes named, especially by the French. It is fituated on a spacious harbour, and is a large well-built city, inhabited, like the other Spanish towns, by a mixture of Europeans, creoles, mulattos, mustees, and

negroes.

The French towns are, cape St. Francois, the capital. which is neither walled nor paled in, and is faid to have only two batteries, one at the entrance of the harbour, and the other before the town. It contains about 8000 whites and blacks. Leogane, though inferior in point of fize, is a good

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port, a place of confiderable trade, and the feat of the French government in that island. They have two other towns confiderable for their trade, Petit Guaves, and port Louis.

It is computed that the exports of the French, from the above-mentioned places, are not less in value than 1,200,000 l. They likewife carry on a contraband trade with the Spaniards, which is much to their advantage, as they exchange French manufactures for Spanish dollars.

PORTO RICO.] Situated between 64 and 67 deg. west don. and in 18 deg. north lat. lying between Hispaniola and St. Christopher's, is 100 miles long, and 40 broad. The foil is beautifully diversified with woods, vallies, and plains; and is extremely fertile, producing the same fruits as the other islands. It is well watered with springs and rivers; but the island is unhealthful in the rainy seasons. It was on account of the gold that the Spaniards settled here, but there is no longer any considerable quantity of this metal found in it.

Porto Rico, the capital town, stands in a little island on the north side of the main island, forming a capacious harbour, and joined to the chief island by a causey, and defended by forts and batteries, which render the town almost inaccessible. It was, however, taken by Sir Francis Brake, and afterwards by the earl of Cumberland. It is better inhabited than most of the Spanish towns, because it is the center of the contraband trade carried on by the English and French with the king of Spain's subjects.

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VIRGIN ISLANDS.] Situated at the east end of Porto Rico, are extremely small.

and in 10 deg. north lat, lies between the island of Tobago and the Spanish Main, from which it is separated by the freights of Paria. It is about 90 miles long, and 60 broad; and is an unhealthful, but fruitful foll, producing fagar, fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, variety of fruit, and some cotton trees, and Indian corn. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the island and externed money from the inhabitants.

MARGARETTA.] Situated in 64 deg. west son. and 12-20 N. lat. separated from the northern coast of New Andalusa, in Terra-firma, by a streight of 24 miles, is about 40 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and being always verdant, affords a most agreeable prospect. The island abounds in passure, in maize, and fruit; but there is a scarcity of wood and

and water. There was once a pearl fishery on its coast, which

is now discontinued.

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ood and There are many other small islands in these seas, to which the Spaniards have paid no attention. We shall therefore proceed round Cape Horn into the South Seas, where the first Spanish island of any importance is CHILOE, on the coast of Chili, which has a governor and some harbours well sortified.

JUAN FERNANDES.] Lying in 83 deg. west lon. and 33 fouth lat. 300 miles west of Chili. This island is uninhabited, but having some good harbours, it is found extremely convenient for the English cruifers to touch at and water and here they are in no danger of being discovered, unless when, as is generally the cafe, their arrival in the South Seas, and their motions, have been made known to the Spaniards by our good friends in Brazil. This island is famous for having given rife to the celebrated romance of Robinson Crusoe. It feems one Alexander Selkirk, a Scotfman, was left afhore in this folitary place by his captain, where he lived fome years, until he was discovered by captain Woodes Rogers, in 1700; when taken up, he had forgot his native language, and could fearcely be understood, feeming to speak his words by halves. He was dreffed in yoats fkins, would drink nothing but water? and it was some time before he could relish the ship's victuals. During his abode in this island, he had killed 500 goats. which he caught by running them down; and he marked as many more on the ear, which he let go. Some of these were caught, 30 years after, by lord Anion's people; their venerable aspect and majestic beards, discovered strong symptoms of antiquity.

Selkirk, upon his return to England; was advised to publish an account of his life and adventures in his little kingdom. He put his papers into the hands of Daniel Defoe, to prepare them for publication. But that industrious gentleman, by the help of these papers and a lively fancy, transformed Alexander Selkirk into Robinson Cruse, and returned Selkirk his papers again, after defrauding him, by this piece of craft, of the

benefits he was fo juftly entitled to hope from them.

The other islands that are worth mentioning are, the Gallipage isles, fituated 400 miles west of Peru, under the equator; and those in the bay of Panama, called the King's or Peaul Islands.

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PORTUGUESE AMERICA,

CONTAINING BRAZIL.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

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Length 2500 } between { the equator and 35 S. latitude 35 and 60 west longitude.

BOUNDARIES. JBOUNDED by the mouth of the river Amazon, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the north; by the same ocean, on the east; by the mouth of the river Plata, south; and by a chain of mountains, which divide it from Paraguay and the country of Amazons, on the west.

On the coast are three small islands, where ships touch for provisions in their voyage to the South Seas, viz. Fernando, St. Barbara, and St. Catharine's.

SEAS, BAYS, HARBOURS, The Atlantic Ocean washes the coast of Brazil on the north-east and east, upwards of 3000 miles, forming several sine bays and harbours; as the harbours of Panambuco, All-Saints, Porto-Seguro, the port and harbour of Rio Janeiro, the port of St. Vincent, the harbour of St. Gabriel, and the port of St. Salvador, on the north shore of the river La Platz.

The principal capes are, Cape Roque, Cape St. Augustine, Cape Trio, and Cape St. Mary, the most southerly promon-

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FACE OF THE COUNTRY, 7 The name of Brazil was ATE, CRIMATE AND RIVERS. | given to this country, because it was observed to abound with a wood of that name. To the northward of Brazil, which lies almost under the equator, the climate is hot, boifterous, and unwholesome, subject to great rains and variable winds, particularly in the months of March and September, when they have fuch deluges of rain, with srms and ternadoes, that the country is overflowed. But to fouthward, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, there is no part of the world that enjoys a more ferene and wholesome air, refreshed with the fost breezes of the ocean on one hand, and the cool breath of the mountains on the other. The land near the coast is in general rather low than high, but exceeding leafant, it being interspersed with meadows and woods; but in the west, far within land, are mountains from whence iffue many noble streams, that fall into the great rivers Amazon and

PORTUGUESE AMERICA. 467

and La Plata, others running across the country from east to west till they fall into the Atlantic Ocean, after meliorating the lands which they annually overflow, and turning the sugar

mills belonging to the Portuguese.

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Soil and Produce.] In general the foil is extremely fruitful, producing fugar, which being clayed, is whiter and finer than our muscovado, as we call our unrefined fugar. Also tobacco, hides, indigo, ipecacuanha, balfam of Copaibo, Brazil wood, which is of a red colour, hard and dry, and is chiefly used in dying, but not the red of the best kind; it has likewise some place in medicine, as a stomachic and restringent.

The animals here are the same as in Peru and Mexico. The produce of the soil was sound very sufficient for subsisting the inhabitants, until the mines of gold and diamonds were discovered; these, with the sugar plantations, occupy so many hands, that agriculture lies neglected; and, in consequence,

Brazil depends upon Europe for its daily food.

INHABITANTS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.] The portrait given us of the manners and customs of the Portuguese in America, by the most judicious travellers, is very far from being favourable. They are described as a people, who, while funk in the most effeminate luxury, practife the most desperate crimes. Of a temper hypocritical and diffembling; of little fincerity in conversation, or honesty in dealing; lazy, proud, and cruel. In their diet, penurious; for, like the inhabitants of most fouthern climates, they are much more fond of shew, state, and attendance, than of the pleasures of free fociety. and of a good table; yet their feafts, which are feldom made, are fumptuous to extravagance. When they appear abroad, they cause themselves to be carried out in a kind of cotton hammocks, called ferpentines, which are borne on the negroes shoulders, by the help of a bamboo, about twelve or fourteen feet long. Most of these hammocks are blue, and adorned with fringes of the fame colour: they have a velvet pillow. and above the head a kind of tefter, with curtains; fo that the person carried cannot be seen, unless he pleases; but may either lie down or fit up, leaning on his pillow. When he has a mind to be feen, he pulls the curtains afide, and falutes his acquaintance whom he meets in the streets; for they take a pride in complimenting each other in their hammocks, and will even hold long conferences in them in the ftreets; but then the two flaves who carry them, make use of a, ftrong well-made staff, with an iron fork at the upper end, and pointed below with iron: this they stick fast in the ground, and rest the bamboo, to which the hammock is fixed,

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on two of thefe, till their mafter's business or compliment ? over. Scarce any man of fashion, or any lady, will pass the

streets without being carried in this manner.

TRADE AND CHIEF TOWNS.] The trade of Portugal is carried on upon the same exclusive plan on which the several nations of Europe trade with their colonies of America; and it more particularly refembles the Spanish method, in not fending out fingle ships, as the convenience of the several places, and the judgment of the European merchants, may direct; but by annual fleets, which fail at stated times from Portugal, and compose three flotas, bound to as many ports in Brazil; namely, to Fernambuco, in the northern part; to Rio Janeiro, at the fouthern extremity; and to the Bay of All-Saints, in the middle.

In this last is the capital, which is called St. Salvador, and fometimes the city of Bahia, and where all the fleets rendezvous on their return to Portugal. This city commands a noble, fpacious, and commodious harbour; it is built upon an high and steep rock, having the sea upon one side, and a lake, forming a crefcent, invefting it almost wholly so as nearly to join the fea, on the other. The fituation makes it in a manner impregnable by nature; and they have befides added to it very strong fortifications. It is populous, magnificent, and, beyond comparison, the most gay and opulent city in all

Brazil.

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Nor houseless and The trade of Brazil is very great, and increases every year; which is the less surprising, as the Portuguese have opportunities of supplying themselves with slaves for their several works at a much cheaper rate than any other European power that has fettlements in America; they being the only European nation shat has established colonies in Africa, and from hence they import between 40 and 50,000 negroes annually, all of which go into the amount of the cargo of the Brazil fleets for Europe. Of the diamonds there is supposed to be returned to Europe to the amount of 130,000 l. This, with the fugar, the tobacco. the hides, the valuable drugs for medicine and manufactures, may give fome idea of the importance of this trade, not only to Portugal, but to all the trading powers of Europe.

The chief commodities the European thips carry thither in return, are not the fiftieth part of the produce of Portugal: they confift of the woollen goods, of all kinds, from England, France, and Holland; the linens and laces of Holland, France, and Germany; the filks of France and Italy; filk and thread stockings, hats, lead, tin, pewter, iron, copper, and all forts of utenfils wrought in these metals, from England; as well as falt-fifth, beef, flour, and cheefe, Oil they have

PORTUGUESE AMERICA. 469

from Spain: wine, with some fruit, is nearly all they are

supplied with from Portugal.

England is at present most interested in the trade of Portugal, both for home consumption and what they want for the use of the Brazils. However, the French have become very dangerous rivals to us in this, as in many other branches of trade.

Hence it is principally that Brazil is the richest, most flourishing, and most growing establishment in America. Their export of sugar, within 40 years, is grown much greater than it was, though antiently it made almost the whole of their exportable produce, and they were without rivals in the trade. Their tobacco is remarkably good, though not raised in such large quantities as in our American colonies. The northern and southern parts of Brazil abound with horned cattle; these are hunted for their hides only, of which no less

than 20,000 are fent annually to Europe.

The Portuguese were a considerable time possessed of Brazil before they discovered the treasures of gold and diamonds, which have since made it so considerable. Their sleets rendez-vous in the bay of All-Saints, to the amount of 100 sail of large ships, in the month of May or June, and carry to Europe a cargo little inferior in value to the treasures of the flota and galeons. The gold alone, great part of which is coined in America, amounts to near four millions sterling; but part of this is brought from their colonies in Africa, together with

ebony and ivory.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. This country was first discovered by Americus Vespusio, in 1498, but the Portuguese did not plant it till 1549, when they fixed themselves at the Bay of All-Saints, and founded the city of St. Salvador. They met with some interruption at first from the court of Spain, who confidered the whole continent of South America as belonging to them. However, the affair was at length made up by treaty; and it was agreed that the Portuguese should possess all the country lying between the two great rivers Amazon and Plata, which they still enjoy. The French also made some attempts to plant colonies on this coast, but were driven from thence by the Portuguese, who remained without a rival till the year 1580, when in the very meridian of prosperity, they were struck by one of those blows which instantly decides the fate of kingdoms: don Schaftian, the king of Portugal, loft his life in an expedition against the Moors in Africa, and by that event the Portuguese lost their liberty, being absorbed into the Spanish dominions.

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The Dutch, foon after this, having thrown off the Spanish yoke, and not fatisfied with supporting their independency by a successful defensive war, and slushed with the juvenile ardor of a growing commonwealth, they purfued the Spaniards into the remotest recesses of their extensive territories, and grew rich. powerful, and terrible, by the spoils of their former masters. They particularly attacked the possessions of the Portuguese; they took almost all their fortresses in the East Indies, and then turned their arms upon Brazil, where they took feven of the captainships or provinces; and would have subdued the whole. colony, had not their career been stopt by the archbishop, at the head of his monks, and a few scattered forces. Dutch were, however, about the year 1654, entirely driven out of Brazil; but their West-India company still continuing their pretentions to this country, and harraffing the Portuguese at sea, the latter agreed, in 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tuns of gold, to relinquish their interest in that country; which was accepted; and the Portuguese have remained in peaceable possession of all Brazil from that time, till about the end of 1762, when the Spanish governor of Buenos Ayres, hearing of a war between Portugal and Spain, took, after a month's siege, the Portuguese frontier fortress called St. Sacrament; but, by the treaty of peace, it was reftored.

FRENCH AMERICA.

HE poffessions and claims of the French before the last war, as appears by their maps, confifted of almost the whole continent of North America; which vast country they divided into two great provinces, the northern of which they called Canada (comprehending a much greater extent than the British province of that name) and in which they included a great part of our provinces of New-York, New-England, and New-Scotland. The fouthern province they called Louifiana, in which they included a part of Carolina. This distribution, and the military disposition which the French made to support it, formed the principal cause of the last war bewell known to all the world. For while the French were rearing their infant colonies, and with the most fanguine hopes, forming vast designs of an extensive empire, one wrong flep in their politics loft them the whole; their imaginary empire, which existed only upon the face of their maps, vanished like smoke. They over-rated their strength; and by commencing hostilities many years too foon, they were driven from

from Canada, and forced to yield to Great Britain all that fine country of Louisiana eastward of the Missisippi. At the treaty of peace, however, they were allowed to keep possession of the western banks of that river, and the small town of New Orleans, near the mouth of it; which, in 1769, they ceded

to Spain, for reasons unknown to the public.

The French therefore, from being one of the greatest European powers in that quarter, and to the British colonies a very dangerous neighbour and rival; have, in the manner we have seen, lost all footing in North America; but on the southern continent they have still a settlement which is called Cayenne, or Equinoctial France, and is situated between the equator and sifth degree of north latitude, and between the soth and 55th of west longitude. It extends 240 miles along the coast of Guiana, and near 300 miles within land; bounded by Surinam, on the north; by the Atlantic Ocean, east; by Amazonia, south; and by Guiana, west. The chief town is Caen.

All the coast is very low, but within land there are fine hills very proper for settlements; the French have, however, not yet extended them so far as they might; but they raise the same commodities which they have from the West-India islands, and in no inconsiderable quantity. They have also taken possession of the island of Cayenne, on this coast, at the mouth of the river of that name, which is about 45 miles in circumference. The island is very unhealthy; but having some good harbours, the French have here some settlements, which raise

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FRENCH ISLANDS IN AMERICA.

THE French were amongst the last nations who made settlements in the West-Indies; but they made ample amends by the vigour with which they pursued them, and by that chain of judicious and admirable measures which they used in drawing from them every advantage that the nature of the climate would yield; and in contending against the difficulties

which it threw in their way,

They are sensible that as the mother country is ultimately to receive all the benefit of their labours and acquisitions, the prosperity of their plantations must be derived from the attention with which they are regarded at home. For this reason, the plantations are particularly under the care and inspection of the council of commerce, a board composed of twelve of the most considerable officers of the crown, assisted by the deputies of all the considerable trading towns and cities in

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France.

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France, who are chosen out of the richest and most intelligent of their traders, and paid a handsome salary for their attendance at Paris, from the sunds of their respective cities. This council sits once a week, when the deputies propose plans for redressing every grievance in trade, for raising the branches that are fallen, for extending new ones, for supporting the old, and, in fine, for every thing that may improve the working, or promote the vent of their manufactures, according to their own lights, or to the instructions of their constituents. When they are satisfied of the usefulness of any regulation, they propose it to the royal council, where their report is always received with particular attention. An edict to enforce it accordingly issues, and is executed with a punctuality that distinguishes their government, and which alone can render the wisest regulations any thing better than serious mockeries. To this body, the care of the plantations is particularly entrusted.

The government of their several colonies, is a governor, an intendant, and a royal council. The governor is invested with a great deal of power; which, however, on the side of the crown, is checked by the intendant, who has the care of the king's rights, and whatever relates to the revenue: and on the side of the people, it is checked by the royal council, whose office it is to see that the people are not oppressed by the one, nor defrauded by the other: and they are all checked by the constant and jealous eye which the government at home keeps over them; the officers of all the ports of France being charged, under the severest penalties, to interrogate all captains of ships coming from the colonies, concerning the reception they met with at the ports to which they have sailed? how justice was administered to them? what charges they were

made liable to, and of what kinds?

That the colonies may be as little burthened as possible, and that the governor may have less temptation to stir up troublesome intrigues, or favour factions in his government, his salary is paid by the crown: he has no perquisites, and is strictly forbidden to carry on any trade, or to have any plantations in the islands or on the continent; or any interest whatever, in goods or lands, within his government, except the house he lives in, and a garden for his convenience and recreation. All the other officers are paid by the crown, out of the revenues of the mother country. The fortifications are built and repaired, and the soldiers paid out of the same funds.

In general, their colonies pay no faxes; but when, upon any extraordinary emergency, taxes have been raised, they were very moderate. The duties upon the export of their produce

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produce at the West India islands, or at its import into France, is next to nothing; in both places hardly making two per cent. What commodities go to them pay no duties at all.

Their other regulations, respecting the judges of the admiralty, lawfuits, recovery of debts, lenity to such as have suffered by earthquakes, hurricanes, or bad seasons; the peopling their colonies, number of whites to be employed by the planters, and, lastly, the management of negroes, cannot be sufficiently admired; and would, doubtless, be of great use, were some of them introduced into our sugar islands, where proper regulations in many respects seem to be much wanted.

We have already mentioned the French colony upon the Spanish island of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, as the most important and valuable of all their foreign settlements, and which they possess through the indolence of the Spaniards on that island, or the partiality of their court to the French nation. We shall next proceed to the islands of which the French have the sole possession, beginning with the large and important one of

MARTINICO.] . Which is fituated between 14 and 15 deg. of north lat. and in 61 deg. west lon. lying about 40 leagues north west of Rarbadoes, is about 60 miles in length, and half as much in breadth. The inland part of it is hilly. from which are poured out upon every fide, a number of agreeable and useful rivers, which adorn and enrich this island in a high degree. The produce of the foil is fugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, and fuch fruits as are found in the neighbouring islands. But sugar is here, as in all the West India islands. the principal commodity, of which they export a confiderable quantity annually. Martinico is the residence of the governor. of the French islands in these seas. Its bays and harbours are numerous, fafe, and commodious; and fo well fortified, that they used to bid defiance to the English, who in vain attempted this place. However, in the last war, when the British arms were triumphant in every quarter of the globe. this island was added to the British empire, but it was given back at the treaty of peace.

GUADALUPE.] So called by Columbus, from the refemblance of its mountains to those of that name in Spain, is situated in 16 deg. north lat. and in 62 west lon. about 30 leagues north of Martinico, and almost as much south of Antigua; being 45 miles long, and 38 broad. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, or rather a narrow channel, through which no ships can venture; but the inhabitants

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bitants pais it in a ferry-boat. Its foil is equally fertile with that of Martinico, producing fugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, etc. This island is in a flourishing condition, and its exports of fugar, almost incredible. Like Martinico, it was formerly attacked by the English, who gave up the attempt; but in 1759, it was reduced by the British arms, and was given back at the peace of 1763.

ST. LUCIA.] Situated in 14 deg. north lat. and in 61 deg. west lon. 80 miles north-west of Barbadoes, is 23 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It received its name from being discovered on the day dedicated to the virgin martyr St. Lucia. The English first settled on this island in 1637. From this time they met with various misfortunes from the natives and French; and at length it was agreed on between the latter and the English, that this island, together with Dominica and St. Vincent, should remain neutral. But the French, before the late war broke out, began to settle these islands; which, by the treaty of peace, were yielded up to Great Britain, and this island to France. The soil of St. Lucia, in the valleys, is extremely rich. It produces excellent timber, and abounds in pleasant rivers, and well situated harbours.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW, DESEADA, Are three small AND MARIGALANTE, islands lying in the neighbourhood of Antigua and St. Christophers, and are of no great consequence to the French, except in time of war, when they give shelter to an incredible number of privateers, which greatly annoy our West India trade. It would therefore be good policy in Great Britain, upon the breaking out of a war with France, immediately to take possession of these islands, which would seem to be a matter of no great difficulty, as they have been frequently reduced by the English, and as frequently given back to the French; who have often, and upon many occasions, experienced the generosity of the British court.

DUTCH AMERICA

Containing SURINAM, on the Continent of

A FTER the Portuguese had dispossessed the Dutch of Brazil in the manner we have seen; and after they had been entirely removed out of North America, they were obliged

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to console themselves with their rich possessions in the East Indies, and to sit down content in the West with Surinam; a country once in the possession of England, but of no great value whilst we had it, and which we ceded to them in exchange for New York; and with two or three small and barren islands in the north sea, not far from the Spanish Main.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is fituated between 5 and 7 deg. north lat. extending 100 miles along the coast from the mouth of the river Oronoque, north, to the river Maroni, or French Guiana, fouth. The climate of this country is generally reckoned unwholesome; and a considerable part of the coast is low and covered with water. The chief settlement is at Surinam, a town built on a river of the fame name; and the Dutch have extended their plantations 30 leagues above the mouth of this river. The colony is now in the most flourishing situation, not only with Europe, but with the West-India islands. Their chief trade consists in fugar, a great deal of cotton, coffee of an excellent kind, tobacco, flax, skins, and some valuable dying drugs. They trade with our North American colonies, who bring hither horses, live cattle, and provisions; and take home a large quantity of molaffes; but their negroes are only the refuse of those they have for the Spanish market.

DUTCH ISLANDS IN AMERICA.

ST. EUSTATIA. OITUATED three leagues northwest of St. Christopher's, and is only a mountain about 29 miles in compass, rising out of the fea like a pyramid, and almost round. But, though so small, and inconveniently laid out by nature, the industry of the Dutch have made it turn out to very good account; and it is faid to contain 5000 whites, and 15,000 negroes. The fides of the mountain are laid out in very pretty fettlements; but they have neither springs nor rivers. They raise here sugar and tobacco; and this island, as well as Curassou, is engaged in the Spanish contraband trade, for which, however, it is not fo well fituated; and it draws the fame advantage from its constant neutrality. Its situation renders it the strongest of all the West-India islands, there being but one good landing. place, which may be easily defended by a few men; and the haven is commanded by a strong fort.

CURASSOU. J Situated in 12 deg. north lat. 9 or 10 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma, is 30 miles long and

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and 10 broad. It seems as if it were fated, that the ingenuity and patience of the Hollanders should every where, both in Europe and America, be employed in fighting against an unfriendly nature; for the island is not only barren, and dependent upon the rains for its water, but the harbour is naturally one of the worst in America: yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect; they have upon this harbour one of the largest, and by far the most elegant and cleanly towns in the West Indies. The public buildings are numerous and hand-some; the private houses commodious; and the magazines large, convenient, and well filled. All kind of labour is here performed by engines; some of them so well contrived, that ships are at once lifted into the dock.

Though this island is naturally barren, the industry of the Dutch has brought it to produce a considerable quantity both of tobacco and sugar; it has, besides, good salt-works, for the produce of which there is a brisk demand from the English islands, and their colonies on the continent. But what renders this island of most advantage to the Dutch, is the contraband trade which is carried on between the inhabitants and the Spaniards, and their harbour being the rendezvous to all

nations in time of war.

The Dutch ships from Europe touch at this island for intelligence, or pilots, and then proceed to the Spanish coasts for trade, which they force with a strong hand, it being very difficult for the Spanish guarda costs to take these vessels; for they are not only stout ships, with a number of guns, but are manned with large crews of chosen seamen, deeply interested in the safety of the vessel and the success of the voyage. They have each a share in the cargo, of a value proportioned to the station of the owner, supplied by the merchants upon credit, and at prime cost. This animates them with an uncommon courage, and they sight bravely, because every man sights in defence of his own property. Besides this, there is a constant intercourse between this island and the Spanish continent.

Curaffou has numerous warehouses, always full of the commodities of Europe and the East-Indies. Here are all forts of woollen and linen cloth, laces, silks, ribbons, iron utensils, naval and military stores, brandy, the spices of the Moluccas, and the calicoes of India, white and painted. Hither the Dutch West-India, which is also their African company, annually bring three or sour cargoes of slaves; and to this mart the Spaniards themselves come in small vessels, and carry off not only the best of the negroes, at a very high price, but great quantities of all the above forts of goods;

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and the seller has this advantage, that the resuse of warehouses and mercers shops, with every thing that is grown unfashionable and unsaleable in Europe, go off here extremely well; every thing being sufficiently recommended by its being European. The Spaniards pay in gold and silver, coined or in bars, cacao, vanilla, jesuits bark, cochineal, and other valuable commodities.

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The trade of Curaffou, even in time of peace; is faid to be annually worth to the Dutch no left than 500,000 l. but in time of war, the profit is still greater, for then it becomes the common emporium of the West-Indies: it affords a retreat to ships of all nations, and at the same time refuses none of them arms and ammunition to destroy one another. The intercourse with Spain being then interrupted, the Spanish colonies have scarce any other market from whence they can be well supplied either with slaves or goods. The French come hither to buy the beef, pork, corn, sour, and lumber, which the English bring from the continent of North-America, or which is exported from Ireland; so that, whether in peace or in war, the trade of this island flourishes extremely.

The trade of all the Dutch American fettlements was originally carried on by the West-India company alone: at present, such ships as go upon that trade, pay two and a half per cent. for their licenses: the company, however, reserve to themselves the whole of what is carried on between Africa and the American islands.

The other islands, Bonaire and Aruba, are inconsiderable in themselves, and should be regarded as appendages to Curaffou, for which they are chiefly employed in raising cattle and other provisions.

The small islands of Saba and St. Martins, situated at no great distance from St. Eustatia, hardly deserve to be mentioned: the latter is partly inhabited by the English.

DANISH ISLANDS IN AMERICA.

ST. THOMAS.] A N inconsiderable member of the Caribbees, situated in 64 deg. west lone and 18 north lat. about 15 miles in circumference, and has a safe and commodious harbour.

ST. CROIX, or SANTA CRUZ.] Another small and unhealthy island, lying about five leagues east of St. Thomas, ten or twelve leagues in length, and three or four where it is broadest. These islands, so long as they remained in the

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hands of the Danish West-India company, were ill managed, and of little consequence to the Danes; but that wise and benevolent prince, the late king of Denmark, bought up the company's stock, and laid the trade open; and since that time the island of St. Thomas has been so greatly improved, that it is said to produce upwards of 3000 hogsheads of sugar of 1000 weight each, and others of the West-India commodities in tolerable plenty. In time of war, privateers bring in their prizes here for sale; and a great many vessels trade from hence along the Spanish Main, and return with money in specie or bars, and valuable merchandize. As for Santa Cruz, from a perfect desert a few years since, it is beginning to settle saft; several persons from the English islands, some of them of great wealth, have gone to settle there, and have received very great encouragement to do so.

These two nations, the Dutch and Danes (and we may now add the French) hardly deserve to be mentioned among the proprietors of America; their possessions there are comparatively nothing. But as they appear extremely worthy of the attention of these powers, and as the share of the Dutch is worth to them at least 600,000 l. a year, what must we think of our extensive and valuable possessions? what attention do they not deserve from us? and what may not be made

of them by that attention?

There feems to be a remarkable providence (fays an ingenious and polite writer) in casting the parts, if I may use that expression, of the several European nations who act upon the stage of America. The Spaniard, proud, lazy, and magnificent, has an ample walk in which to expatiate; a soft climate to indulge his love of ease, and a profusion of gold and silver to procure him all those luxuries his pride demands, but which his laziness would refuse him.

The Portuguese, naturally indigent at home, and enterprizing rather than industrious abroad, has gold and diamonds as the Spaniard has, wants them as he does, but possesses them in a more useful, though a less oftentatious manner.

The English, of a reasoning disposition, thoughtful and cool, and men of business rather than of great industry, impatient of much fruitless labour, abhorrent of constraint, and lovers of a country life, have a lot which indeed produces neither gold nor filver; but they have a large tract of a fine continent; a noble field for the exercise of agriculture, and sufficient to surnish their trade without laying them under great difficulties. Intolerant as they are of the most useful restraints, their commerce flourishes from the freedom every

man has of pursuing it according to his own ideas, and direct-

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er ul The French, active, lively, enterprizing, pliable, and politic; and tho' changing their pursuits, always pursuing the prefent object with eagerness, are, notwithstanding, tractable and obedient to rules and laws, which bridle their dispositions, and wind and turn them to proper courses. These people have a country (when Canada was in their possession) where more is to be effected by managing the people than by cultivating the ground; where a peddling commerce, that requires constant motion, sourishes more than agriculture, or a regular traffic; where they have difficulties which keep them alert by struggling with them, and where their obedience to a wise government (meaning the excellent regulations already mentioned respecting the French colonies in America) serves them for personal wisdom. In the islands, the whole is the work of their policy, and a right turn their government has taken.

The Dutch have got a rock or two, on which to display the miracles of frugality and diligence, (which are their virtues) and on which they have exerted these virtues, and shewn

those miracles." of our can and make the country and constitution

TERRA-INCOGNITA, or unknown Countries.

In AMERICA.

IN North America, towards the pole, are Labrador of New-Britain, New North and South Wales, New-Denmark, &c. very little-known. The inhabitants, like those of Nova Zembla, Greenland, Groenland, and the northern parts of Siberia, are few, and these savage; low in stature, and of an ugly appearance, scarcely resembling any thing human. They live upon the raw slesh of whales, bears, soxes, &c. and go mussed up in skins, the hairy sides next their bodies. In these unhospitable regions, their nights (as may be seen in the table of climates in the Introduction) are from one to six months, and the earth bound up in impenetrable snow; so that the miserable inhabitants live under ground great part of the year. Again, when the sun makes his appearance, they have a day of equal length.

All that wast tract on the back of the British settlements, from Canada and the lakes to the Pacific Ocean, which washes America on the west; is perfectly unknown to us, no European having ever travelled thither. From the climate

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rch tions and fituation of the country, it is supposed to be fruitful; it is inhabited by innumerable tribes of Indians, many of whom used to resort to the great fair of Montreal, even from the distance of 1000 miles, when that city was in the hands of the French.

In South America; the country of Guiana; extending from the equator to the eighth degree of north latitude, and bounded by the river Oronoque on the north, and the Amazones on the fouth, is unknown; except a flip along the coaft, where the French at Cayenne and the Dutch at Surinam, have made fome fettlements; which, from the unhealthfulness of the climate, almost under the equator, and other causes, can

hardly be extended any confiderable way back.

The country of Amazonia, so called from the great river of that name, has never been thoroughly discovered, though it is situated between the European colonies of Peru and Brazil, and every where navigable by means of that great river and its branches. Some attempts have been made by the Spaniards and Portuguese, but being always attended with vast difficulties, so that sew of the adventurers ever returned back, and no gold being found in the country as they expected, no European nation has hitherto made any settlement there.

Patagonia, at the fouthern extremity of America, is fometimes described as part of Chili; but as neither the Spaniards nor any other European nation, have any colonies here, it is almost unknown, and is generally represented as a barren unhospitable country. And here in 52 1 deg. south lat. we fall in with the streights of Magellan, having Patagonia, on the north, and the islands of Terra del Fuego, on the fouth. These streights extend from east to west 110 leagues, but the breadth in some places falls short of one. They were first discovered by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. who failed through them, in the year 1520, and thereby difcovered a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific or Southern Ocean. He has been fince confidered as the first navigator that failed round the world; but having loft his life in a skirmish with some Indians before the ship's return to Europe, the honour of being the first circum-navigator has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake, who in 1574 passed the same streight in his way to India, from which he returned to Europe by the cape of Good-Hope. In 1616, La Maire; a Dutchman, keeping to the fouthward of these straits, discovered, in lat, 54 1, another passage, fince known by the name of Straits La Maire, and this pallage, which has been generally preferred by fucceeding navigators, is called doubling cape Horna

The author of Anfon's voyage, however, from fatal experience, advises mariners to keep clear of these streights and islands, by running down to 61 or 62 deg. fouth lat. before they attempt to fet their face westward, towards the South-Seas; but the extreme long nights and intense cold in those latitudes, render that passage practicable only in the months of January and February, which there is the middle of fummer.

In A S I A.

OWARDS the north-east, are Yesdo, Kamschatska. and other countries or islands, which the Russians are daily discovering, but are imperfectly known even to that court, and supposed to be joined to North-America, or very near that part of the globe.

Below the Molucca isles, in the East-Indies, are New-Guinea, Carpentaria, New Holland, Dieman's Land, and, a little farther, New Zealand; regions discovered by the Dutch and English about the middle of the last century, and are supposed to be a vast continent, entirely separated from Afia or America; but our knowledge of them, even at this time, is very imperfect, our navigators having only failed along the coasts, which stretch from the equator to 44 deg. of fouth lat. by whom we learn that the natives are black, go naked, and in fome places are very numerous.

Besides these countries, the Europeans are daily making discoveries of islands that are scattered up and down the Pacific ocean; and it is generally believed that there are many large tracts of land towards the fouth-pole, of which at present

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A NEW GEOGRAPHICAL TABLE,

Containing the Names and Situations of the chief Cities, Towns, Seas, Gulphs, Bays, Streights, Capes, and other remarkable Places in the known World. Collected from the most authentic Charts, Maps and Observations.

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BAY of Biscay Baldivia, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Battia, Bath,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E.
BAY of Biscay Baldivia, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Battia, Bath,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire,	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W.
BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Battia, Bath, Bagdat,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Isle, Somersetshire, Eyraca Arab.	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E.
BAY of Biscay Baldivia, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Battia, Bath,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Isle, Somersetshire, Eyraca Arab.	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldic Sea, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Isle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab.	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E.
BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Battia, Bath, Bagdat,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Isle, Somersetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle,	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldivia, Baldec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Isle, Somersetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, Eaft India,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldivia, Baldec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Isle, Somersetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. java Isle, Bazil,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, Eaft India, Switzerland;	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldivia, Baldec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Isle, Somersetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, Eaft India,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldic Sea, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, Eaft India, Switzerland, Ireland,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldic Sea, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bessarabia,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, Eaft India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldic Sea, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bessarabia,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, Eaft India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E.
Ava, BAY of Bifcay Baldivia, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Battia, Battia, Battia, Battia, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender, BERGEN,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bessarabia, Bergen,	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, East India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey, Norway,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldic Sea, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bessarabia, Bergen, Brandenburg,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, Eaft India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E. 52-33N. 13-32 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay Baldivia, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Battia, Battia, Battia, Battia, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfast, Bender, BERLIN,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bessarabia, Bergen, Brandenburg,	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, East India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey, Norway, Germany,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E. 52-33N. 13-32 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldivia, Baldec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender, BERGEN, BERLIN, Bern,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bessarabia, Bergen, Brandenburg, Bern,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, Eaft India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey, Norway, Germany, Switzerland,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E. 52-33N. 13-32 E. 47-00N. 7-20 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldivia, Baldec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender, BERGEN, BERLIN, Bern,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bessarabia, Bergen, Brandenburg,	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, East India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey, Norway, Germany,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E. 52-33N. 13-32 E. 47-00N. 7-20 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldivia, Baldec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender, BERGEN, BERGEN, Bern, Berwick,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bestarabia, Bergen, Brandenburg, Bern, Berwick,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, Eaft India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Scotland,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E. 52-33N. 13-32 E. 47-00N. 7-20 E. 55-48N. 1-45 W.
Ava, BAY of Bifcay Baldivia, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender, BERLIN, Bern, Berwick, Belgrade,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Ifle, Bazil, Ulfter, Beffarabia, Bergen, Brandenburg, Bern, Berwick, Servia,	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, East India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Scotland, Turkey,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E. 52-33N. 13-53 E. 47-00N. 7-20 E. 55-48N. 1-45 W. 45-60N. 21-20 E.
Ava, BAY of Biscay of Beng. Baldivia, Baldec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender, BERGEN, BERGEN, Bern, Berwick,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Ifle, Bazil, Ulfter, Beffarabia, Bergen, Brandenburg, Bern, Berwick, Servia,	Baft India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, Eaft India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Scotland,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe Europe Europe Afia Afia Afia Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E. 52-33N. 13-53 E. 47-00N. 7-20 E. 55-48N. 1-45 W. 45-60N. 21-20 E.
Ava, BAY of Bifcay Baltic Sea, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender, BERLIN, Bern, Berwick, Belgrade, Bencoolen,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bestarabia, Bergen, Brandenburg, Bern, Berwick, Servia, Sumatra Isle,	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, East India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Scotland, Turkey, East India,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E. 52-33N. 13-32 E. 47-00N. 7-20 E. 55-48N. 1-45W. 45-90N. 21-20 E. 3-55 S. 101-00 E.
Ava, BAY of Bifcay Baltic Sea, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender, BERLIN, Bern, Berwick, Belgrade, Bencoolen, Bilboa,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Isle, Somersetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bestarabia, Bergen, Brandenburg, Bern, Berwick, Servia, Sumatra Isle, Biscay,	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, East India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Scotland, Turkey, East India, Spain,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E. 52-33N. 13-53 E. 47-00N. 7-20 E. 55-48N. 1-45 W. 45-60N. 21-20 E. 3-55 S. 101-00 E. 43-26N. 3-18W.
Ava, BAY of Bifcay Baltic Sea, Baldivia, Balbec, Barcelona, Baftia, Bath, Bagdat, Baffora, BATAVIA, BAZIL, Belfaft, Bender, BERLIN, Bern, Berwick, Belgrade, Bencoolen,	Ava, Coaft of Coaft of between Chili, Syria, Catalonia, Corfica Ifle, Somerfetshire, Eyraca Arab. Eyraca Arab. Java Isle, Bazil, Ulster, Bestarabia, Bergen, Brandenburg, Bern, Berwick, Servia, Sumatra Isle,	East India, France, India, Ger. & Swed. South Turkey, Spain, Italy, England, Turkey, Turkey, East India, Switzerland, Ireland, Turkey, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Scotland, Turkey, East India, Spain,	Afia Europe, Afia, Europe, Afia Europe	20-20N. 95-30 E. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. 39-35 S. 81-10W. 33-40N. 37-00 E. 42-26N. 2-18 E. 42-20N. 9-40 E. 51-27N. 2-32W. 33-40N. 45-00 E. 30-45N. 48-00 E. 6-00 S.107-00 E. 47-40N. 7-40 E. 54-39N. 6-30W. 46-40N. 29-00 E. 60-10N. 5-40 E. 52-33N. 13-32 E. 47-00N. 7-20 E. 55-48N. 1-45W. 45-90N. 21-20 E. 3-55 S. 101-00 E.

A NE	W GEOG	Countries.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	BLE,	
The bar well to	A FE	4,44,41,41,41,41,41,41,41,41,41,41,41,41		D.M.	D. M.
Bombay,	Bombay Ifle,	East India,	Afia	19-00N.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Bokharia,	Utbec	Tartary,	Afia	39-15N.	
Bourdeaux.	Guienne,	France,	Europe		00-38W.
Borroughston-				55-58N.	
nefs,	- thursday			33-3048.	2-44
Bolton,	Lincolnshire,	England,	Europe	53-10N.	00-25 E.
BOSTON,	Maffachusets,		. Amer.	42-20N.	70-40W.
Breda,	Brabant, .	Netherlands,		51-40N.	4-40 E.
Breft,	Bretany,	France,		48-23N.	4-25 W.
Bremen,	Low, Saxony,			53-25N.	8-20 B.
BRESLAU.	Silefia,	Bohemia,		51-15N.	16-50 E.
Briftol,	Somerfetshire,		Europe	51-33N.	2-40W.
British Sea,	between	Brit. & Germ.	Europe.	Atlantic	Ocean.
Black, or	Turkey in	Europe and	Afia.		and the same of the
Euxine Sea		and after			
BRUSSELS,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	50-50N.	4-06 B.
Bruges,	Flanders,	Netherlands,		51-16N.	3-05 E.
Brunfwick,	Low. Saxony,	Germany,		52-30N.	10-30 E.
Buda,	Lower	Hungary,		47-40N.	19-20 B.
BURLINGTON	STATE OF THE PARTY	North			75-00W.
Burnos	La Plata,	South			57-54W.
AYRES,	Actions and	_ burnori			
CAIRO, Cagliari,	Lower	Egypt,		30-00N.	
Cagliari,	Sardinia,	Italy,		39-25N.	9-38 E.
CACHAO,	Tonquin,	East India,		21-30N.1	
Calais,	Picardy,	France,		50-58N.	1-54 E.
Cambletown,	Argyleshire,	Scotland,	Europe	55-30N.	5-40W.
Cambridge,	Cambridgesh.	England	Europe		00-05 E.
Cadiz,	Andalulia,	Spain,		36-33N.	6-01 W
Calcutta,	Bengal,	East India,			87-00 E,
Canterbury,	Kent,	England,	Europe		1-15 E.
Candia,	Candy Island,	Turkey,		35-19N.	25-23 E.
CANTON,	Canton,	China,	Afia	23-14N.1	13-06 E,
CAMBODIA,	Siam,	East India,	Afia	13-30N.10	05-00 E.
Carlifle,	Cumberland,	England,	Europe	4-47 N.	2-35W.
Carthage ruins,	Tunis	Barbary,		36-30N.	9-00 E.
CARTHAGENA		South	Amer.	10-28N. 7	7-00W.
Cardigan,	Cardiganshire,	Wales,	Europe g	2-10N.	4-38W.
Candy,	Ceylone I.	East India,	Afia	7-54N.	79-00 E.
Caspian Sca,	Ruffian	Tartary,	Afia.		A DESIGNATION
Caffel,	Heffe-Caffel,		Europe 5	1-20N.	9-20 E.
Cape Clear,	Cork,		Europe 9	1-10N.	9-40W.
- Finistere,	Galicia,	Spain,	Europe 4	3-12N. 1	
Vincent,	Algarve,	Portugal,	Europe 3	16-53N.	9-06W.
Verd,		Negroland,	Africa I	14-43N. 1	7-20W.
TENEDE STORY	Hottentots,	Caffraria,		4-07 S. 1	
Good Hope,		M. Land		10	
Comorin,		Mogul Empire,		7-50N. 7	
- Fiorida,		North	Amer.	14-57N. 8	10-30W,
	Delfuego Isle,		Amer. 5	6-35 S. 7	9-55W.
Cartegate Sea,	SIN THE CAMPAGE BUILDING TO STAND	Swed. & Denm.	CONTRACTOR STATE	Atlantic C	
Coups.	Fez.	Morocco, Hh 2	Africa	35-54N.	6-30W.

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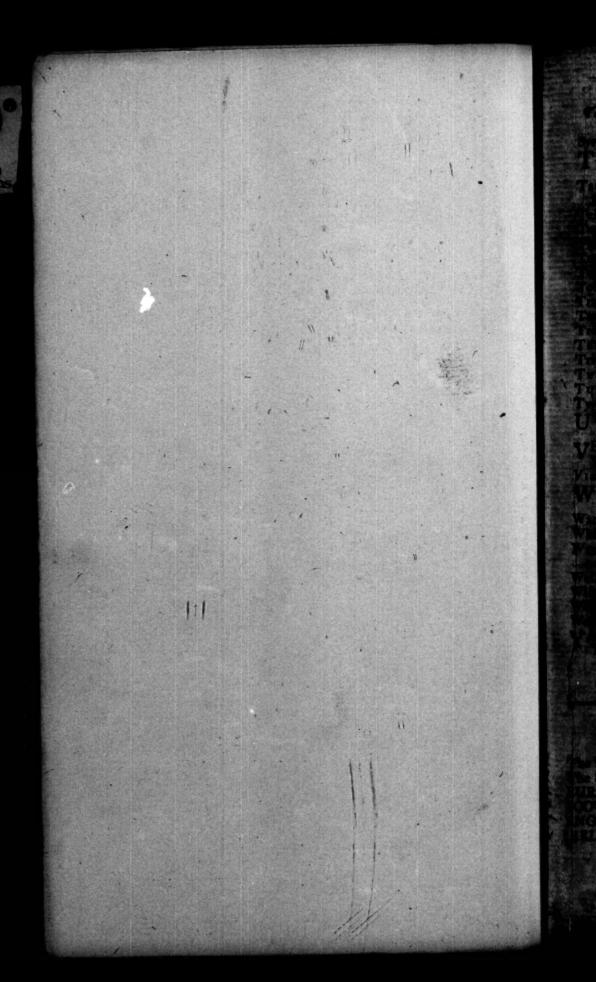
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